Featuring Canadian Business Recovery (Page 11)

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY CANADIAN FINANCIAL PAPER

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The Nation's Business

- Business Gains Impressive
- Clear-cut Wheat Policy Needed
- Filling Government Jobs at Ottawa

Business Recovery in Canada

IT IS now 15 months since Canada passed the nadir of business activity following the boom of the post-war twenties. In that period, economic recovery in the Dominion has been not only remarkable, but extremely encouraging. As we swing into the second half of 1934, the key facts of what has been achieved to date are worthy of consideration.

Notably we have achieved two things. We have recovered almost half of the decline which took place in business activity between 1929 and 1933; furthermore we have achieved that recovery by steady, healthy progress and in spite of the handicap of a notably poor agricultural year and a greatly restricted market for our principal commodity —wheat.

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SINCE the low point of the depression, the volume of business activity as shown in a special six-month business survey elsewhere in this issue, has increased approximately 40 per cent. Not only does this compare very favorably with the improvement in the leading industrial countries of the world, but it is a gain which is fairly well distributed throughout the country. As this survey shows, transportation, mining, industrial operations, employment, trade and financial factors have all shared in the general improvement. Another very significant gain is a lessening of the gap in the price which Canadian farmers receive for their products and the prices to be paid for things they buy.

Two weak spots are apparent from the survey, namely, failure of the construction industry to make a satisfactory showing and, secondly, a continued lag in our exports of wheat and wheat flour. Confirmation during the past week of a probable further decline in bank interest rates which should eventually draw funds into building and similar activity, may be considered a good omen in respect of construction. An equally favorable indication is the continued strength of the bond market with high-grade bonds now selling at the highest point in 15 years. The wheat situation also, from Canada's point of view, appears more satisfactory than it has for many months.

In brief, the business outlook at the present time as far as this country itself is concerned, is undoubtedly better than at any time in the past four years. But if the gains thus made are to be held and even exceeded in the next five months, it is obvious that uncertainties as to the situation in Europe and the United States, if not definitely removed, must at least show evidence of a change for the better. At the moment these external factors are causing much concern among informed business and financial circles and must be reckoned with in any appraisal of the Canadian business outlook.

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Canada and the Wheat Agreements

THE meeting of the International Wheat Committee is scheduled to take place in London on August 14, before which the Government of Canada might well determine its position as to these conferences, and at which it might declare that position.

There is no need for hesitation on this matter. Experience of this year has proved that there is no means by which Canada can control the wheat policies of its rivals in the international market, and consequently that there is no reason why this country should submit to control by others. There is nothing Canada wants out of a revision of the London Wheat Agreement, under which, as has already been pointed out in these columns, Canada is free under the conditions that have come over the international wheat situation, to sell all the wheat she can during the coming year.

There is nothing Canada either wants or could get from Australia, which is unlikely to have as much wheat to sell as the London agreement gave her. There is nothing to be had from the United States, which has no spare wheat for sale. There is nothing to be had from the Danubian countries, likely to be short of food themselves, instead of having the 50,000,000 bushels of wheat to export which they were allotted under the London agree-

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

Calls New Central Bank Bank of England Show

Bankers Feel Canadian Would Make Best Equipped Governor

"I don't believe Canadian bankers care whether the chairman of the Bank of Canada is a Canadian, a Dutchman or a Chinaman, except that there's a little question of national pride," an important officer of one of the chartered banks stated recently to The Financial Post when questioned on his view as to who should be the first governor of the embryo bank.

"Operation of the bank will be restricted to the powers granted by statute, and what the bank can and cannot do is so restricted by law that the job should be fairly simple once the machinery is set up," said this banker. There isn't a reason in the world why a Canadian shouldn't be the first governor, in this banker's opinion.

Bank of England Show

Fatalistically he added: "The whole thing is a Bank of England show and was settled a year and a half ago. The Macmillan Royal Commission was obviously chosen so that a central bank would be recommended. There were two Bank of England men on it and two more in the background at the sittings. There will be a Bank of England man brought over for one of the big positions. I doubt whether Canadian bankers feel concerned about it because operation of the bank should be fairly simple."

Incidentally, Sir Edward Peacock, Canadian born, and a former director of the Bank of England is definitely out as a possible governor, according to information obtained by The Financial Post from a prominent London banker. Apparently Sir Edward has not been offered the Governorship. And he is understood to deny that he has central banking experience that would be of value. Moreover his ties to British business are so close that it would be difficult, if not impossible for him to accept, according to The Post's informant.

Other Britishers

The same London banker states that Sir Charles Addis, one of the members of the Macmillan Royal Commission is "rather too old," and has been withdrawing from some of his directorships. R. N. C. Kershaw of the Bank of England, who was an interested observer at the proceedings of the Macmillan Commission in Canada last year, is considered an eligible man with good experience. He is a New Zealander and has been discussed previously in The Financial Post. Another Britisher mentioned for a central bank post is Sir Andrew MacFadyean

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

SHAREHOLDERS MARCUS LOEW'S PRESS CLAIMS

Special Committee Adjourns Annual Meeting to July 27

SEEK AUDIT

Want Company's Books Kept in Canada — Earnings Reported Showing Improvement

On motion of members of the shareholders' committee the annual meeting of Marcus Loew's Theatres Ltd., was adjourned from July 18 to July 27 which date coincides with the special meeting previously called by the committee. Members of this committee, it is understood, hope to have the company keep all books in Canada and to have a complete audit made. Some of them are not satisfied with the manner in which the company has had its books audited and they allege the receipted bills are not examined in support of the cheques paid.

Oppose Agreement

Certain members of the committee, it is also stated, are opposed to the new agreement suggested in re-

(Continued on page 2, col. 1)

—Drawn for The Financial Post by R. Kaell.

HOW WILL THE NEW MIXTURE TASTE?

OIL COMPANIES ASK MONOPOLY OF GAS SALES

Dominion-Provincial Meet Will Consider Plan

WOULD CUT COST

Dominion and Provinces Would Share Savings With Oil Companies and Control Distribution

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—Preliminary discussion will take place at the Dominion-provincial conference which opens July 30, on a plan which has been advanced by the large gasoline companies whereby wasteful competition in the distribution of gas may be eliminated.

The plan is now being studied by the Federal government and, it is believed, will be placed before the provincial delegates without any approval, direct or indirect, by the Bennett government. The provinces will be invited to study the plan and acquaint Ottawa, later on, with their views.

Whether or not recent changes in provincial governments will have any bearing on the success or failure of the scheme remains to be seen. Premier Hepburn of Ontario has already expressed his dislike of the idea and his plan to fight it.

Plan Details

Details of the plan cannot be obtained officially but it is believed that the big oil companies propose that the Federal and provincial governments should unite to control the distribution and sale of gasoline. This would be done by restricting the agencies of sale almost entirely to these big companies and dividing the business much on the present basis. If one were to take all the gasoline sales in Canada in 1933 as being equal to 100 and then calculating the percentage possessed by the big companies, the proposal would hold these percentages constant in future years.

It is not clear if the plan would result in the elimination of many independents. Probably it would not do so if they now retail the brands of the big refineries. If they import gasoline, the plan would probably eliminate them. After the plan was adopted, it would remain with the big companies to determine if their semi-independent retailers should be retained in business or not.

Create Monopoly

In effect the plan would create a monopoly in the sale and distribution of gasoline, but the companies, it is believed, are prepared to make substantial concessions to the various governments to safeguard the public interest. The price, for example, would be subject to governmental control and the governments, also, would have certain rights which could be exercised if it were found that the companies did not provide sufficient facilities to serve consumers.

It is claimed that the adoption of such a plan would enable the companies to make enormous economies in their operation costs and the savings so effected would naturally be divided with the governments. To begin with many of the filling stations now maintained would be closed. It is said that there are three gasoline pumps in operation in all the larger cities for every one that is required. And the money outlay on sites has been a serious drain on the finances of all the companies.

Federal Position

The Dominion government enters the picture only so far as jurisdiction over interprovincial trade is concerned. The provinces have jurisdiction over property and prices and will have to co-operate if the proposal is to be put into effect.

London Astounded To Hear Ottawa Gives Citizenship To Maurice Singer, Tipster

Born in Austro-Hungarian Empire, He Has Been Citizen of Three Nations — Naturalization Gives Him Freedom of British Empire and Forces England to Admit Him

DAILY MAIL WARNS ENGLISHMEN

Plymouth Gold Directors Refused to Permit Vendors' Shares Being Sold and Cancelled Old Options — Concordia, United Gold and Amalgamated Gold Situations as to Vendors' Shares Should be Made Plain

By WELLINGTON JEFFERS

Maurice Singer, Czechoslovakian-American-Canadian share-pusher of international disrepute, got naturalization as a Canadian citizen the day before he sailed for England on the "Empress of Britain," The Financial Post is informed. The Daily Mail, of London, England, reports that as a result the authorities in Great Britain are powerless to keep him out of England. A Dominion passport as a naturalized Canadian will entitle him to travel freely in the British Empire.

"Doubtless," comments the Daily Mail, "the means by which a person of such notoriety secured Canadian citizenship will be a matter of enquiry at Ottawa; it is no secret that the British authorities are astounded at his success in this direction."

Is Singer Stopped?

It appears that Singer has been stopped for the time being in part of his plans not only for "a gigantic raid on the pockets of British investors"—so described by the Daily Mail—but for sales in Canada by publicity given by Better Business Bureau of Montreal, The Financial Post, The Mining Sentinel (Montreal) and by the quick action of Plymouth Gold Mining Co. directors. The latter cancelled all options which created a preponderating amount of vendors' shares and they refused to accede to plans of the Singer nominee. Singer appointments were rescinded and The Financial Post is informed that all vendors' stock has been pooled for two years except 10,000 treasury shares which Maurice Singer bought at 50 cents a share.

Chemical & Metallurgical Corp. has been appointed mine manager according to first intention of present directors and The Financial Post is informed that the measures referred to were taken promptly as soon as the directors became aware of the existence of the $20,000,000 holding company, Associated Gold Mining & Finance Co. and the Singer plan to exchange vendors' shares for shares in this holding company. The publication of an advertisement, which was so complete as to constitute a prospectus, also was before authorization of directors and resulted in removal from office of those regarded as responsible.

Bad "Factor" in Situation

The Daily Mail makes the third British newspaper known to The Financial Post as being alive to its

(Continued on page 4)

C.H. Cahan Says Maurice Singer Well Sponsored

(From Our Ottawa Correspondent)

OTTAWA.—C. H. Cahan, Secretary of State, confirms the granting of Canadian naturalization to Maurice Singer. Application has been pending for several months.

Mr. Singer was strongly recommended for naturalization by responsible citizens of Toronto and Montreal, including members of the Senate, leading lawyers and chiefs of police. The department reports that it made careful enquiry as to his career and could find nothing to warrant withholding naturalization papers.

The enquiries of the department extended to Great Britain and the minister believes they included Scotland Yard. No complaint against Singer was forthcoming from Great Britain either prior to granting of naturalization papers or since.

A number of business men of Toronto and Montreal objected to granting of papers, but when asked to produce evidence to prove their contention that Singer was an undesirable citizen they were unable to make other general accusations, states the Minister.

This statement from Ottawa indicates that there was strong disagreement as to the propriety of granting naturalization to Maurice Singer but those objecting were required to gather or submit evidence. The statement as to supineness of British authorities disagrees sharply with Daily Mail statement that British authorities are astounded at action of Ottawa in granting citizenship. Apparently it enables Singer to enter Great Britain in the face of the order to exclude him.

"Jake, the Barber" at Work

John or Jacob Factor, wily Chicago friend of Al Capone, took ten million dollars from British and Canadian investors. England has tried for years to extradite him. He is suspected of financing his legal defense by organizing share-selling raids outside the United States. The operations of Maurice Singer are on the same lines as those used by Factor.

MAPLE LEAF PLAN PASSES BY BIG VOTE

Expect Plan to Become Operative Early in August

Holders of bonds, of the two classes of preferred stock and of common shares, have approved by large majorities the five-year plan of reorganization for Maple Leaf Milling Co. The scheme is expected to become operative early in August.

The plan has been accepted subject to approval by the bondholders' committee of a compromise that is being sought on the obligation of Maple Leaf Milling Co. under its guarantee of the dividends on the preferred shares of its subsidiary, Eastern Bakeries Ltd. A reduction of the dividend rate has been proposed, it is understood.

Details to Settle

Compromise arrangements with two other subsidiary companies will also be necessary before the scheme is effective, it is understood. These, however, are expected to be arranged readily. Approval of the court and issue of supplementary letters patent in Ontario where the company was incorporated will also be necessary before the plan can become operative.

The committee appointed by bondholders is comprised of Jules E. Fortin, of the Dominion Mortgage & Investments Association; C. P. Thornhill, of the Sun Life Assurance Co., and H. J. Symington, of Royal Securities Corp. The latter firm financed the sale of the present 5½ per cent first mortgage bonds in 1929. The bonds were sold to investors at 97½, and due to the company's difficulties are now quoted at about 34.

How Shareholders Voted

Bondholders approved the reorganization at a meeting on July 19, which had been adjourned from July 3. Shareholders voted heavily in favor of the plan at their several meetings on July 24. The votes of shareholders favored the plan as follows:

Shareholders Final Ballots

Shares	Issued No.	For No.	Against No.
A pfd. $100	29,300	12,787	90
B pfd. n.p.v.	25,000	16,946	nil
Common, n.p.v.	100,000	56,586	5

Proceedings at Meeting

Most of the shares were represented by proxy. Separate ballots were

(Continued on page 2, col. 1)

Week's Figures Generally Show Seasonal Drop

Although seasonal curtailment is evident in all June business statistics released during the past week, the gains over a year ago have been well maintained.

After five weeks at 71.9, the weekly wholesale price index of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reacted to generally higher commodity markets and moved up to 72.3.

Monthly	June '34	Change From Prev. Period %	Change From Prev. Year %
Newsprint prod., tons	229,637	— 5.0	+ 32.4
Steel output, tons	64,013	—10.0	+102.5
Iron prod., tons	37,306	— 2.3	+335.0
Auto. output, No.	13,905	—31.2	+ 80.0
Bank debits $	2,602,000,000	—17.0	— 12.7
Imports .. $	46,185,892	—12.7	+ 37.5
Exports ... $	58,642,552	+ 0.2	+ 26.0
Weekly*			
Car loadings, No.	55,389	+13.6	+ 13.9
Cattle sales, No.	11,506	— 1.7	+ 5.6
Hog sales, No.	14,385	— 3.4	— 21.4
Wholesale price Index	72.3	+ 0.6	...

* Weeks ended July 14, 19, 19 and 20 respectively.

CHEAPER BEER SOLD FOR CASH NOW IN ONTARIO

No Credit Extended in Business Opening Up Under New Conditions

Cash beer gurgled or slipped noiselessly down many thirsty throats on Tuesday, July 24, the first day of sale under the new laws permitting sale in licensed hotels. In the places where beer was sold by the glass it looked toward the end of the day as though the new régime was being celebrated by everybody with a taste for beer, but in reality the crowds were the result of the fact that only a comparatively few licenses have yet been granted. In Toronto, for instance, only 14 places for the sale of beer were open on Tuesday whereas in pre-prohibition days there were 100 places of sale. Fifty or sixty hotels are ready to swing into the selling line within a few days, it is said, and the demand on breweries has been intensive.

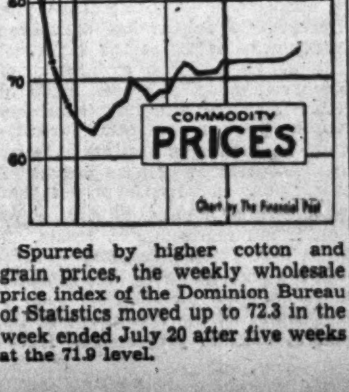
Beer Prices Lower

The breweries are in a much better position to take advantage of any increase in sale which occurs under the new conditions due to the fact that by law no credit business is allowed. Nobody can buy beer or ale for sale to the public unless he is ready to pay cash and therefore credit problems are eliminated.

Casks of 12½ gallons are paid for just as bottles are paid for and brewers charge $6 for the container, the money being refunded when the cask is returned. For cases of beer there have been two reductions. The old price for a case of two dozen pints of beer was $3.25, less 60 cents for bottles, or a net of $2.65 a case. The new price is $2.90, less 40 cents for bottles, or $2.50 a case. For a case of one dozen quart bottles the old price was $2.90, less 48 cents for bottles returned, or $2.42 a case. The new price for one dozen quart bottles is $2.70 less 40 cents for bottles returned, or $2.30 a case.

Keen competition from Quebec brewers does not seem to be expected. Quebec brewers sell about 13 per cent of the beer and ale consumed in Ontario, while Ontario brewers sell about 10 per cent of the consumption in Quebec. In neither case is the business sought vigorously, both sets of brewers realizing that fighting for each other's territory might easily take profits from both.

At Hull, in the province of Quebec the advent of the new method of sale in Ontario is bringing something like consternation. Hull has a line-up of taverns, cafés and clubs capable of quenching the thirst of a population of 200,000 persons, it is said. Now over-night it expects to lose a large proportion of the business to Ottawa, its best customer. There are many grocery stores and a dozen clubs also licensed to sell.



Spurred by higher cotton and grain prices, the weekly wholesale price index of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics moved up to 72.3 in the week ended July 20 after five weeks at the 71.9 level.

Highlights of the week

Depression Behind

A six months survey of general business conditions in Canada shows industrial activity now 40 per cent above depression low point. Page 11

Western Comeback?

Price of wheat and soil fertility hold key to financial situation on Canadian prairies. First of a series of special articles surveys the situation. Page 3

Trend in Textiles

The Canadian textile industry is reviewed in a special section with brief summaries of all companies interested. Pages 12-16

Buying Power

An exclusive survey of tax collections shows a great irregularity in purchasing power throughout the Dominion, some better, some stationary. Page 7

Unscramble B.N.A. Act

An attempt will be made to clarify the British North America Act, the stream where federal and provincial authorities merge, at a special Dominion-Provincial Conference in the fall. Page 2

More Dollars

Ottawa increased currency issues immediately after receiving an expansive amendment to the Dominion Notes Act. A new phase of the Dominion monetary policy interpreted in its effects on banking, credit, interest rates and investments. Page 17

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Bralorne cuts King vein ... 18
Newmont mill cheers Cariboo .. 18
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INDUSTRIALS, UTILITIES, ETC.

Arena Gdns.	16	Marcus Loew's	1
Bell Tele.	9	Maple Leaf	1
B. A. Oil	9	M. St. P. Rly.	4
C. P. R.	9	Mtl. Apts.	9
Can. Theatre	16	Natl. Brew.	9
Castle Bldg.	16	No. Power Corp.	2
Canada Dry	5	Ont. Hydro	4
C. R. Term.	5	Pacific Coyle	9
Canada Bread	2	Q. P. Plaza	9
Dom. Bridge	16	R. Windsor Apt.	9
East Kootenay	2	Shawinigan	16
Easy Washing	16	Shawinigan	9
Fraser Cos.	16	Twin City	4
Fairbanks M.	9	Thayer's	5
Gen. Brock	3	Third Inv. Tr.	8
Howard Smith	9	Victory Bldg.	9
Honey Dew	8	Wpg. Elec.	4
Langley's	3		

MINES AND OILS

Bob Tough	19	Mallard L.	20
B. Soapstone	19	McLeod Cock.	9
B. R. X.	9	Murwood	9
Bidgood-K.	20	McFarland	19
Bunker Hill	20	Mammoth	19
Bell River	20	McWatters	19
Buffalo Ank.	18	Murwood	19
Bralorne	18	N. S. Gold	20
Colmont Oil	18	N. W. Minerals	18
Congress	18	Newmont	18
Cadillac	20	Nugold	18
Can. Enterp.	20	Princess Roy.	20
Can. Kirkland	20	Payore	18
Cap. Rouyn	19	Reno Gold	18
Dupont	20	Reward	18
Dome	18	Rouyn-Reward	9
Fifty-three	18	Sigma	19
God's Lake	19	Siscoe	19
Granby	8	Sylvanite	20
Greene-Stabell	9	Superior	20
Hazelton	18	Sanderson K.	20
Howe Sound	18	Shining Tree	20
Halcrow Swayze	9	San Antonio	18
Home	19	Stadacona	18
Kirkland Cons.	20	Teck-Hughes	18
Kirk. Belt	19	Vaughan	19
Koot. Nevada	8	Vanson Man.	18
Lebel Lode	18	Vidette	18
Lamaque	19, 20	Van. Isle	19
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Moshel Long L.	20		

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Can. T. S. R.	14	Riverside Silk	15
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Can. Celanese	15	Toronto Carpet	16
Cosmos Imperial	15	Tooke Bros.	13
Dom. Woollens	14	Wabasso Cotton	13
Dom. Textiles	13	Wolthausen Hat	13
Goody'r Cottons	13	W. R. Brock (Western)	13
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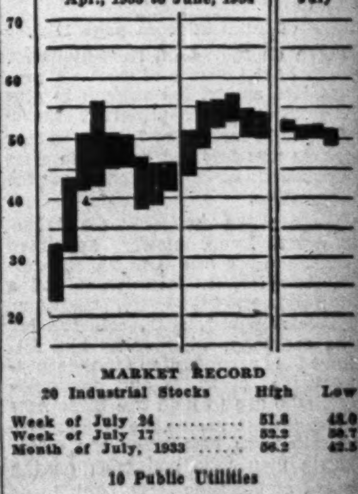
Monthly Apr., 1933 to June, 1934 | Weekly July



MARKET RECORD

20 Industrial Stocks	High	Low
Week of July 24	51.8	48.0
Week of July 17	51.6	50.0
Month of July, 1933	56.3	42.5
10 Public Utilities		
Week of July 24	31	30
Week of July 17	31	30
Month of July, 1933	35	26
3 Bank Stocks		
Week of July 21	180	178
Week of July 17	183	179
Month of July, 1933	182	172

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OPTICAL DEPARTMENT—THIRD FLOOR, YONGE STREET

THE T. EATON Co LIMITED

The Nation's Business

(Continued from page 1)

ment. There is nothing to be had from Russia, likely to be in no position to export wheat, even if she had not already indicated her refusal to be bound by any agreements.

* * *

THAT leaves the Argentine, which because of an extremely heavy crop last year has not only been selling wheat at a rate far beyond the limitations she accepted at London, but which is evidently going to keep on doing so. The only conceivable modification of the London agreement would be one regularizing this procedure on the part of the Argentine, and that could only be done by Canada sacrificing the favorable position she now holds under that agreement. To do so would be a silly procedure on the part of Canada, in which this country could not gain anything, and might handicap herself severely. It is much better to set the London wheat conference down as a failure, but one which probably has done no great harm, than by attempting to avoid that admission, and thereby do something that can be really harmful.

Another reason for abandoning pretence in this matter is that every meeting of the international committee is an occasion for spreading propaganda as to the size of wheat surpluses, which could not be more effective in exaggerating the situation and holding down the price of wheat if it had been deliberately designed to that end.

Still more important is the need for calling a halt to these conferences, so that there will be more chance for those responsible for Canada's wheat policy to reconsider their position in the light of the present situation, and whether their efforts are best calculated to promote the interests of this country.

Filling Civil Service Jobs

IT IS becoming increasingly obvious that hundreds of jobs of all types and of varying degrees of importance are lying vacant at Ottawa. The list includes such key positions as the governorship of the central bank; the chairmanship of the Board of Railway Commissioners, a member for the Canadian Radio Commission and so forth, and tails down to a considerable number of minor positions which have been created by the formation of new administrative and legislative bodies under statutes such as the Farm Debt Adjustment Act; the Marketing Act; the Bank of Canada Act; and the Franchise Act.

* * *

WITHOUT any question the bulk of these new appointments could be made by taking men already on the payroll of the Civil Service at Ottawa. Many departments are still greatly overmanned and if a sound policy were adopted by both federal and provincial governments there would be no need for wholesale dismissals such as are now being featured by the Hepburn Government in Ontario. Only last year Mr. Bennett went on record as accepting the principle urged for many years by The Post, that proper balance should be secured and maintained in our civil service by filling vacancies that occur, by the appointment of men already on the payroll.

Governmental costs in Canada must be cut. If this plan of adjustment within the government service itself is not adopted the only alternative is large-scale dismissal similar to what is occurring now in Ontario.

Attempt is Under Way To Clarify B.N.A. Act

Dominion-Provincial Conference Will Seek Solution to Constitutional Problems

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—Foremost in the programme of the Bennett Government as it enters upon the last year of its Parliamentary term is the task of finding a permanent solution to the constitutional question.

Information obtained from official sources at Ottawa is to the effect that the Bennett Government has decided to face up to this question and seek a solution which will banish it for all time. To this end preparations are in hand for a constitutional conference between the two partners of this country—the provinces and the Dominion—to be held early in the autumn, probably in October. This conference will be in direct descent from the two conferences which preceded Confederation and the delegates who attend will wear the mantles, as it were, of the Fathers of Confederation.

Two Main Questions

The conference will be confronted with two questions.

First, the delegates will be asked to seek an agreed method whereby the British North America Act can be easily and quickly amended. The purpose will be to bring to an end the existing practice of seeking amendments from the British Parliament and, more important, to remove forever the contention as to whether or no one, two, or more provinces possess the right to veto amendments when proposed by the two houses of the Canadian Parliament.

Review B. N. A. Act

Second, the delegates will be asked to reconsider in the light of present conditions and future developments the division of powers contained in the B. N. A. Act of 1867. In the original constitution the powers of government were divided between the Dominion and the provinces. More than 60 years of experience, however, have proved beyond cavil that the division made by the Fathers is no longer suitable to this country. Matters which ought to lie within the jurisdiction of the national government are now under provincial control. And, it may be, that matters now under the jurisdiction of the Dominion should be within provincial control.

The objectives of the conference, therefore, will be a redistribution of the powers of government in Canada and the working out of an efficient and simple method of making changes in the future as condition warrant.

Wide Possibilities

Naturally the task of achieving these objectives will open up vast reaches of governmental activity. Linked with the division of powers is the matter of the division of sources of revenue. And, of equal importance, there is the subject of Dominion subsidies to the provinces. Back in 1867, when the Dominion took the exclusive jurisdiction over the tariff and other phases of governmental activity, the provinces received compensation by way of subsidies. In a word, they were paid for what they surrendered. In all probability further concessions of jurisdiction by the provinces to the Dominion will have to be bought at the price of still greater subsidies.

The Bennett Government realizes that the present time is ripe for such a conference. The Stevens Price Spreads Committee has uncovered many weaknesses in the industrial life of Canada but as control of property, industry, wages, hours of labor and the like lie exclusively within present provincial jurisdiction, no reform is possible save by the co-operation of nine provincial ministries. Experience proves that co-operation of this kind is difficult if not impossible to obtain.

To Control Industry

It is a good guess that the Bennett Government is planning for such a conference as the first move in its general election programme. Having remodelled the constitution and having obtained jurisdiction over industry, power to legislate on social matters, the Government almost certainly will proceed to develop a legislative programme along this line. Such a programme would include a national minimum wage; a national limitation of hours of labor. Unemployment insurance would likely be a part of the new deal.

It would be most unsafe to assume that such a conference will succeed. Some of the provinces, more particularly Ontario and Quebec, have always been intensely jealous of their constitutional powers and have bitterly resented any move on Ottawa's part to enlarge Dominion jurisdiction. One need only recall the prolonged and costly legal battles of recent years over water powers, navigable waters, aviation, radio, insurance and so on to realize the strength of conviction behind the defence of provincial rights.

Quebec Will Fight

It may be accepted as a certainty that Quebec, under Premier A. L. Taschereau will resist any re-allocation of jurisdiction which tends to weaken the provinces. Quebec's resistance will be carried to the limit of her power. If Ontario falls in line with Quebec, the Bennett Government will be confronted with an extremely difficult and delicate political problem. The western provinces, hitherto, have been favorable to a revision of the constitution, but might easily be swayed one way or the other. The position of the Maritime provinces is not so clear. It is probable that an increase in subsidies would materially influence the views of the Maritime governments, just as it might those of the Prairie governments. But the central provinces are not so hard pressed financially and undoubtedly will be more difficult to handle.

Failing agreement at the conference, Premier Bennett would be confronted with one of the most momentous questions of his political career. He would have to decide if he would accept the right of the provinces to veto constitutional changes or if he should ignore the dissenters and drive forward with his plan for a new Canadian constitution.

Outcome Uncertain

The present method of amending the constitution is by a resolution approved by the Senate and the House of Commons and addressed to the Imperial Parliament at London. Nothing in the British North America Act supports the view that the provinces have anything to say with regard to constitutional amendments. Yet the provinces always have claimed the right of veto and only once has their claim been put to the test. On that occasion Laurier ignored the views of British Columbia and asked for a constitutional amendment which openly flouted the convictions of the coast province. Although British Columbia carried its case to the Mother Parliament, the amendment was enacted as requested by the Dominion Parliament.

The precedent, therefore, supports the view that the provinces do not possess any right or veto. But it remains to be seen if any Canadian government would seek a constitutional amendment in direct conflict with one or more of the central provinces of Canada and, also, if the Mother Parliament would act upon such a request.

Dunlop Consolidated Mines

A crew of 10 men is employed on the company's recently acquired property in the Little Long Lac area doing preliminary development work prior to a planned diamond drilling campaign, the company reports.

SHAREHOLDERS MARCUS LOEW'S PRESS CLAIMS

(Continued from page 1)

gard to the Marcus Loew's Booking Agency, holding that such might impair the earning prospects of the company. The original 49-year agreement drawn up in 1913, The Financial Post understands, is favored by the committee. There seems to be some feeling too, that the interests of the preferred shareholders of the company have not received full attention, and that in view of the recent reported improvement in earnings a greater proportion of the arrears on this stock should have been paid off.

Members of the committee have expressed the hope that these matters will be settled amicably but a change in the directorate and management of the company will be proposed if they do not think satisfactory proposals are made, it is understood.

Net earnings for the eight months ended August 31, 1933 according to a statement presented at the meeting on July 18 last, amounted to $58,444 as compared with $156,918 for the 12 months ended Jan 5, 1933. As at Aug. 31, 1933, the company showed current assets of $108,605 including cash of $104,796, and current liabilities of $13,953. This compares with $118,184 and $19,537 respectively, as at Jan. 5, 1933. Funded debt showed a reduction of $42,355 from $86,000 to $43,645, while surplus increased by $19,065.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT

	Jan. 5 to Aug. 31 1933	12 mos. ended Jan. 5 1933
Yonge St. (Loew's):	$	$
Ticket receipts	161,021	368,553
Sundry revenue	542	1,350
	161,568	369,903
Less: Sundry exps.	36,560	54,936
Salaries & wages	26,427	46,442
Films	45,238	117,614
Earns. from oper.	53,338	150,911
Add: Rental Bloor St. theatre	37,628	56,001
Interest earned	1,945	2,214
Total earnings	92,911	209,126
Less: Oper. expenses	34,467	52,208
Net earnings	58,444	156,918
Less: Depreciation	21,058	32,624
Bond interest	2,716	6,314
Mortgage int.	1,309	2,093
Bond disc. w/o	764	1,147
Movietone w/o	4,197	6,296
Reserve for taxes	4,524	12,637
U. S. exch., etc.	4,810	7,700
Surp. for period	19,066	88,107
Add: Prev. surplus	571,115	483,008
Balance forward	590,181	571,115

Improvement Reported

Since the period covered by the report The Post understands that there has been a substantial improvement in earnings. Dividends on the preferred stock were resumed on June 6 last with the payment of 1¾ per cent. This was the first disbursement since July 15, 1933. In addition to resumption of dividends the final principal payment of $43,000 was made on the six per cent first mortgage bonds outstanding leaving the preferred stock as the company's senior security.

MAPLE LEAF PLAN PASSES BY BIG VOTE

(Continued from page 1)

taken on individual resolutions for each of the classes of stock. A proposal to amend the scheme to give present class A preferred shareholders 10 instead of 7 new common shares was rejected on a vote after discussion of the legality of the suggestion.

Before the ballots were taken, Stewart Lyon, newly appointed chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission and a shareholder, asked the chairman, Everett Bristol, K.C., solicitor for the company, whether he had followed his suggestion that representatives of banks and bondholders, who are to hold the three new management shares, be required to refrain from placing on the directorate men who had been on the board at the time large bank loans were made to James Stewart, former president of the company. Mr. Bristol stated that he had put the request before representatives of both groups of creditors, but had received no word that they would commit themselves.

Mr. Bristol pointed out that bondholders and banks were really in a position to dictate their own terms on the reorganization. These creditors and company officials had agreed on substantial balance sheet write-offs of goodwill and values of fixed assets and investments. This would result in a book equity of some $4.25 for each new common share, he said.

The balance sheet at April 30, 1934, showed goodwill and trademarks at $859,401; real estate plant and leases, etc., at $8,722,393; investments at $2,263,647.

Small Opposition

W. R. Sweeney, who voted five common shares against the plan, objected that the scheme deprived common shareholders of their right to elect directors. There has been no equity for the common shares, however, since 1929.

D. Campbell Maclachlan, general manager of the company, informed the meeting that bond interest had been earned in the first six months of 1934 taken as a whole, but not in June and July.

What Bondholders Get

Under the five-year plan, bondholders will get the semi-annual interest payment of 2¾ per cent in cash on each Dec. 1 up to 1938. The semi-annual payment of 2¾ per cent due June 1 will be made in the form of two new class A shares for each $1,000 bond. One such payment will be made to cover the interest due June 1, 1934, which was not met.

The new class A shares are to be of no par value, but are to be valued at $14 each in case of forced liquidation. After Dec. 1, 1938, they are redeemable at $17.50 each, and carry an annual cumulative preferred dividend of 70 cents on each share. In addition to the payment of these shares to bondholders, bank creditors of the company will receive class A shares in lieu of part of their interest on loans.

Sinking fund on the bonds will be suspended from 1934 to 1938, but four sevenths of any amount by which current assets exceed 110 per cent of current liabilities at any Dec. 31 in the period is to go to the fund. Interest will be payable only in Canadian funds.

What Shareholders Get

Holders of the present class A preferred shares of $100 each are to receive 7 new common shares for each old share held. The present B preferred shares are to get one new share for each present share. Holders of the present common shares are to get one new common share for each five old shares held.

The plan also provides for creation of three new management shares, two of which are to be held by the trustee for the bondholders and one by bank creditors for the next five years, or longer until the company has met bond interest and also sinking fund in full for two years.

If and when the final details necessary to bring the plan into operation are settled, the exchange of securities is expected to be made as soon as possible. Bondholders will not be required to exchange their security, but will be able to collect their two new common shares for the June 1 interest payment from the trustee, The Royal Trust Co., Toronto.

Exchange of shares is expected to be carried out through the company's transfer agents, Montreal Safe Deposit Co., Montreal, and Toronto General Trusts Corp., Toronto.

Northern Power Corp. Maintains Steady Gain

Canada Northern Power Corp., a subsidiary of Power Corp. of Canada, maintained its steady increase in earnings for June. Gross earnings for the month were up $39,112 to $338,621. Operating expenses were up $22,799 to $116,516, leaving net earnings of $222,105 as against $205,792 for June, 1933, or an increase of eight per cent.

For the first six months an increase in gross earnings of $214,924 and an increase in net of $102,834 are reported. For the same period power output increased from 4,364,594 kw.h. to 42,883,184.

Favor Canadian Head For New Central Bank

Views and news obtained in the last month by The Financial Post in London, Ottawa and Toronto indicate weight of responsible opinion in favor of a Canadian for the governorship of the embryo central bank. A British Deputy Governor with a special knowledge of central banking is anticipated.

While New Zealand took Leslie Lefeaux of the Bank of England for the governorship of its new central bank, a prominent British banking authority points out that conditions in New Zealand are vastly different from those in Canada. In this country there is a much larger body of capable home-bred bankers. And the British banker doesn't think New Zealand needed a central bank at all.

CALLS NEW CENTRAL BANK BANK OF ENGLAND SHOW

(Continued from page 1)

whose Ottawa visit is reported on page 17.

This London banking authority definitely favors a Canadian for the post of Governor, with a British deputy to do the actual central banking work. An Englishman, he says would be in an awkward position if he were to have to handle criticisms that might arise in Canada. Further, while he thinks the bank should be kept out of politics, this Londoner thinks it would be wise to have a Governor well acquainted with political quirks in Canada. He also suggests that the Governor should know the heads of the chartered banks well, but should have the capacity to "talk turkey" to them if occasion should arise.

But this banker was stumped when he was asked to name such a man as he described.

Views of Canadian

To get back to the views of the Canadian banker quoted in the foregoing. The Post asked whether, in his opinion, a Canadian banker would lack any of the necessary qualifications for the governorship. He replied:

"Few Canadian bankers are accustomed to large foreign dealings as are London bankers, and the Canadian bankers haven't the day to day information that is available in London concerning foreign exchange transactions. In the foreign business of the bank, it would be a matter of acquiring this familiarity and enlarging the knowledge of foreign conditions. This should be a relatively easy thing for a Canadian banker to do, once the central bank machinery is established."

Canadian Could Do It

"What about management of the domestic business of the bank?" The Post asked.

"There isn't a thing that a Canadian banker couldn't do in the domestic management," stated the banker. "For the internal operations, a Canadian would be better equipped than a Londoner. An outsider wouldn't have the same knowledge of conditions, say in Northern Alberta, Southern Saskatchewan and in British Columbia. An Englishman might say, 'We don't do this or that at home.' But we do different things here, and have reasons that we can explain for doing them."

He then commented: "There isn't a reason in the world why the Government shouldn't place a Canadian at the head of the Bank of Canada. But it's a Bank of England show, and was all settled a year and a half ago. I agree with the stand that The Financial Post has taken. There will be a Bank of England man appointed, probably as deputy governor, and he will be able to advise on the foreign business of the bank. With this assistance a Canadian banker could quickly gain the necessary information about foreign dealings. And there would be no harm in bringing in a man for this purpose."

Value of Central Bank

The Post asked: "Since the British treasury allowed the Dominion to borrow in London, do you feel that there is some advantage in a closer contact with Great Britain through the central bank?"

The Canadian banker replied: "I can see advantages in the central bank idea from the point of view of Government finance in London. We have depended chiefly on New York for money for some years, but now there are advantages in financing in London. The opening of the British market to Canada was diplomatic. And the success of the financing gives hope for the future. There is also an advantage in the accessibility of London as a source of information on international finance through the central bank."

Remington Rand Plans New Plant in Hamilton

Remington Rand, Ltd., typewriter and office equipment manufacturer, has decided to begin manufacturing of complete units in Canada and has leased a section of the Burlington Steel Co. plant in Hamilton, Ont. For the past thirty years the company has been assembling typewriters and other office machinery and equipment in Canada, chiefly in its Toronto plant. The new expansion means a considerable increase in the scope of the company's operations and the size of its staff. R. A. Ballard, who is now plant manager at Toronto, will be factory superintendent.

Consolidated in the Hamilton plant will be the production of Remington typewriters, Remington bookkeeping machines, Dalton adding and accounting machines and Powees accounting equipment. In addition filing cabinet systems and Rand visible record systems will be produced.

Decision to manufacture complete units in Canada is stated to be due to the increase in orders which the company has already had, and the difficulty which has been experienced in obtaining satisfactory delivery from the United States plant, which is working at capacity.

Canada Bread Changing By-laws Business Better

At the annual meeting on July 31, shareholders will not only consider the annual report for the year ended June 30, 1934, but they will be asked to pass a new by-law devised to give the directors greater powers of supervision of the business and to make it obligatory on future boards to invest surplus funds in only such securities as trustees are permitted to invest in by the laws of Ontario. Other modifications of existing by-laws are made with the object of bringing the bylaws into line with those usually obtained and to eliminate certain expenses occurring under the present by-laws.

It is expected by many shareholders that the new statement will show sales and profits in the year ended June 30, 1934, to have been larger than in the preceding year. The board elected a year ago with C. H. Carlisle as president has given intensive study to problems of the company and a number of changes have been made. It is likely that further plans will be announced sooner or later in a programme to improve the company's situation.

The shareholders are asked to rescind the by-law creating an executive committee of the board of directors to meet between meetings of the board.

EFFORT IS MADE TO CURB CONTROL LOAN COMMISSION

Quebec Municipal Supervision Raises Ire of Montreal Spenders

An effort is reported from Montreal to have that city freed from the operation of the Quebec Municipal Commission.

This provincial body which has financial control over some 80 church trustee boards, rural school corporations, towns, villages and cities which have defaulted in interest or principal of bond issues, and supervises all municipal loans of any amount is holding too tight a rein on civic finances to suit the taste of certain Montreal politicians.

Refuses Day Labor

The commission has refused to countenance day labor on Montreal public works. Recently when portions of three streets were to be paved and the city council voted $18,000 to do the work the commission stepped in and insisted on tenders being called with the result that the contract was let for $6,840. Again when Montreal asked for power to borrow up to $15,000,000 in anticipation of 1934-35 revenue, the commission gave permission for only one third the amount requested, a tactful reminder that $6,731,000 civic revenue deficit must be remedied without too much operation on short term loans.

Put Finances in Shape

L. E. Potvin, commissioner who has been virtually carrying on single handed since the recent illness and retirement of Oscar Morin, former chairman of the municipal commission, states that the finances of embarrassed municipalities are gradually being put in shape. "Today," he states, "in 70 per cent of the cases interest has been paid up and payment of principal in some instances, has been delayed pending a definite improvement in conditions." Mr. Potvin reports material improvement, not only because people generally are feeling more confident but also because municipalities are making a definite effort to clean up tax arrears.

Clean up Tax Arrears

At the last session of the Quebec legislation the government passed a law compelling towns and cities in arrears two years or more, with the exception of the current year, to have taxes paid up or dispose of the property involved. This law does not apply to municipalities where the finances are under the control of the commission, for that body may at times grant delays over two years but for the most part a reasonable time is given and then foreclosure proceedings are started.

Retailers to Get Ont. Distribution Relief Clothing

Relief clothing, formerly supplied by the Central Supply Warehouse, Toronto, operated by R. P. Sparks and T. W. Learie, will now be distributed by retailers in co-operation with Ontario Municipalities, according to a statement by Hon. David A. Croll, Ontario Minister of Public Welfare and Municipal Affairs, in an interview with Men's Wear Merchandising, Toronto.

He further stated that the Central Supply Warehouse has now been closed up and the money advanced by the late Government, some $20,000, will be recovered through the liquidation of assets. Approximately $500,000 worth of supplies were purchased through the warehouse during the past year, the profit of which accrued to the partners and those associated with them, he stated. The warehouse was organized late in 1932, profits for the first year being some $5,000.

The relief situation is being reviewed at the present time, according to Mr. Croll, and new plans may be ready in a few weeks. However, at present the intention is to supply vouchers similar to those used for foodstuffs, with which persons on relief will be able to secure clothing.

East Kootenay Power Net Earnings Higher

Net earnings of East Kootenay Power Co., subsidiary of Power Corp. of Canada were $23,482 in May, compared with $22,064 in the same 1933 month. June net was $21,520, compared with $22,031 in June, 1933.

Net earnings for the first three months of the current fiscal year were $68,038, compared with $66,063 in the same 1933 period, an increase of $1,974, or 2.99 per cent. The improvement is entirely due to increased gross revenue, as the following figures show:

Earnings East Kootenay Power Co. 3 Mos. to June 30

	1934 $	1933 $	Incr. $
Gross earn.	102,147	99,887	2,260
Oper. exps.	34,110	33,824	286
Net earn.	68,037	66,063	1,974

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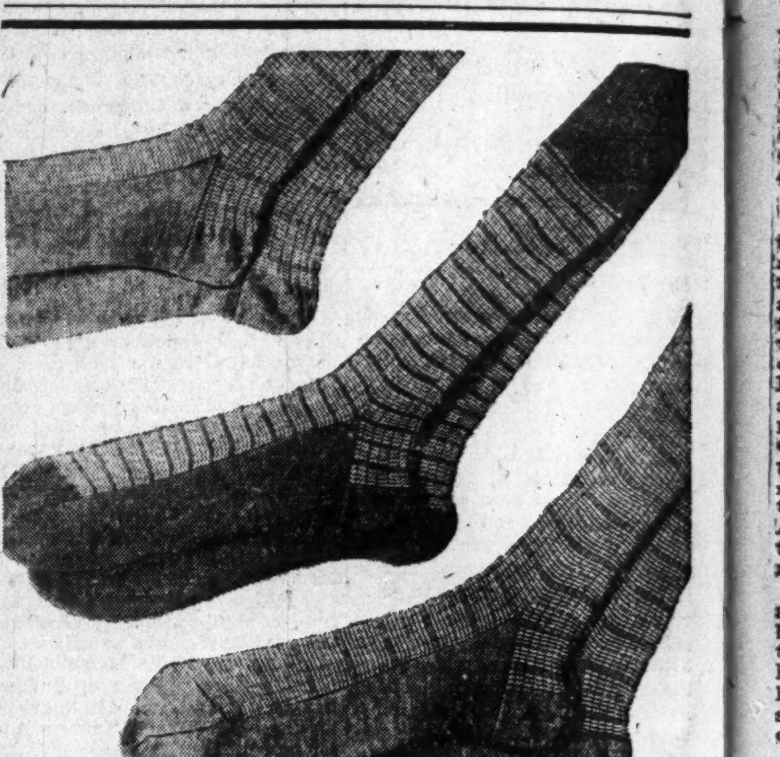

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from Allen Solly Co., London, England

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THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Liquid Carbonic Canadian Corporation Limited announces the construction of a new factory in Toronto for the manufacture of carbon dioxide gas and carbonic ice.

The new plant will have a capacity of one thousand pounds per hour and will be the largest in the country. It will be equipped with engineering features of great efficiency designed by a staff of over 40 years in the industry. Novel methods of purification will be utilized.

This additional plant will enable the Company to extend its operations throughout Canada and afford unequalled facilities to supply their customers from coast to coast, particularly in the Province of Ontario and Central Canada.

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First Mortgage 6½% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds Due March 1, 1951

The Bondholders' Protective Committee composed of the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., P.C., Sir Henry Drayton, K.C., K.B., and R. V. Le Sueur, K.C., all of Toronto, Canada, has an effective registration statement under the Federal Securities Act of 1933, and is requesting the deposit of bonds subject to the provisions of a deposit agreement. Any bondholder interested may obtain a copy of the Prospectus issued by the Committee and the deposit agreement by making application to the Secretary of the Committee, Malcolm W. McCutcheon, 347 Bay Street, Toronto, Canada.

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STRIKE PROBLEMS IN UNITED STATES VERY SIGNIFICANT

Workers Have Already Lost 15,000,000 Days in 1934—More Forecast

DIFFERS FROM 1921

Right of Labor to Organize Rather Than Hours and Wages, Cause of Present Trouble

Dr. Gaines T. Cartinhour New York University

NEW YORK.—The epidemic of strikes and labor troubles overshadows all other business news in the United States. Well-informed economists believe signs on the horizon indicate more strikes during coming months. Such industrial unrest produces a general lack of confidence and consequently interferes with industrial recovery.

The manner in which the Roosevelt Administration handles the problems which are involved will doubtless influence the trend of social and economic events in the U. S. for some time to come. Canada will doubtless be affected because of the close relations between the two countries.

Different Situation Today

A different situation exists today than in the past when labor troubles always marked the recovery from a major depression. Wages and hours are not the predominating issues but the right of collective bargaining and the right of labor to organize and be organized. In none of the major labor disputes this year have wages and hours been the outstanding problems. Some companies have indicated their willingness to grant union recognition while others demand an open shop. It is significant that before the National Recovery Act was passed a very small proportion of industrial laborers were members of labor unions.

During the past eight months only about 20 per cent of all disputes brought to the attention of the National and Regional Labor Boards have involved wage problems. Codes have practically eliminated the issues of hours and wages as major difficulties.

Key Section Blamed

Section 7 (a) of N. I. R. A., which was intended to provide a new deal for labor, gives employees the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing with interference or coercion of their employers or their agents. Instead of helping to make it possible to avoid labor difficulties this section has been the chief cause of dispute and an incentive to strikes. It has never been made clear nor has machinery been set up to make it effective. Employers interpret it one way and employees another. But since Congress has approved the principle of collective bargaining there will no doubt be a readjustment of the relationships between the employer and the employee.

During this period many believe labor unrest to be inevitable. At present labor believes in striking to get the right to bargain collectively if an employer refuses to grant this privilege. The entire matter is complicated because of the different interpretations placed upon the section.

Company Unions

Company unions have been organized by employers to offset the drive of the American Federation of Labor for new members. The company union issue has become important but the majority of workers do not seem to prefer them. They have almost invariably developed only in industries where labor unionism has been effectively blocked. When President Roosevelt began his administration there were company unions in about 1,000 plants involving over 1,500,000 workers.

As complaints began to go into Washington, the President took the position that a permanent commission should exist to interpret and enforce Section 7 (a), and the old National Labor Board was created. Between August, 1933, and July 1, 1934, the last day of its existence, this body handled 4,277 cases, settled 3,532 and 1,800,000 of the 2,000,000 workers involved were returned or kept at work.

Powers of New Board

The new board, known as the National Labor Relations Board, is made up of three full-time members, drawing $10,000 annual salary each, and with more power than the old group. It has authority to investigate, hold labor elections, hear complaints of discharged employees, and act as voluntary arbiter. It may propose establishment of new industrial and regional labor boards and review their decisions if it deems necessary. This board has not intervened in the Pacific Coast difficulties as the regional board there must first undertake to handle the situation. At present there are nineteen of these regional labor boards, available for disputes arising in their respective localities.

A strike is expensive and destructive to both sides. American workers have already lost 15,000,000 days this year because of strikes, cutting their income about $50,000,000. The total cost of these difficulties to all concerned, directly and indirectly, would probably run into hundreds of millions of dollars.

The Pacific Coast difficulties, as well as elsewhere, have indicated that radicalism has swept the conservative element in many labor organizations out of control. How many Communists are concerned cannot as yet be determined. Much of the unrest has been brought about by organizations similar to the Workers League in Canada.

Wall Street is somewhat uneasy because of the belief that Government-dictated decisions lean more to the labor side than to that of industry. Some authorities have expressed the opinion that the new Federal board will not prove of material aid in assuring industrial peace for the future. However, some way out must ultimately be found.

Trappers Active

Indian trappers are said to be doing well in Northern Alberta this year with reports of 50,000 fox skins already sold to traders as well as large catches of ermine, lynx, marten and most of the other marketable furs.

Two Key Factors Clue to Farm Debt

Price of Wheat and Productivity of Soil Are Paramount Consideration in Prairie Problem

By IAN McARTHUR

How Soon Will the West Be Out of the Red?

This is the first of three special articles written for The Financial Post in which an attempt will be made to answer the question: "How soon will western farmers be out of the red?"

The articles are based largely on a special study of the western debt problem, made by the University of Saskatchewan. The first article outlines the present situation as seen in the light of this survey, while subsequent articles will consider such questions as how Canadian farmers are meeting the problem, and possible solutions to this important national matter.

The time-honored slogan, "Go West, young man, go West," is seldom heard today. That part of the country which had such an appeal to young men of the last generation has lost the motivating force of its attractiveness—the opportunity of rapid financial gain. The sharp decline in farm incomes in Western Canada has brought to the front another and perhaps more serious problem; the accumulation of an abnormal structure of debt and the possibilities of ultimate retirement of this debt.

Farm indebtedness has elbowed into front-rank importance in the Prairie Provinces following a succession of serious crop failures and continued low wheat prices since 1929. Recent investigations serve to drive home the seriousness of the situation: the debts are heavy and found on almost all farms; under present price conditions, debts are rapidly increasing; the solution lies in sensible and regulated adjustment.

Saskatchewan Makes Survey

Commencing in the summer of 1932, the Farm Management Department of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture has been sending survey parties into representative areas of the province. These studies are designed not only to show the present debt structure, but also to include the financial progress of the farm operators. By analysis of these data the debt situation has been linked up with the factors affecting farm success; in a general way a determination has been made of the possibilities of liquidation of the debts based on the productivity of the soil.

Credit has a recognized place in the building up of the farm business. In almost all cases it is necessary to go into debt to a considerable extent for the purchase of land, stock and equipment. Many of the Western settlers came in with very little capital and settled on homesteads. Few found the original quarter-section of land (160 acres) sufficiently large for grain farming and in most cases farms were extended by purchasing additional land on agreement of sale. Those who made the expansion at an early date have generally been able to complete their payments, but those who purchased land at the inflated prices which followed the Great War, or at the lower prices of more recent years, find themselves in a situation where little or no progress has been made.

Limits of Credit

While it would be unsound to condemn the use of credit on the basis of the present situation, it must be recognized that there is a definite limit beyond which the use of credit is dangerous. This limit is definitely tied up with the productivity of the farms in question and its range is determined by the price level of agricultural produce at any particular time. So long as the price-level is subject to wide cyclical movements there will be periods when what might be considered as normal credit will become abnormal

Credit was used extensively by farmers in Saskatchewan until 1929 and 1930. Borrowed funds were used not only to finance the purchase of land and permanent improvements, but also to finance current farm operations prior to the harvesting and sale of the crop in the fall. As a rule this practice worked out quite satisfactorily — for although crops failed at intervals, the following years usually proved sufficiently bountiful to keep the farm in operation. Nevertheless a considerable load of debt accumulated which, when returns failed for a succession of years, became so burdensome as to make it doubtful whether many farmers will be able to carry it even under much more favorable conditions than prevail at present.

Three Areas Studied

The areas discussed in this article are located in south-central Saskatchewan. Three separate municipalities were studied. The rural municipality of Scott is one of superior soil type and has enjoyed better than average crop conditions in the past; the rural municipality of Wellington has experienced about average conditions for the province; and the rural municipality of Brokenshell is one definitely below average. The summary of indebtedness shown in Table 1 is the average figures for owner-operated farms chosen at random along the roads of the municipalities.

Average Indebtedness on Owner-operated Farms in Saskatchewan (1931-1932 Crop Year)

	—Average per Farm—		
Type of Debt:	Scott	Wellington	Brokenshell
Mortgages	$6,355	$2,194	$ 438
Sale agreements	5,051	2,676	930
Implements	388	660	242
Taxes	591	445	236
Bank	670	576	266
Relief	456	473	355
Other	1,343	717	469
Total	$14,854	$7,741	$2,937

Note—The survey included 60 farms in Scott; 32 farms in Wellington; 36 farms in Brokenshell.

Only One Free From Debt

The general nature of the indebtedness is brought out by the fact that of the 128 farmers represented in the above table only one was entirely free from financial obligation. It will be noted that the farmers on the best land are carrying the heaviest burden of debt. This is chiefly because they have the largest farms and more credit was made available to them during the good years.

From analysis of the individual records the following factors appear to have important bearing on debt:

(1) Average yield per acre of wheat over a period of years.

(2) The year of land acquisition and the manner of building up the farm business to its present size in terms of acreage.

(3) The present size of farm, in acres of cropland.

Wheat Price and Soil Dominate

Liquidation of the debt burden is linked up directly with the productivity of the soil and the future price of wheat. With wheat prices still below a level to offer a net return to the producer, mounting interest charges serve to postpone the day of ultimate debt retirement. Calculations made from the records secured in this survey show that although the debts are heaviest on the larger and better farms, these operators have the best chance of getting out of the red by virtue of the greater productivity of their farms.

The problems, arising out of the size and general nature of farm indebtedness in the Prairie Provinces, are numerous and demand careful study. In following articles it will be seen how the farmers themselves are meeting the situation and what roads are open to ultimate retirement of the debt.

J. Russell Love New Treasurer For, Alberta

Hon. J. Russell Love has been appointed provincial treasurer for Alberta, succeeding Hon. R. G. Reid, who has become premier succeeding J. E. Brownlee.

Mr. Love was born in Toronto in 1895 and went West with his parents in 1911 and settled at Irma, Alberta. He was educated at Edmonton high

Hon. J. R. Love

schools and at the University of Alberta, where he obtained his Bachelor of Arts degree. Mr. Love financed part of his expenses while a student at the university by selling newspapers, and this is believed to be one of his earliest experiences in practical finance. At the university he was prominent in athletics and boy's club work, partly with the Y.M.C.A.

Mr. Love enlisted with the 78th battery for overseas service and after the war studied at the "Khaki University" at Edinburgh, Scotland. Upon his return from the war, Mr. Love took up farming at Wainwright, Alta., from which riding he was elected a U.F.A member in 1921. At that time, he was 26 years old and the youngest member of the Alberta House, if not the youngest member of any Canadian legislature. Subsequently, Mr. Love became connected with dairy pool activities in Alberta and acted as editor of the official pool publication.

NATIONAL PROBLEMS FOR CHAMBER MEET

Canadian Chamber of Commerce Plans Annual Convention at Winnipeg

A special feature of the annual meeting of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce to be held at Winnipeg September 10-12 will be two general sessions devoted to the discussion of national policies for unemployment relief and sound public finance in Canada, according to preliminary convention programmes issued last week.

Prior to the meeting at Winnipeg a pre-convention tour featuring the Toronto Exhibition, the Great Lakes and Devil's Gap Bungalow Camp at Kenora, will be held.

Agricultural Discussion

One afternoon session of the convention will be devoted to agricultural problems and their relation to other forms of business. Subjects listed for discussion include "A Sound Policy for Agricultural Production and Settlement;" "The Outlook for Mortgage Money;" "The Wheat Business and the Farmer;" and "The Farmers' Problems."

Another session will be devoted to such topics as: "What Research is Doing for Business;" "Employer and Employee Relationships;" "Public Utilities and the Consumer;" "The Manufacturers' Problems."

A feature of the meeting will be an address by H. I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, on "The Business Outlook from the United States."

The round table discussion on unemployment relief will be in charge of J. M. Macdonnell, general manager, National Trust Co. The discussion on public finance will be in charge of Sir Henry Drayton.

Jonquière Pays Interest Due Up to June 1, 1933

Town of Jonquière, Que., has been authorized by the Quebec Municipal Commission to deposit funds with its bank to cover payment of interest coupons due on or prior to June 1, 1933.

Creditors are asked to present these coupons for payment.

NEED $10,000,000 IN SASKATCHEWAN TO MEET RELIEF

Cabinet Members to Take Over Relief from Commission

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA.—Relief is an issue that is receiving considerable thought from the new provincial government. For the fiscal year ending April 30 a sum amounting to $14,000,000 was spent. Judging from conditions at the middle of July, and based on a possible normal season for the remainder of the growing period, the amount required to carry over relief recipients to next summer will be $10,000,000.

Premier J. G. Gardiner has announced that just as soon as possible relief work will be taken over by members already in the cabinet. At present there is a relief commission and staff, which has been commended for efficiency. Before the change takes place a survey will be made by a commission to ascertain what can be done to simplify relief machinery, with the object of cutting down costs.

18 Months' Relief

Present conditions call for another 18 months of relief among Saskatchewan people, mainly in the southern area where a fifth bad crop has resulted. Something like 60 municipalities of this area, which is composed of about 200 municipalities, will need complete relief for humans and livestock. Another 40 or more will require partial relief.

In many districts where there was some sort of a crop growing, farmers have not waited for it to reach the point where it would be worthless. They are cutting it for feed which should materially reduce the bill to the government for fodder. One quarter sets the amount that might be saved by this move at $2,000,000.

Debt Situation

Saskatchewan's new premier, J. G. Gardiner, has announced that all departments of the government must live within their revenues.

At present more than half of the provincial income would be absorbed in interest on debt, but the province has funded part of its interest due to Ottawa.

Saskatchewan's public debt has swelled to over $160,000,000. The former government calculated the debt as $154,135,819.

A substantial part of the debt is in treasury notes held by the Dominion Government, which have presented no financing problem. Some $50,000,000 of such short term securities is outstanding.

What the new government intends to do about the public debt is a matter of conjecture. The premier has ordered an inquiry into the entire debt of the government.

VERNON G. CARDY WILL SUPERVISE GENERAL BROCK

Reorganization Accepted —Bonds Get 25% Cash and New Bonds

Scheme of reorganization for General Brock Hotel Co., Niagara Falls, was approved by a meeting of bondholders early this week at which $675,000 of the $922,000 of 6½ per cent first mortgage bonds were represented either in person or by proxy. The vote was $605,000 of bonds in favor and $70,000 against. Since a quorum of the bonds was represented and favored the scheme, it becomes binding on all bondholders.

Under the plan George H. Ross, Montreal architect, will acquire 48,000 of 78,000 new common shares and $50,000 of new preferred stock for $50,000 cash to be paid to the company. Vernon G. Cardy, managing director of Mount Royal Hotel Co., Montreal, and formerly manager of the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, will supervise the management of the General Brock under the new set-up, The Financial Post is informed. A new manager will be obtained for the General Brock, and Mr. Cardy will supervise his work.

What Bonds Get

The reorganization calls for raising a new first mortgage of $250,000, for which arrangements have been made. Present bondholders will be paid 25 cents on the dollar in cash from the proceeds of this mortgage, and 75 cents in new three per cent bonds. The latter will be income bonds for the next three years, interest being payable only if earned in each of these years. No interest has been paid on the present 6½ per cent bonds since April, 1932.

News that Vernon G. Cardy would take an active interest in the management of the General Brock came as a welcome surprise to many creditors. Some doubt had been expressed about the experience of Mr. Ross, who will control the revamped company, in operating a hotel. Mr. Cardy has a knowledge of hotel operations in Niagara Falls, having managed the former Clifton House for three years, allegedly with good success. United Hotels Co., for whom Mr. Cardy has managed the Mount Royal, is said to have no interest in the Ross financing of the General Brock. It is stated that Mr. Ross is financing the entire reorganization himself.

Some bondholders have felt that their best interests would be served by letting the General Brock run along until business conditions improved. It is understood, however, that revenues have been worse this year than last, although many hotels are going ahead. Announcement that Mr. Cardy would advise on remedies for the situation apparently swung a number of bondholders in favor of the scheme.

Langley's Declares August 15 Dividend

Langley's Ltd. has declared a dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock payable Aug. 15, 1934 to shareholders of record July 31.

This is the second quarterly dividend paid this year. Dividends were not paid between May 15, 1932 and May 15, 1934, so that the dividends on the preferred shares are in arrears 12¼ per cent.

Utilities and Transportation

POWER USERS HAMILTON AREA GAIN VICTORY

Protest Against Rise in Rates Brings Results

CALL CONFERENCE

By Staff Editor

HAMILTON.—Defeat of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission's plan to raise power rates in the Hamilton district now appears likely.

First round of the rate fight between Hamilton and district power users and the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission went to the consumers when they were successful in having the increases in cost of power which were scheduled to go into effect on August 1 postponed pending a meeting between their representatives and those of the Commission.

Second round of the fight can also be marked as a victory for the power users as T. Stewart Lyon, newly-appointed Ontario Hydro Commissioner, last week arranged for a conference of representatives of users in the area with T. B. McQuesten, commissioner, and R. T. Jeffrey, commission technical officer. The representatives of the commission have been given authority to make a temporary settlement without further reference to the commission.

Success Expected

In addition, Mr. Lyon stated that he hoped that as a result of these negotiations no increase will be necessary in power rates in Hamilton.

Meanwhile, the Joint Power Committee, of the Hamilton branch of the C.M.A. and the Chamber of Commerce, has prepared a brief setting forth its claims for the lower power rates which now prevail. Details contained in this brief are not available at the present time but many of the clauses can be fairly accurately judged. The Joint Power Committee is a standing committee formed in 1929.

Costs Would Jump

Just what the new rates would mean to large users of power in Hamilton can be judged from the estimate made by the Steel Co. of Canada that it would cost them $60,000 more a year to operate. Again, basing the use of 100 kilowatts, or 134 horsepower, over an eight hour period for 25 days, the net bill in Hamilton under the proposed new rates would be $244 as against $232 under the old schedule.

Complaint of Hamilton manufacturers dates back to the purchase by the Commission, in 1929, of the Dominion Power and Transmission Co. which formerly supplied power to the district. Since that time, for example, the district commission has been charged 5 per cent interest on the $2,000,000 cost of the transmission line of this company. It is claimed that the actual value of the D. P. & T. transmission line was considerably less than this amount, some critics going so far as to claim that it was worth very little.

Danger of Break

Some users believe that the heavy power contracts entered into by the Commission in 1929 and 1930 with eastern producers has been instrumental in forcing an increase in rates. They do not believe that the increase would have been necessary had the D. P. & T. continued in operation under its Niagara contracts.

Prior to the temporary suspension of the rate of increase, at least two large Hamilton users had begun to secure data on the cost of installation and operation of individual power plants. Diesel plants as well as steam plants were considered, power cost from the latter being estimated at less than the proposed rates.

Soo Line Ry. to Issue $3,077,036 in Notes

Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad, "Soo Line," controlled by the C.P.R., has been granted authority by the U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission to issue $3,077,036 of promissory notes payable to the Railroad Credit Corp. in renewal of notes which have matured and will mature.

The railroad will pledge equity up to $6,250,000 of first refunding mortgage bonds, series "B," as collateral for indebtedness to the corporation.

Gets Promotion

L. F. A. MITCHELL

Who has been appointed assistant sales manager of Canadian Westinghouse Co., Hamilton. Mr. Mitchell has had wide experience in industrial motor and control applications, to promotion of which equipment he will devote his attention.

TWIN CITY TRANSIT EARNINGS UP AGAIN

Improvement Continues Into Second Quarter—Expenses Down

Twin City Rapid Transit Co. continued the improvement noted for the first three months of 1934 into the second quarter when a net income of $82,306 was reported as compared with a net loss of $40,519 for the same period in 1933. For the six months to date a net income of $338,987 was reported as against a loss of $61,483 for the first half of 1933. The company owns and controls the street railway system in and around Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Gross revenue for the second quarter of 1934 was up to $2,065,007 as against $1,944,233 in 1933 and operating expenses were down to $1,465,401 compared with $1,518,795 for the corresponding period in 1933. Net revenue was $599,607 as against $425,438, but this gain was reduced by a considerable increase in the fixed charges and taxes, of from $465,957 in 1933 to $517,300 for the second three months of 1934.

Figures in detail are as follows:

2nd Quar.:	1934 $	1933 $	Inc.-Dec. %
Gross rev.	2,065,007	1,944,232	+6.21
Oper. exp.	1,465,401	1,518,794	—3.52
Net rev.	599,606	425,438	+40.94
Fixed chgs. & taxes	517,300	465,956	+11.02
Net income	82,306	*40,518	....

*Net loss.

Winnipeg Electric Net Income Higher

Winnipeg Electric Co. almost trebled its net income for the six months ended June 30, 1934, as compared with the corresponding period in 1933 the figures being $79,552, as against $29,949.

Most of the improvement was due to a substantial decrease in operating expenses, gross earnings for the period being $2,669,854 or an increase of only $2,564 over the first six months of 1933.

Pay 25 Cents Per Share on Thayers Ltd. Common

Thayers, Ltd., announces a dividend of 25 cents a share on common, payable Sept. 1 to stockholders of record of Aug. 15. This is the second dividend to be paid on this stock, the first of a similar amount being paid Jan. 2, 1934.

The company is reported as adding to its chain of service stations in London, Aylmer and Brantford. Application has been made to list the common stock on the Toronto Exchange and it is expected that shares will be called for trading shortly.

Public Utility Earnings

Brazilian Traction

June:	1934 $	1933 $	Increase $
Gross earn.	2,607,818	2,415,399	192,419
Oper. exp.	1,210,456	1,044,973	165,483
Net earn.	1,397,362	1,370,426	26,936
6 Months:			
Gross earn.	14,450,448	13,890,321	560,127
Net earn.	7,348,406	7,537,550	*189,144

*Decrease.

A Conservative Bond for Short Term Investment

THREE RIVERS HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS
(Incorporated by Special Act of the Parliament of Canada)
3% Non-Callable Bonds
Dated Feb. 1, 1934 Due Feb. 1, 1937
Principal and interest payable in lawful money of Canada

Three Rivers Harbour Commissioners are appointed by, and act under, the authority of the Dominion Government, and have jurisdiction and control over the harbour and all property belonging to the harbour.

Price: 95 to yield 5.15%

NESBITT, THOMSON and Company Limited
355 St. James Street West, Montreal
Branches in all the principal cities of Canada
175

HYDRO-ELECTRIC EXPENSES HIGHER REVENUES DOWN

Ontario Commission is Forced to Draw on Reserves

SALES GAINING NOW

Annual Report Indicates That Falling Off in Power Consumption Halted in 1933

Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission in its annual report for the year ended Oct. 31, 1933 shows that reserves were again called upon to meet a deficit in operating accounts, the deficit for the year amounting to $4,594,555 as compared with a loss of $2,578,365 in 1932 and a surplus of $658,752 in 1931. However beginning with April 1933, the report states that there has been a consistent upward trend in the load.

Revenue Down

Total revenue for the year under review was $27,520,854 as compared with $28,055,895, in 1932 and almost $28,000,000 in the previous year. Coupled with this falling off of over half a million was a sharp increase in operating expenses of from $25,968,031 in 1932 to $27,275,570 in 1933. As reserves were about the same the deficit for the year advanced approximately $2,000,000. In 1932 it was necessary to withdraw $2,688,148 from the special reserve set up in the 1926-1930 period, but $109,783 was credited to the municipalities buying power. In 1933 the withdrawal from the special account was increased to $4,236,607 and in order to make up the difference between this amount and the operating deficit the municipalities were charged $357,948.

Revenue Account of Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario Years Ended Oct. 31

	1933 $	1932 $
Revenue	27,520,854	28,055,895
Less:		
Oper. exps.	27,275,570	25,968,031
Reserves	4,839,839	4,666,229
Deficit for year	4,594,555	2,578,365
Approp. from res.	4,236,607	2,688,148
Balance charged to municipalities	357,948	†109,783

†Balance credited municipalities.

Municipal Utilities

The activities of Hydro are divided into two sections (a) the Commission which creates or buys the power and distributes it to large users and municipal systems on a wholesale scale and (b) the retail distribution of power by municipal utilities and rural power districts. On the latter division while the report shows that $1,361,989 was transferred to the reserves as compared with $1,837,273 in the previous year, nothing was set up for special depreciation reserve which in 1931 amounted to $1,793,112 but was discontinued in 1932 and 1933. In commenting on this, the report states:

"The setting-up of the reserves on reserves customarily adopted in the past would have required an amount of $1,989,000, which is $627,011 in excess of the amount shown in the table as available for the present year. In this connection it is important to note that the municipal Hydro utilities provide for the retirement of their capital liabilities by either the installment or sinking-fund method, and such payments are treated as part of the cost of the service."

Consolidated Revenue Account of Municipal Electric Utilities of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission for Years Ended Oct. 31

	1933 $	1932 $
Revenue	30,627,842	31,216,210
Less:		
Cost of power	19,330,862	19,109,036
Operating exps.	5,189,386	5,492,592
Interest	2,426,286	2,532,941
Sinking fund	2,319,319	2,244,368
To reserves	1,361,989	1,837,273

Reserves Increased

Reserves of the commission were increased by approximately $3,000,000 during the year from $66,145,486 to $69,433,260 and by the municipal utilities and rural hydro districts by about the same amount from $56,624,617 to $59,736,820. Details of the changes in this account are as follows:

Total Reserves of Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission and Municipal Electric Utilities as at Oct. 31

	1933 $	1932 $
Niagara system	52,380,601	50,900,344
Georg. Bay system	2,822,302	2,482,836
East. Ont. system	5,338,116	5,228,591
Thunder Bay system	3,104,669	2,739,224
Nor. Ont. dist. N4	632,842	164,784
Service bldg., etc.	706,849	664,714
Bonnechere stge.	3,537	1,734
Hydro-elec. rys.	121,482	109,240
Ins., pensions, etc.	4,322,862	3,854,019
Total Comm. res.	69,433,260	66,145,486
Total Munic. res.	59,736,820	56,624,617
Grand total	129,170,080	122,770,103

Capital investment in the Ontario Hydro exclusive of Government grants for construction of rural power lines, the report states, was placed at a total of $394,661,543 as compared with $382,558,763 in 1932 and $373,010,122 in 1931. The increase was practically entirely accounted for by the development in Northern Ontario, largely the Abitibi Cânyon power development. Capital invested in this area which amounted to $10,786,686 in 1932 increased to $23,822,763 by the end of the 1933 fiscal year. There was practically no change in the other accounts.

Capital Investment in Ontario Hydro-Electric Systems, Districts and Municipal Undertakings as at Oct. 31

	1933 $	1932 $
Niagara system	201,975,671	202,098,895
Chats Falls devel.	6,167,756	5,878,494
Georg. Bay syst.	8,394,645	8,329,026
East. Ont. system	19,372,833	21,060,824
Thunder Bay syst.	18,630,772	18,480,738
Nor. Ont. dist.	23,822,763	10,786,686
Hydro-elec. rly.	2,076,925	1,985,113
Offices, etc.	4,562,603	4,629,053
	285,003,969	273,248,829
Munic. systems*	109,657,574	109,309,934
	394,661,543	382,558,763

*Exclusive of municipal sinking fund equities in H. E. P. C. system amounting to $26,045,679 in 1933 and $23,066,129 in 1932.

Load Increased

"The total Canadian loads during the months of October and December, 1933 were very much greater than the loads for the corresponding months of 1932," states the report. "The greater part of the increase is in secondary power, the sale of which is of advantage both to the commission and to industry, so long as it can be supplied. There is, however, an important though less pronounced increase in the primary or firm load which occurred during the latter part of the year and which has been persistently maintained over a considerable period in a way which is most encouraging. During December of 1932 and January of 1933, further decreases occurred, but since April, 1933, the trend has been steadily upward. By the end of the fiscal year, October 31, 1933, all ground lost during the first part of the year had been regained, and the year closed with a net increase. This gain for 1933 seems of special significance when compared with the losses of 1931 and 1932. The load losses of 1931 and 1932 have not yet been completely regained, and the rate of increase for the firm load in 1933 is not as great as the average rate of increase established over a long period of years prior to the depression. Therefore, the effects of the industrial depression are still apparent in the statistics for load during 1933, but after the sharper effects of the depression in 1931 and 1932, it is encouraging to find that 1933 shows actual improvement."

LONDON ASTOUNDED TO HEAR OTTAWA GIVES CITIZENSHIP TO MAURICE SINGER, TIPSTER

(Continued from page 1)

responsibilities in the British Isles in this matter by issuing a warning to the investor to beware. The Briton has every reason to fear such visitors as Jacob Factor (Jake the Barber) and Maurice Singer. They are worse than "Greeks bearing gifts." Jacob Factor took ten million dollars away from Britons, it is estimated, as a result of the various share-selling ramps. One of these was in British Associated Oil Co. with head office in Canada, and Maurice Singer as president.

The elusive Factor has so far avoided extradition to Great Britain where courts await him to hear charges of the same nature as sent several of his former lieutenants to jail. On one count and another and in various court fights he has managed to delay the fateful trip across the Atlantic. The expenses rolled up for litigation and defense must be simply enormous and the very strict securities laws enacted by the present administration in the United States doubtless make it necessary for aspiring and clever crooks to seek easy money outside the United States. The Financial Post is reliably informed that immigration officials have turned back at the border from 50 to 60 residents of the United States with a known record for success in using unlisted shares as bait to coax money out of the pockets of the unwary.

Factor's repeated successes in taking millions of pounds from the British have encouraged many imitators to try out the same game. Factor has been often suspected in Great Britain of being behind the various attempts made to collect more money. He is alleged to have used Canadian mining ventures on several occasions as bait and he is probably as effective in financing such efforts in Great Britain at a distance as when he was there personally. At the time of the kidnapping of his son his appeals to Al Capone for protection suggested that share-pushing had become a steady activity of the underground empire of that former chieftain, and that Factor had a position of leadership in it.

Modus Operandi Described

There are features of Factor's methods which are similar to those used by the Singer forces in the initial stages. London "Truth" thus described them:

"Factor's modus operandi was not new, but it had never before been employed on the same magnificent scale. Its salient features were the widespread gratuitous circulation of a bogus newspaper, the giving of apparently sound advice and the payment of profits on apparently successful deals in order to inspire confidence, and, finally, the unloading on the dupes of worthless shares in wildcat companies. In the latter process the dupes were plied with private and confidential letters, telegrams and telephone messages from the 'editor'....."

The latest effort was to have outdone any of the old. The Mining Sentinel of Montreal is authority for the statement that "Mining News of Canada," house organ for Associated Gold Mining & Finance Co. and subsidiaries and hook-ups, boosted the stocks in its letter press, carried large advertisements "and was mailed to 100,000 people through the royal mail" in the last weeks of June and early weeks of July. It also reports that sucker lists sent into Montreal late in May were so huge that one of them weighed 375 pounds and that specious promotion letters were sent out backed by matter in the letter press of a specialist newspaper. The article in The Financial Post last week shows that this was done in England for one of the stocks mentioned in Canada. At this moment it is understood that Singer is offering Concordia stock in Amsterdam and that a paper of this description is helping him.

If Maurice Singer now goes to Britain under his own name, it will be under the glare of publicity not engineered by himself. Solomon in Proverbs I, 17, gives him a hint to keep away as follows: "Surely in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird."

Had Three Nationalities

The Daily Mail has in two issues given publicity to various details in the life of Singer. It has been a life full of incident. He was born in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. He went to England first in 1926 as a United States citizen to sell shares in British Associated Oil Co., which Factor had been obliged to abandon earlier in the year. When he left at the end of 1926 he was by Home Office order prohibited from returning.

That did not stop him. He came back by air in 1931 with a Czechoslovakian passport. He dropped down into Croydon aerodrome and passed the immigration officials successfully for the time. Within a few weeks the deception was discovered and Singer was charged with using an irregular passport and making a false statement to an immigration official. He left England, knowing that he would never be able to return under any foreign passport. But he did not leave the British Empire. He came back to Canada and, says The Daily Mail, "by means known only to himself became a citizen of the British Empire."

Cash Value of Citizenship

The Daily Mail adds, "All these changes of nationality have only one purpose, and that is to provide this manipulator of shares with an opportunity for again fleecing the small investors of this country. So confident is he of success that before leaving Montreal he made no secret of the fact that he proposed to unload in England stocks and shares of the Associated Gold Mining & Finance Co. and of the Plymouth Gold Mines." (As indicated in this article his plans with reference to Plymouth Gold were frustrated by the directors other than his nominees and for two years the vendors' shares are tied up so that he cannot use them and his first attempts at using names of Milton Hersey Co. and Chemical & Metallurgical Corp. for stock-selling purposes were disavowed by them in no uncertain terms).

The Daily Mail says Singer has taken very little money across the Atlantic with him. His trunks, according to the Daily Mail, are crammed with prospectuses, and share-pushing literature. He apparently was confident that these would soon tease the needed money to him.

Chemical & Metallurgical Corp. manager of Plymouth Gold Mining Co., reports to The Financial Post that the Plymouth Gold directors refused the financial set-up presented to Maurice Singer's nominee to the board "partly on account of the fact that it included a provision for exchange of shares between the Plymouth Gold Mining Co. and Associated Gold Mining & Finance Co."

"The Chemical & Metallurgical Corp.," states its president, J. B. Cowell, "has not authorized any publication, in any form, relating to the Plymouth property. Mr. Singer or his nominee has taken down a maximum of 10,000 shares from the treasury at 50 cents a share, this to provide funds for preliminary expenses. No other treasury shares have been issued or authorized for issue by the board of directors of Plymouth Gold Mining Co."

Sale of Shares Withdrawn

The Better Business Bureau of Montreal also reports that the sale of shares of Plymouth Gold Mining Co., Ltd., has been withdrawn in Canada. This company was mentioned prominently by The Financial Post last week in the course of its article on the latest excursions in high finance planned by Maurice Singer. The latter reported to the Montreal Better Business Bureau that he or Associated Gold Mining & Finance Co., a holding company with 20,000,000 shares of $1 par value authorized capital, had acquired physical control among others of Plymouth Gold. A huge advertisement in "Mining News of Canada" obviously was preparing the way for sale of stock on a wide scale but Milton Hersey Co. and a representative of Chemical & Metallurgical Corp. immediately disavowed having given authority for use of their names.

The Financial Post last week quoted details of an option between R. W. Howe and J. B. Cowell as optioners and Leonard J. Bleet as optionee and the assignment of this option by the latter for 3,500,000 shares of Plymouth Gold Mining Co. just formed with 4,000,000 shares of $1 par value capital. In a letter to The Financial Post officers of Chemical & Metallurgical Corp., mine managers for Plymouth Corp., report a capitalization that shows only 2,000,000 shares issued as vendors' stock. They also report the decisive steps already recorded to curb the high pressure campaign undertaken to sell the stock without authority from the directors and to prevent vendors' stock from being obtained by Associated Gold Mining & Finance Co.

Vendors' Stock Pooled

Details of options copied by The Financial Post from Government returns apparently indicated a division of capitalization such as the following: vendors' stock, 3,500,000 shares; treasury stock, 500,000 shares. But the statement of Chemical & Metallurgical Corp. sent to The Financial Post shows the following division:

	Shares
Authorized capital	4,000,000
Issued & pooled until Jan. 1, 1936:	
To C. E. Anderson for claims	5,000
To directors	85,000
To Mayflower Mine owners	400,000
To J. B. Cowell	266,000
To fiscal agents of the Singer group	1,244,000
Total pooled stock	2,000,000
Treasury shares	2,000,000
Issued at 50c. per share	10,000
Treasury stock	1,990,000

This difference occurred because directors cancelled all options except underlying ones and insisted on vendors' stock being reduced to 50 per cent and that it should all be pooled for two years.

Acted in Good Faith

J. B. Cowell, president Chemical & Metallurgical Corp., informs The Financial Post that neither the Chemical & Metallurgical Corp. nor R. W. Howe have received or will receive any shares in the Plymouth Gold Mining Co. and they have no call whatever on any stock. They also state that at no time have they ever held stock in any property that they have been directly or indirectly connected with.

The original option obtained by J. B. Cowell and R. W. Howe on the Mayflower property, states Mr. Cowell, was secured at the request of a Toronto group who failed to carry out their obligations for financial reasons. Mr. Cowell then approached the Singer group and completed a deal for which he received 6.6 per cent of the capital of the company. These shares are pooled for two years. The existence of the Associated Gold Mining & Finance Co. was unknown to Mr. Cowell or to his company at that time, he states. He accepted Mr. Singer in good faith after banking enquiries and after noting that legal, auditing and trust companies employed were of high reputation.

Mr. Cowell concludes by stating that the Chemical & Metallurgical Corp. has no appointment in connection with the Plymouth Gold Mining Co. except as managers of the property, and are responsible only to the board of directors of that company. He himself is one of the directors.

The Financial Post would gather from these facts that Singer would be right if he stated that he had "stock" instead of "physical" control of the company in that fiscal agents of the Singer group have 1,254,000 shares out of 2,010,000 shares issued. By the device of pooling 1,244,000 shares of the stock, however, there are only available for sale to the public at present the 10,000 treasury shares issued to Singer at 50 cents a share. Associated Gold Mining & Finance Co. has thus been unable to get the shares of Plymouth Gold which it expected.

The Financial Post in the article last week did not attempt to place blame beyond what was conveyed by the plain unvarnished facts themselves. Those facts were mainly taken from Government records which companies are under obligation to keep up to date on matters importance. The article gave details for what they were worth and mentioned names as they occurred whether they were well known or obscure names. It took pains to point out that names of honest men, companies with a reputation, engineers and other employees acting in good faith, are bound to occur in such an article. There is legal work, trust company work, banking work, mining work and other kinds of work which are "on the level" and are not criticized. The Financial Post thought that last week it had made it evident that Montrealers in a position to know officers of Chemical & Metallurgical Corp. place them in that category.

Explanations Called For

But what about Concordia, United Gold Exploration and Amalgamated Gold, in all of which Singer said he either had an interest or was negotiating one? Amalgamated Gold gave 2,000,000 shares for Blue Quartz properties. What disposal has been made of them? How many shares did Canadian Organizers take under the old agreement with Blue Quartz Gold Mines to purchase 2,000,000 shares on a basis that worked out at 11⅓ cents a share? As much as $5.50 a share has been reported from England for stock from this group. How much was sold under that agreement? How much money came into the treasury from this stock? The shareholders would also be glad of an independent and informed report as to the results achieved by present operations at property.

Vendors or Treasury?

Concordia Gold Mining Co. Ltd., directors would give appreciated information also if they would disclose how Morris Gerber came into the deal by which the Jones Porter claims were attained. That company had been reported in bankruptcy. Then comes the agreement to give Gerber 2,250,000 shares out of a total of 3,000,000 shares of Concordia Mines for the claims. What is being done with these shares? Are they the shares now being sold? The returns say nothing of a pooling arrangement.

And then the public needs enlightenment on the United Gold Exploration Co. The returns at Ottawa and Quebec do not even show capitalization of $4,000,000 claimed for it by Financial Express, the publication used in England by Singer for touting his wares as Mining News of Canada was in Canada. The Bellehumeur Mining Co. predecessor company had all its 4,000,000 shares except directors' qualifying shares owned as vendors' shares. United Gold should make it plain quickly whether or not that has been changed.

Unless there has been cancellation of old agreements, there is apparent possibility of millions of shares of these non-producing companies being offered investors without a likelihood of a cent going to the treasury. If there are other plans for creating or selling treasury shares they should be made known. In fact, all provincial departments should see to it that companies keep their files to date.

Western Provincial Bonds

provide sound security with attractive interest return. The following are direct obligations of the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia:

Province of Alberta
4½% Bonds due May 1st, 1960
Payable Canada and New York
Price: 95.25 and interest, yielding 4.81%

Province of British Columbia
4½% Bonds due October 1st, 1953
Payable Canada and New York
Price: 94.75 and interest, yielding 4.92%

It is convenient to order by mail.

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited
Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg — 36 King Street West, Toronto, Phone: Elgin 4321 — Vancouver, New York, London, Eng.

A SMOKESTACK PAINT that STANDS the HEAT

MURRAY MADE

MURRAY Protective Coatings for all surfaces

If corrosion on hot surfaces is a maintenance problem in your plant—you can solve it easily and economically by using Murray-Made Smokestack Paint.

Its glossy black film is highly resistant to corrosive gases. It defies heat and is impervious to temperature changes.

Cut maintenance costs today. Write us for full particulars.

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Affiliated with Dominion Tar & Chemical Co. Limited
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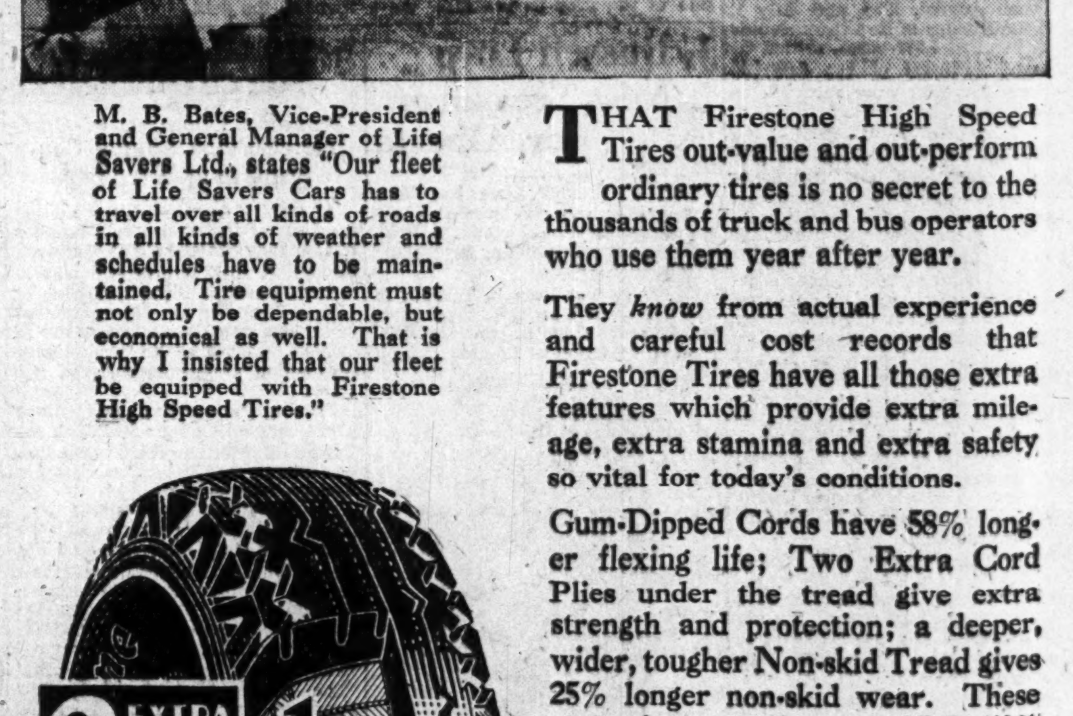


M. B. Bates, Vice-President and General Manager of Life Savers Ltd., states "Our fleet of Life Savers Cars has to travel over all kinds of roads in all kinds of weather and schedules have to be maintained. Tire equipment must not only be dependable, but economical as well. That is why I insisted that our fleet be equipped with Firestone High Speed Tires."

THAT Firestone High Speed Tires out-value and out-perform ordinary tires is no secret to the thousands of truck and bus operators who use them year after year.

They *know* from actual experience and careful cost records that Firestone Tires have all those extra features which provide extra mileage, extra stamina and extra safety so vital for today's conditions.

Gum-Dipped Cords have 58% longer flexing life; Two Extra Cord Plies under the tread give extra strength and protection; a deeper, wider, tougher Non-skid Tread gives 25% longer non-skid wear. These extra features give you 25 to 40% longer tire life *at no extra cost*.

Follow the experience of men who *know*—choose Firestone. Replace worn tires—see the nearest Firestone Dealer today.

Firestone High Speed TIRES

News of Investment Markets

TOP GRADE BONDS STILL ADVANCING IN DULL TRADING

Improvement in Prices Attributed to Growth of Investment

Rising prices for governmental issues held the spotlight in Canadian bond markets in the week ended July 24. Dullness pervaded trading, but the financial community was highly pleased with the improved prices. The change is attributed to increasing investment in Canada from foreign and domestic sources, and a scarcity of new loans.

The advance of prices for gilt-edged issues of the Dominion, eastern provinces and select municipalities continued. The Financial Post's average price for seven gilt-edged bonds reached a new high, and the yield touched a new low. Prices for Dominion issues are the best that have prevailed in this country in nearly a generation.

The improvement in gilt-edged issues is shown below:

Average Price and Yield on Seven High Grade Canadian Bonds

	% Yield	$ Price		% Yield	$ Price
July 24	3.787	110.68	July 17	3.846	110.07
July 23	3.789	110.63	July 16	3.841	110.14
July 21	3.804	110.43	July 14	3.841	110.14
July 20	3.810	110.37	June 29	3.956	108.84
July 19	3.837	110.14	Mar. 29	4.094	107.25
July 18	3.846	110.07	Dec. 30	4.536	102.32

Western provincial issues followed up their substantial gains of the preceding week with additional advances up to two points. The improvement was shared almost impartially by loans of all four provinces.

The market for corporation bonds was full, but recent gains were fairly well retained. New financing was almost entirely absent.

Dominion Stores Sales Under Last Year's Level

Sales of Dominion Stores, Ltd., for the 4-week period ended July 14, 1934, were $1,488,015, compared with sales of $1,512,522 in the corresponding 1933 period, a decrease of $24,507, or 1.62 per cent. For the four-week period, six fewer stores were operated than in the same period last year.

Bond Sales

Grand' Mère

City of Grand' Mère, Que., has sold $15,000 of five per cent 20-year bonds to Gairdner & Co. at 100.17, a cost basis of about 4.98 per cent. Bids were as follows:

	Bid
Gairdner & Co.	100.17
Garneau, Boulanger	98.55
Credit Anglo-Francais	98.32
Dubé, Leblond & Cie	98.30
Banque Can. Nat'le	98.13
Dom. Securities	98.07
René-T. Leclerc	97.59

Bond Tenders

7 p.m., Aug. 15, **Megantic, P.Q.**—$67,500, 5½ per cent bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1934, redeemable serially Oct. 1, 1935 to Oct. 1, 1939. D. L. Lippe, clerk.

4 p.m., Aug. 8, **Revelstoke**—$16,000, 5 per cent debentures dated July 15, 1934, due serially July, 1935 to July, 1938. W. A. Gordon, treas. (See announcement on page 10).

Interest Rate Cut "In the Air" States Important Bank Official

"It's in the air as everyone knows, but there's nothing official about it," was the reply of an important Canadian banking official when consulted early this week by The Financial Post on the latest report that the interest rate on savings deposits is shortly to be reduced to two per cent.

This comment apparently indicates that another reduction of the interest rate has been discussed by banks.

The recent Ottawa visit of Jackson Dodds, president of the Canadian Bankers' Association, gave rise to the report. Previously bankers consulted by The Post have merely stated: "There have been no discussions." The Dominion is believed to favor a reduction, preferably before its autumn loan is floated.

Trust companies in Ontario recently reduced the rate on deposits to three per cent, and have indicated to The Post that they anticipate a reduction of the bank rate to two per cent. This might mean a 2½ per cent rate on deposits held by trust and loan companies, it is understood.

Other leading bank officers consulted on the prospects of a reduction of the savings deposit rate state that they have no official information that another change is coming.

Ottawa in Dark

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—Reports that the chartered banks have decided to reduce interest payments on savings deposits from 2½ to 2 per cent were received in government circles with great interest. While it has been understood that the reduction was to come at any time after July 1, the government has not been consulted by the banks and confirmation of the reports, therefore, cannot be obtained here.

The government has a general understanding with the banks, as announced by Hon. E. N. Rhodes in his budget speech, that interest rates are to be lowered. But all detail as to when the reduction is to take effect has been left entirely to the banks.

MONTREAL LOAN MADE BRITISHERS "HOPPING MAD"

City Violated Pledge of R. B. Bennett to U. K. Treasury

British treasury officials were "hopping mad" when the city of Montreal floated a loan privately in Great Britain this year without consulting the treasury at all, The Financial Post is informed by a prominent London banker.

When Premier R. B. Bennett was in London a year ago, he agreed to check on all provincial and municipal endeavors to borrow in London, according to this financier. Apparently the treasury has been convinced that Mr. Bennett did not break faith, and that Montreal made its own arrangements, unknown to Ottawa. Steps are being taken in London to prevent other Canadian municipalities from doing the same thing, it is stated.

Control Demanded

Treasury officials are understood to have explained to Mr. Bennett a year ago that they were willing and ready to assist the Dominion in its financing, but that the provinces and municipalities would have to do their own within the Dominion. They didn't want every Tom, Dick and Harry government in Canada rushing to London for money. Mr. Bennett fell in with this suggestion. Montreal apparently embarrassed him by arranging a loan through Drury & Co, Montreal investment firm.

Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, recently announced a relaxing of the British treasury ban on new issues by foreign Governments. This, however, is not taken to indicate that Canadian municipalities can go into the London market at will. But the Dominion can probably do so, it is believed. The new step was forecast in The Financial Post late in 1933, but has been slower in developing than was then expected.

Responsible British opinion has held for some time that it would be helpful to British business and prestige if loans were made to foreign Governments in return for purchases of goods from Britain. This is one of the aims of the new measures.

Control of foreign lendings is being maintained, and in the case of Canada there is some excellent financial opinion in London that there should be central control of all borrowings of the myriad Canadian governmental bodies.

"Just Swamped" Can't Talk Loan States Hepburn

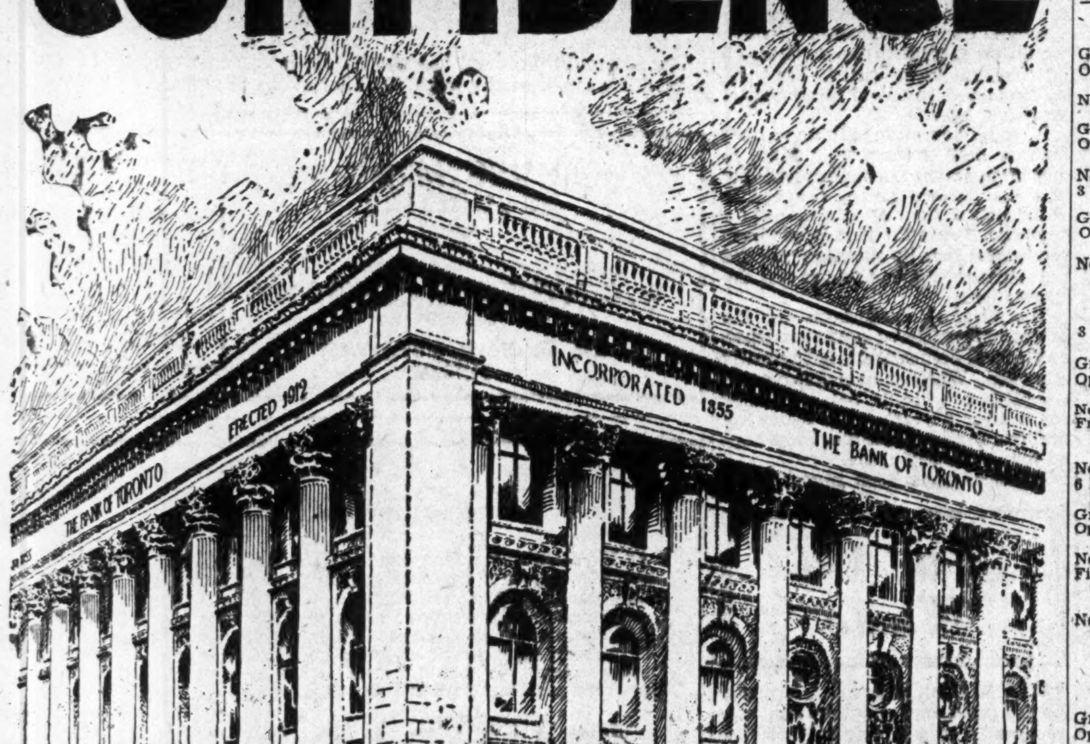
Mitchell F. Hepburn, premier and provincial treasurer of Ontario, told The Financial Post that none of the details of the anticipated provincial loan have been settled when he was consulted on the matter this week.

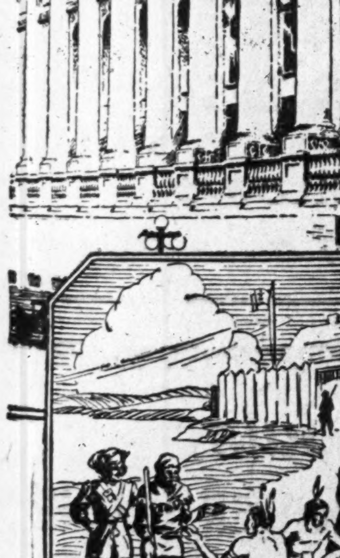
"I have been trying to get into consultation with the treasury department for three days," Mr. Hepburn stated. "But I'm snowed under, just swamped. There are so many delegations and people calling on me I haven't been able to discuss the loan."

The amount, the coupon rate, the maturity, the price and all other details have not been settled, Mr. Hepburn states. It is known, however, that because of the strength of the gilt-edged bond market Ontario may float a loan at the lowest cost in more than two decades. Amounts of $25 to $40 millions have been mentioned.

Incidentally, those who may be considering making a call on Mr. Hepburn should note that his appointment book is filled for four days ahead.

CONFIDENCE





Where French and Indian Traded

Outside old Fort Rouille, nearly two centuries ago, picturesque red men bartered their bundles of priceless skins for glittering trinkets. Today, on the site of this old trading post, the world's greatest annual exhibition displays the products of farm and mine and factory to millions of visitors.

Canadian business men and depositors of all classes have relied on the security and been guided by the sound, constructive counsel of The Bank of Toronto throughout 79 years of business activity.

Throughout the growth of Toronto from a small trading post to its present position as one of the centres of world-wide commerce, this sound banking institution has enjoyed an enviable reputation for faithful and friendly service.

The Bank of Toronto can well serve you, just as it served your father and your grandfather in days that are past.

THE BANK OF TORONTO
Established 1855

834

Investment Notes

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

1926 = 100

	Iron and steel	Pulp and paper	Milling	Oils	Textiles and clothing	Food and allied products	Beverages	Total industrials	Total utilities	Total co's.
No. of Securities:	17	6	4	4	10	18	8	87	20	113
1929-33:*										
High	383.8	118.2	267.4	416.8	110.1	193.8	241.9	311.0	163.6	235.4
Low	36.8	1.4	34.9	78.3	24.0	66.5	23.7	44.0	30.5	38.6
Monthly Figures, 1934:										
January	98.1	11.4	74.9	147.0	66.6	122.6	163.6	118.6	53.5	83.8
February	114.6	13.6	77.1	153.7	73.3	128.2	148.5	123.8	58.0	88.7
March	113.6	13.2	77.1	152.2	76.3	129.4	141.8	128.5	58.0	90.3
April	114.9	13.2	75.2	159.4	76.8	134.3	138.0	133.0	58.1	93.4
May	106.9	13.8	74.3	159.0	79.1	129.9	113.8	128.6	56.7	91.1
June	104.7	12.5	74.1	161.9	77.7	128.1	113.5	126.1	54.5	89.8
Weekly Figures, 1934:										
July 5	102.0	10.8	73.8	159.0	74.9	131.1	124.0	125.4	52.1	92.1
July 12	102.8	10.4	72.9	159.6	74.4	130.1	118.5	125.3	52.3	92.0
July 19	102.3	10.4	73.4	158.3	73.5	131.2	107.3	123.3	52.4	91.0

*High and low of years from 1929 to 1933 inclusive are based on weekly figures. Compiled from figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics. See also Stock Market Indicator on page one.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indus.	20 Golds	20 Misc. Mines
July 24 close	91.97	122.25	90.72
July 23 close	93.03	124.39	91.90
Week ago	96.85	127.29	94.04
Month ago	101.55	124.38	94.05

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Due	Redeem.	Price
Calgary Brew.	§5%	1942	Nov. 1	105
Rowntree Co. Ser. A	6%	10-yr.	Aug. 1	...
Can. For. Invest.	7%	1949	Aug. 1	105
Walmsley, Chas.	6%	1943	Aug. 1	103
Steel of Canada	*6%	1940	Aug. 1	...
Dom. Canners	^6%	1940	Oct. 1	110

*$383,820 purchase of bonds for retirement.
^$85,000 for sinking fund.
§Purchase of bonds for sinking fund.

Stock Market Outlook

THE slump of Canadian stock markets in the past week is partly a reflection of weakness on the New York Stock Exchange, to which Canadian markets are peculiarly sensitive. As is often the case mining shares stood up well under the selling.

While Canadian business has maintained much of the improvement of the last year, as is shown in the survey of the second quarter in this issue, stocks have been weak. Some issues that have had peculiar benefits in the last year, of course, have maintained substantial gains. Textile shares are one example. The softening of the market in view of a seemingly favorable financial and economic background in Canada leads to a question of what the stock market is discounting, if anything.

After many years of observation, some close observers of stock movements come to the conclusion that the market discounts very little, but rather reflects current sentiment. It is pointed out that in 1929 the break-up of the post-war boom was not discounted. Stocks have only followed the depression and the recovery, sometimes with excessive swings. Perhaps the current slump is merely one of the excesses, based on the failure of business in Canada and the United States to develop into a boom.

Economic commentators have been pointing out the flaws in the U. S. recovery for months. It is felt that recovery is still under way, particularly in Canada, but that an overnight boom is unlikely and in any event would be unhealthy.

The stock market does some strange things, but it is still open to question whether it discounts anything or is doing so at present.

CANADA DRY SALES, PROFITS INCREASE IN 9 MOS. PERIOD

Put Million Dollars Into Brewery Investment — Liquor Sales Disappointing

Nine months report of Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc., to June 30, 1934, shows gross profit of $4,425,635 as compared with $3,805,913 in the same months of the preceding year. Sales and other expenses were greater but net profit applicable to stock was $398,738, or 78 cents a share, as compared with $273,284, or 54 cents a share, in the same period of the preceding year. In both these periods the dividends were 75 cents a share, being earned in the period under review and being higher than earnings by 21 cents a share in the preceding period. As the fourth quarter is usually the best earning quarter, this change looks well for the maintenance of the dividend.

P. D. Saylor, president, states that the company lost much business to hotels, clubs and restaurants as a result of the repeal of the 18th amendment. Free sale of cocktails, wines and other beverages has reduced demand for carbonated beverages but the company nevertheless increased sales of carbonated beverages by 6 per cent. Retail groceries and drug stores and homes took up the slack.

Increases Beer Investment

The increased sales for the nine months look all the better when it is realized that in the third quarter net profit was only $139,242 as compared with $189,970 in the corresponding quarter of 1933. Gross profits were larger but additional advertising and other expenses in connection with the pushing of Hupfel's beer lessened profits. It will take several months to show results but 5,000 retail outlets in New York City have been secured for the beer. The company invested $500,000 in the Hupfel brewery and got 25 per cent of the stock. As more working capital was needed another half million dollars was invested. The company took a ten-year 5 per cent mortgage for the whole million dollars and it also received another 25 per cent of stock.

The general situation surrounding the sale of liquor and wines is reported by Mr. Saylor to be unsatisfactory though a small profit was made in this division.

Public Utility Earnings

East Kootenay Power Co.

	1934	1933	Decr.
May:			
Gross earn.	34,901	33,440	*1,461
Oper. exps.	11,419	11,376	*43
Net earn.	23,482	22,064	*1,418
June:			
Gross earn.	32,699	33,764	1,065
Oper. exps.	11,170	11,733	563
Net earn.	21,529	22,031	502
3 Months ended June 30:			
Gross earn.	102,147	99,887	*2,260
Oper. exps.	34,110	33,824	*286
Net earn.	68,037	66,063	*1,974

*Increase.

Twin City Rapid Transit

3 Months end. June 30:	1934 $	1933 $	Inc. %
Gross rev.	2,065,007	1,944,232	6.21
Oper. exp.	1,465,401	1,518,794	*3.52
Net rev.	599,606	425,438	40.94
Fixed chgs. & taxes	517,300	465,957	11.02
Net income	82,306	†50,419	....
6 Months end. June 30:			
Gross rev.	4,409,803	4,157,687	6.06
Oper. exp.	3,057,866	3,286,129	*6.95
Net rev.	1,351,937	871,558	55.12
Fixed chgs. & taxes	1,012,950	933,041	8.56
Net income	338,987	†61,483	....

*Decrease. †Loss.

Winnipeg Electric Co.

June:	1934 $	1933 $	Inc. $
Gross earn.	398,452	394,125	4,326
Oper. exps. & depr.	312,481	309,636	2,844
Net earn.	85,971	84,488	1,482
Fixed chgs.	110,606	111,212	*605
Net income	†24,635	†26,723	2,087
6 Months end. June 30:			
Gross earn.	2,669,854	2,667,290	2,564
Oper. exps. & depr.	1,925,618	1,957,336	*31,717
Net earn.	744,235	709,953	34,282
Fixed chgs.	664,683	680,003	*15,320
Net income	79,552	29,949	49,602

*Decrease. †Deficit.

Railway Earnings

Week end. July 21:	1934 $	1933 $	Inc. $
C. N. R.	3,188,785	3,091,591	97,194
C. P. R.	2,510,000	2,293,000	217,000

Montreal's Loan Needs $20,000,000 This Year

Loan requirements of the City of Montreal for the remainder of 1934 will be approximately $20,000,000, it is reported. The requirements include funding of expenditures arranged through temporary loans, capitalization of relief, and of the $6,731,291 loan covering the city's 1934-5 deficit.

Apparently, there is some hope at the Montreal City Hall that the city will be able to obtain long-term money at about 4¼ per cent, providing that the council takes steps to balance the budget. It is understood that operating costs of Montreal are considered to be at their minimum. It is claimed that certain civic services have been neglected and that there may even be a possibility that additional funds will be sent.

C. P. R. Earnings Higher

Net earnings of the C. P. R. for the week ended July 21 were $2,510,000, compared with $2,293,000 for the corresponding 1933 week, an increase of $217,000, or 9.4 per cent.

Metal Prices

New York—July 24—
Copper: Electrolytic spot and future, 9c.
Silver: 46c.

London—July 24—
(Long Ton)—
Copper: Electrolytic spot, £32; future, £32 5s. Standard spot, £28; future, £25 5s.
Tin: Spot, £231 2s 6d; future, £231 2s 6d.
Lead: Spot, £10 15s; future, £11.
Zinc: Spot, £13 5s; future, £13 7s 6d.
Silver: 20⅛d. per ounce.
Gold: 127s 11d.

Canada—July 24—
Gold: $34.27.

John D. Gilmour,
B.Sc.A., B.Sc.F., (Toronto)
CONSULTING FOREST ENGINEER
MEMBER OF EXECUTIVE, PACIFIC LOGGING CONGRESS. MEMBER CANADIAN SOCIETY AND QUEBEC ASSOCIATION OF FOREST ENGINEERS
Seventeen years in practical active charge of eastern pulpwood logging operations, continuously for the same interests.
Experienced in all phases of organization and management of logging operations, logging engineering, transportation, timber valuations, cost estimates, budgetting and control.
QUEBEC, QUE.

We take pleasure in announcing that

ARTHUR S. TORREY

a Vice-President of this Company, has been appointed Resident Director in charge of our Toronto Office.

W. C. Pitfield & Company
LIMITED

Request Bond Deposits Can. Rail Terminals

Bondholders' protective committee for Canadian Rail and Harbor Terminals has urged bondholders to deposit their securities with the London and Western Trusts Co., depository, in order to facilitate a plan of reorganization or rearrangement of the company's affairs.

The committee, composed of Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Sir Henry Drayton and R. V. LeSueur, all of Toronto, has obtained an effective registration statement under the U. S. Federal Securities Act, 1933, and is therefore requesting deposit of bonds by both Canadian and American holders. Secretary of the committee, who will supply details, is M. W. McCutcheon, 347 Bay St., Toronto.

Montreal Commission to Seek $3,000,000 Loan

Montreal Metropolitan Commission, supervising authority for the municipalities of the island, will enter the market with a $3,000,000 bond issue about Sept. 1, it is reported.

The commission has bonds authorized totalling $5,510,000, and has sinking funds available for investment approximating $2,799,000. Of this sum $2,263,000 is invested in loans to Montreal Island municipalities.

Get Ready for Winter---NOW!

Install a Johnson VACU-DRAFT! Enjoy modern heating! Make your home comfortable . . . cleaner! Cut the drudgery out of furnace tending . . . get more heat out of less fuel . . . SAVE MONEY!

NEW LOW PRICE

May be purchased on our "Pay-as-You-Save" Plan. An investment that yields from 30 to 50% dividends annually. See your plumbing and heating dealer TODAY —or write direct for booklet. Telephones: Toronto—EL. 4539; Montreal—MA. 8924; Peterboro—2103.

BUY IT NOW—PAY AS YOU SAVE!

VACU-DRAFT is not a blower and is adaptable to warm air as well as all other coal or coke burning furnaces.

JOHNSON VACU-DRAFT MODERNIZED HEATING

A PRODUCT OF CANADIAN JOHNSON MOTOR CO. LTD., PETERBORO.

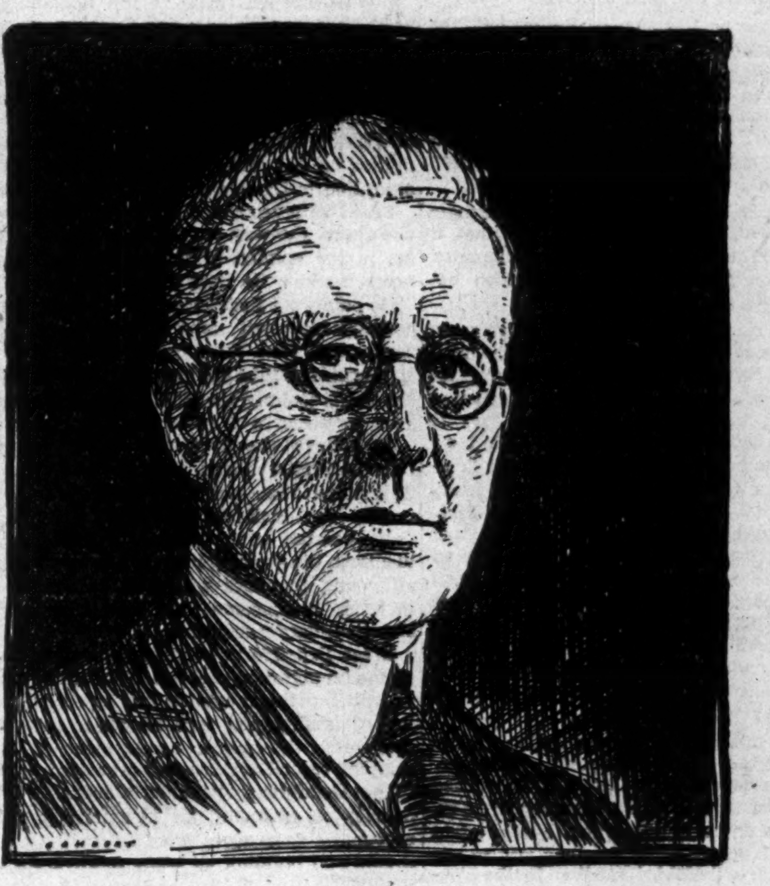
Weekly Record of Financing in Canada

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

Municipal—	Date Sold	Sold to	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Cost
Grand'mere, Que.	July	Gairdner & Co.	5%	1954	$15,000	100.17	4.98%
Brantford, Ont.	July	D. O. Johnson & Co.	4½%	1944	100,000	100.25	4.45%
Esquimalt Dist., B.C.	July	C. M. Oliver & Co.	6%	1943	30,000	93.00	7.06%

OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

Stock Issues—	Date	Offered by	Rate	Class	Amount	Price	Yield
Sakoose Gold Mines	July	Chambers & Co.	....	Treas.	200,000 shs.	65c	....
Neville Canadian Gold Mines	July	H. L. Polson & Co., Rogers, Lynch & Co.	....	....	500,000 shs.	....	....
Ymir Yankee Girl Gold Mines	July	Stewart, McNair & Co.	....	....	250,000 shs.	....	....



His Business Was His Chief Asset

Over a period of many years, he worked and laboured to build up a sound and profitable business. His efforts were productive and he reached the stage when he could sit back and feel that he had done a good job.

One thing worried him. He was afraid, if anything happened to him, his business would suffer and his family lose the income that, under ordinary circumstances, would be sufficient for their needs. "Is there any way I can provide for the sale or continuation of my business after my death?" he asked one of his friends.

His friend readily advised him for he had had experience with Partnership Insurance: "You might make an agreement with Wilson, your partner. He understands your business thoroughly and would no doubt welcome the opportunity of owning it some day. Why not talk over the problem with your Life Insurance Underwriter? He will be able to tell you about this kind of Business Insurance. Wilson will probably be willing—even glad—to contribute part of the premium; and his added stake and enthusiasm in the business will probably repay you in added profits."

"I have had experience with Partnership Insurance," continued his friend. "It was through just such an agreement that I became owner of my business."

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TORONTO, JULY 28, 1934

WORK OF THE SENATE

DURING the past session of Parliament, the Senate undertook a considerable volume of work. It made a particular study of the tourist industry but in addition gave serious and adequate attention to a great deal of legislation that originated in the Commons. Many of its suggestions for improvement on the legislation were adopted by the House of Commons.

It can hardly be said though that the Senate attained the high point of recognition that it reached in the previous year when it originated the legislation providing for co-operation between the two major railway systems.

Under Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, government leader, the Senate has gained in vigor to match its dignity. But even yet the Senate is not accorded the opportunity for constructive creation and criticism of legislation that it deserves. Canada's elder statesmen, with their wide background of experience and their freedom from the necessity of electioneering activities, ought to be able to contribute a great deal to strengthening and clarifying the laws passed by parliament. But they seldom have an opportunity to deal adequately with more than a small proportion of the legislation that goes through the Commons. The balance of it is thrown at them hurriedly in the closing hours of the session when they can do little more than pass it perfunctorily in order that the members may get away to their homes.

At times the Senate is given discourteous treatment by the Commons. On the closing day this year, the Senate met at ten a.m., adjourned again to meet at three, adjourned to meet an hour or so later, again adjourned to meet again at eight, and finally came together late in the evening to give the third reading to the government appropriation bill.

Each time when the Senate met, it found itself with no legislation before it and the members had to chase in and out of the chamber like messenger boys awaiting the pleasure of the lower House.

The Senate is a useful institution but could be much more useful if successive governments were not so jealous of the rights and privileges of the Commons.

BRITAIN'S AGRICULTURAL POLICY

IN PLANNING a new deal for her agriculturists, Great Britain has in mind that the farmers in that country comprise one of the largest economic groups. It is estimated that there are some 900,000 workers on British farms and that the value of produce sold off the farms is about £260,000,000 yearly. These workers do not include the farmers and members of their families working on the farms.

There is no single branch of any industry in Great Britain that employs such a large number of people, although the textile industry taken as a whole, or engineering shipbuilding, and the iron and steel industry, taken together employ more workers and have a larger gross output.

Rt. Hon. Walter Elliot, Minister of Agriculture, in several speeches has explained the reason why Britain has gone in for planned economy in agriculture. He points out that when Great Britain adopted the policy of free trade a century ago, agriculture was sacrificed to the threefold interest of industry, finance, and shipping. Britain's aim in these circumstances was to get foodstuffs at the lowest possible price from overseas' producers for her workers in order to keep the cost of industrial production as low as possible. Today conditions have changed. The world has turned to economic nationalism and free trade is no longer classic British policy. Major Elliot therefore justifies the new agricultural policy first on the basis of the general economic trend of the world, and, secondly, because it is in conformity with the sound social balance in the life of a nation that there should be farmers as well as town dwellers.

He definitely considers the classic liberalism of the 19th century to be out of date.

Other members of the British cabinet have been busy campaigning for the new agricultural policy. Mr. Baldwin said the other day that he was proud to belong to the first government for three generations that had made the interests of agriculture one of its principal occupations. But he admitted that a majority of the population lived in the urban areas and that it was necessary to preserve cheap food in Britain. To him the new agricultural policy was a channel for making some of those now unemployed self-supporting.

At the moment, Great Britain is not meeting with resistance in its agricultural policy from the working classes because food is cheap. But if and when food prices rise, if and when it is demonstrated that Britain cannot support home prices and at the same time buy cheap foodstuffs abroad for her working classes, then the policy will meet a real crisis.

In the meantime, Canada's chief interest in the policy of Elliotism lies in the fact that the Ottawa agreements are considered by the more extreme advocates of agricultural autonomy in Britain as barring the way to completion of a new deal for British farmers. Propaganda against the Ottawa agreements is insistent in the farmers' papers of the Old Country. Now that the British farmer has some friends in the Cabinet he is pursuing his advantage to the limit and is seeking a full measure of protection by means of quotas in production agreements and reciprocity schemes as well as by tariff.

IMPORTED BRAINS MAY BE COSTLY

THOSE who feel it necessary for Canada to look outside for someone to head our new Bank of Canada may well recall the lesson of the past decade when an international "expert"—the late Sir Henry Thornton—was imported to look after the country's two billion dollar railway investment. No one can estimate just what this move cost Canadian taxpayers, but some figures taken from the report of the Duff Royal Commission are illuminating.

For instance, in the period of his presidency, the national railway system became involved in the huge capital expenditure of approximately $456,000,000.

In the same period the C. N. R. built or bought some 2,500 miles of branch line at a cost of $92,000,000. Costs of branch line construction rose on the C. N. R. from $40,214 to $51,640 per mile, whereas during the same period costs on the Canadian Pacific fell from $35,000 to $30,299 per mile. In commenting on these significant figures, the commissioners made allowance for the differences in costs of construction which are inevitable in this type of work, but said however: "This difference in costs represents an addition to annual interest charges on the C. N. R. of almost $800 per mile."

With all his background of experience and his ability in railway matters, there are few Canadians today who believe that Sir Henry's appointment was a good investment for Canada.

There are many Canadian bankers capable of handling our new Bank of Canada, and while the appointment of a British or international banking figure might at first be heralded with enthusiasm and acclaim, there is ample evidence to support the view that this important job should be held by a Canadian from its inception.

IMMIGRATION ISSUE MUST BE FACED

A CORRESPONDENT in the London Times Trade and Engineering Supplement chides the Dominions, including Canada, for their shortsighted immigration policies.

Canada, by restricting her inflow of population, has deprived herself of a potential increase of 1,300,000 new consumers, he says, basing his figures on the difference between pre-war immigration to Canada and post-war immigration.

Faced with restricted markets in Britain and elsewhere, the way out for the Dominions must be, in the opinion of this writer, building up home markets by new population.

He points out that since 1931 Great Britain has actually received tens of thousands more "returnees" from the Dominions and from foreign countries than she has sent abroad, although she needs to emigrate 250,000 to 300,000 people a year to preserve a healthy economic position.

He believes that recovery has been slower in Canada, Australia and New Zealand, the three Dominions that normally provide important outlets for Britain's excess population, partially because of the neglect of the Dominions to absorb the growing ratio of immigrants whom all young countries with vast territories need in order to consume their expanding primary and secondary production.

Great Britain's powerful minds are at work on the immigration problem. It is felt by leaders of British political opinion that an early reopening of immigration will be welcomed as the prelude to the greater employment of British shipping capital and creative organized capacity.

The Dominions, including Canada, by their policies of excluding all new immigrants are preventing themselves from expanding as they should and building up home markets for their production.

Immigration is a question that cannot be shelved indefinitely. We shall have to deal with it again soon. When we come to a discussion of it with the British government, we shall probably find a strong feeling in the Old Country that Britain can afford to pay a larger share of the cost of redistributing the Empire's population and settling British people overseas in the Dominions.

TAXING THRIFT

IT HAS recently been suggested in responsible quarters that taxation of the savings of the people should be considered in Canada. The thought behind the suggestion seems to be that such taxation would encourage spending for current satisfactions rather than saving for future satisfactions.

Undoubtedly there would be benefits if people would save in times of plenty and spend all their savings in times of depression. There might be no depressions. Certain classes of the community usually exhaust their savings in any such period as that through which we have been passing. But it is another matter to arrange for the entire community to act in the same manner.

There is some opposition to reduction of interest rates on the ground that it discourages thrift. In effect, the provision of a lesser incentive to certain types of saving may be merely to divert the course of investment of accumulated funds. Hence reduction of certain interest rates need not necessarily discourage thrift generally.

It would, however, be dangerous to penalize all savings in such a manner as to discourage thrift; so heavily as to encourage current spending at the expense of accumulation for the future. Perhaps it is not generally realized that Canada as a whole has hardly been saving at all in this depression. Thus, the scheme would probably result merely in more rapid consumption of the fat off which this country has been living to no small extent. And since the impetus to recovery has already developed, dangerous and artificial stimulants may now be avoided without much risk of deferring revival indefinitely.

Canada is financially a young country and a debtor, and needs to build up working capital. As soon as we are able, we should recommence the real saving and investment that were proceeding before the depression. Fortunately for the future of this country there are indications that this is what is likely to happen.

STABILIZE CURRENCIES OR GO IT ALONE?

THE governor of the Bank of England and the head of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York have been talking monetary matters over. But the American banker has had to issue denials that stabilization of currencies was one of the matters he mentioned to the Englishman. This was a sop to the inflationary elements in Congress who want the United States to continue to hold a free hand in monetary affairs and not to bind itself in entangling exchange alliances with the older countries across the sea. But it would have been impossible for Governor Norman and Governor Harrison not to have discussed the possibilities of exchange stabilization on some basis more definitive than the loose-working arrangement which seems already to be in effect, on a basis, too, bringing in some of the continental countries.

Three months ago, the International Chamber of Commerce went on record as in favor of international monetary stabilization as a prelude to an early return to gold. They pointed out that present instability was bringing about further deterioration in the world's economic position.

Chief economic adviser of the International Chamber in this matter is Prof. T. E. Gregory. As an economic realist he knows the background of the resistance to international stabilization of currencies. He realizes that in many countries there is a desire to raise the internal level of prices regardless of what other countries do. In many countries, too, there is a desire to utilize exchange depreciation as a lever in opening up new export markets. Criticism of currency stabilization agreements comes as well from those who feel that the world level of prices must rise further before those countries now off gold can safely return and from those who feel that economic adjustment must precede, rather than be preceded by, attempts to provide a workable basis of international exchange.

To all these criticisms, Prof. Gregory and the International Chamber of Commerce reply that things are rapidly getting worse in the world; that there can be no genuine recovery in any country until a basis has been provided for a restoration of international trade and that until some step has been taken in the direction of international working agreements on monetary stabilization, international trade will remain in a state of the utmost confusion, to the jeopardy of world prosperity.

This view challenges the opinion expressed by President Roosevelt in his note to the World Conference last July when he urged the countries of the world to mend their own fence corners before seeking illusory benefits from currency stabilization agreements. Roosevelt brought down upon himself a shower of criticism but nevertheless the countries have shown their general agreement with his views by pursuing individual monetary policies with only concealed co-operation between one another. The politicians in the different countries are not listening when Prof. Gregory and the bankers speak.

The significance of the International Chamber of Commerce declaration for monetary stabilization lies in the fact that it lined up a substantial group of business men behind the opinions of the central bankers and the commercial bankers, and at least half of the economists, that any step that will lead to early restoration of the gold standard is desirable.

But the Chamber and Prof. Gregory both make it clear that they are thinking of stabilization as something to be achieved slowly and that they do not ask any final agreements at this stage.

EDITORIAL NOTES

"We citizens of all the Americas," says President Roosevelt, "are on the threshold of a new era." What! Again?

* * *

Premier Hepburn of Ontario does not consider an official car for the head of the government an extravagance. But he knows that it is the spectacular economies that attract public attention. When he drives his own car to the Parliament buildings he undoubtedly does it to dramatize for the man on the street what he is doing, or plans to do, or ought to do in larger and more important fields.

Post-Scripts

ADVERTISING "en masse" achieved a place in the sun last week when the United States federal trade commission agreed to accept photostatic copies of 30,000 individual tire advertisements run during the last eight years in 32 cities by all dealers and manufacturers in the United States. The exhibit is said to embrace every tire advertisement run during this time in the principal papers of the cities covered. It is the first time that newspaper advertising in huge bulk has been admitted as definite evidence of business trends and practices.

* * *

A POSTSCRIPTS "fan," who perused last week's reference to the interesting things which come to us from our British mail, has telephoned to tell of something about which we had been forced to admit our ignorance.

In last week's reference to our British mail, we told of receiving a London broker's letter on the world economic situation which contained (after the name of the chief partner) the phrase "British, German Origin."

Our informant tells us that since the war the directors of any company who are of non-British origin are required to state their background on any stationery or official correspondence.

This is news to us and perhaps to many of our readers. Thanks very much, Mr. Postscripts Fan.

* * *

PEORIA, Illinois, once the foremost distilling centre of the United States, is being restored to her ancient glory, thanks to Mr. Roosevelt and to Hiram Walker & Sons, subsidiary formed by Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts to erect the world's biggest distillery in the Illinois city.

P. G. Rennick, a Peorian who remembers clearly the pre-prohibition era in the city, was one of the speakers at the opening ceremonies at the Walker plant. He stated that he has been accused of uttering the pun: "With all her faults we love her still, and with all her stills we love her yet. And it's true," he admitted. The building of the distillery in Peoria, he said, was not an accident, and then explained the great natural advantages of the location for the purpose.

Another Peorian explained the rapid construction of the huge Canadian-owned plant in this wise: "These Canadians came over here with their money and they seen their chance and they done it."

Sayings of the Week

"I dislike the philosophy and technique of Communism."—*Agnes Macphail, M.P.*

* * *

"Banking as a business career is dead. Banking as a profession is in its infancy."—*James P. Warburg.*

* * *

"A good citizen must be able to know what is happening throughout the world."—*Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

* * *

"Lincoln was right in saying that 'self-government is better than good government.'"—*Sir Herbert Samuel.*

* * *

"There are probably more jobs to fill than there are trained people to fill them." — *Jack Straus, vice-president of R. H. Macy & Co.*

* * *

"If the government spends huge sums to prime the pump but won't let the pump work, then it is faced with endless spending."—*Walter Lippmann.*

* * *

"The essence of business is its adventure for profit in an unregulated economy."—*Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.*

* * *

"The social revolution now in progress might reach a point where industry is so regimented that there would be very little advertising."—*Bruce Barton.*

* * *

"Throughout the world today there is danger of revolt against freedom, not for the love of manly discipline but out of sheer failure of nerve."—*John Buchan, M.P.*

* * *

"Both government and business must realize that neither legislative action nor the writing of codes will ever make an inefficient, poorly-run business into an efficient one." — *David Owens.*

New Books

STUDIES IN WORLD ECONOMICS, by G. D. H. Cole, published by The Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto, at $4.35.

A collection of essays by G. D. H. Cole whose socialistic tendencies are well known. In the title essay this British economist analyzes the economic trends in the western world. In presenting his brief for socialist economy, it is interesting to note that Mr. Cole suggests that socialism is not wanted even by the working class in the United States where the Roosevelt programme has protected labor and opened up the possibilities of controlled capitalism. This is a point which should appeal particularly to Canadians. Incidentally, the more youthful scene in Canada would have given greater strength to Mr. Cole's view had he included this country in his work.

Throughout the book a critical examination is made of contemporary academic theories; their historical background is traced, the assumptions on which they are based are set out and their limitations and decadence depicted. To those interested in the current developments in political and economic activities and thought, this volume should provide interest and stimulation. While presenting the case for socialism, the protagonist socialist groups are vigorously criticized, and the weaknesses and hopes of the movement are clearly presented.

The development and evolution of modern society is described in the essay entitled "The End of the Bourgeoisie," while the essay, "Loyalties" is an apt presentation of the conflict which man experiences between his various loyalties today. "The Economics of Advertising" is an account of this problem from the standpoint of the individual firm. The community and the deficiency of purchasing power together with schemes such as consumers' credits are critically analyzed in several essays, notably "The Problem of Consumers' Credit." Other essays included in this symposium are "Inheritance," "Dr. Hayek's Triangle," and "The Planning of International Trade," the last mentioned tracing the theory on this subject, together with modern developments in activities.

As is to be expected, the book has a strong socialistic bias and contrasts the order and peace which the author would expect to find in a socialist state with the difficulties encountered by capitalism.

"CONTROL OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH." Pamphlet by Policyholders Research Bureau, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

Emphasizing the point that industrial research has been a major contributing factor in reducing the cost of production and in developing business through new or improved products, or through new uses for old products, the Policyholders Service Bureau, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., has published a pamphlet presenting the different methods used to control industrial research as employed by forty-five prominent American manufacturing concerns.

While a few of the companies studied did not consider the preparation of estimate of research projects practicable, a total of 23 others stated that they prepared cost estimates for each project. Of the nineteen companies that do not prepare estimates on all projects, several give figures for the larger and more extensive projects. Methods used by these concerns in setting up the research budget are also outlined in some detail.

The other sections of the report consider standardized research procedure, cost keeping and control, and the review and reconsideration of research projects.

Copies of this study may be obtained from the Canadian head office of the company.

In the Mail

The Railway Tangle

Editor, The Financial Post:

In reading issue of your paper of July 7 and more especially your editorial "Playing Politics to the Bitter Finish" note you assume a very sarcastic attitude to all and sundry who had the temerity to protest the amalgamation of the express and telegraph services of the two railroads. It is rather difficult to understand your attitude, for a more diabolical scheme could not be thought of. Has the people's railway got to continually support the Beatty outfit to keep it off the rocks?

The earnings of the Canadian National Express for March, according to the Bureau of Statistics, were $721,443.25 while htose of the Canadian Pacific were $264,915.90 and the Canadian National's net was nearly three times that of the Canadian Pacific, that being the case, why should not there be protests, and why should the Minister of Railways be surprised or pained?

The pooling of passenger revenue has raised the revenue of the Canadian Pacific 39.7 per cent for March. The Railway and Marine World says: "A remarkable increase of 39.7 per cent was secured in passenger traffic,"—C. P. R. and if the questionable way of securing this revenue continues the earnings for the Canadian Pacific will no doubt be raised to 50 or 75 per cent for the following month.

You apparently blame the railroad employees and the Unions for blocking this scheme, but it is not so, some of the most influential firms and persons were the main cause for blocking it. Anyone who understands the game, or who is not biased, resents the whole affair.

Yours truly,
J. F. Downing.

London, Ont.

As Others See Us

Drury for Hydro
Goderich Signal

The Financial Post suggests the appointment of Mr. Drury to one of the Hydro commissionerships. The suggestion is a good one. Mr. Drury's membership on the commission would be a guarantee that the interest of the whole province in the Hydro undertaking would receive attention. At present the cities get the cream of the benefit from the great public ownership enterprise, while the small towns and rural districts have to get along with the skim-milk.

Other People's Views

Regina's Good Showing
Regina Leader-Post

Regina evidently is in an excellent financial position in comparison with other Canadian cities of approximately like size. The National Municipal League of New York, which has been surveying city finances throughout this continent reports that while the average per capita debt for 14 Canadian cities with a population of 35,000 and over is $142.78, Regina's net per capita debt is only $101.79. Regina's bonded indebtedness stood, at the beginning of this year, at $15,304,303.12, and there has been one reduction since, with another to come.

Considering the particularly heavy manner in which the Canadian prairie West has been hit in these depression years, due to crop failures and kindred factors, Regina's financial position seems particularly praiseworthy. At the same time, it should be the aim of every municipality to progressively seek to move toward a pay-as-you-go basis.

Giving Back a Bauble
New York Times

Next to returning captured battle flags, restoration of the symbol of parliamentary authority is as graceful a thing as one country can do to another. Yesterday the mace of the Canadian Parliament, taken by American troops in 1813, was handed back to the representatives of the government of Canada. In itself it is a small courtesy, but it will be accepted, as it was tendered, as a token of international good-will.

The British House of Commons has a similar mace, significant of its majestic power. It was this article which Oliver Cromwell contemptuously referred to in his famous order to his musketeers: "Take away that bauble." Well, Canada has got hers back, and the United States is glad to give it up to her.

The event gains perhaps an added meaning at a time when Parliaments and Congresses are held to be in a decline. The maintenance of even their outward insignia of sovereignty in the Commonwealth may be worth while. But of course the parliamentary mace is nothing unless those rights and duties it is supposed to exemplify rise to their opportunity to show that the institutions of representative government have not perished from the earth.

Mr. Bennett
Halifax Herald

It was once said of British institutions, by one who had studied them long and loved them well, that they had nothing of age but its dignity and that their strength was still the strength of youth.

To Mr. Bennett, showing powers ever more fresh as well as more mature, we may address a like tribute.

Simple Remedies Available
Edmonton Journal

There is a strong suggestion of the N.R.A. in the proposals that were made to the Stevens committee last week by R. P. Sparks, representing the National Fair Trade council. He would have prices, business practices and labor standards regulated through trade associations, which would be subject to the supervision of a federal trade board. His plan, he explained, involved the repeal of anti-trust laws.

It would be a strange thing to have Canada now proceed to imitate to any large extent the experiment that was inaugurated across the border with such a flourish of trumpets a year ago. From the first it has been recognized that its success there did not necessarily mean that it was desirable here.

The original enthusiasm for the scheme has suffered a serious lapse, as General Johnson himself recently admitted. Whether or not it has accomplished what is being claimed for it after a year's trial, it has not realized anything like what was hoped for in the beginning.

Practices have been revealed before the Stevens committee that have stirred the people of this country profoundly and that demand immediate measures for their future prevention. But adequate remedies can be applied without embarking on any imitation N.R.A. The most pressing need is clearly that of strengthening and enforcing strictly the minimum wage laws of the various provinces.

The federal government has also a powerful weapon in the tariff. The principal reason for protecting an industry is supposed to be the furthering of the interests of its employees. If they are being unfairly exploited under the cover of the tariff, as has been shown to be the case in numerous instances, it is clearly the duty of the ministers to tell the manufacturers concerned that this cannot be tolerated and that, if the exploitation does not cease, they will no longer receive protection against outside competition.

War On Waste

BRITISH Columbia's pension fund for provincial and municipal employees faces a deficit of $8,500,000, and the total shortage would be nearly $9,250,000 if pensionable ages under present legislation were rigidly enforced, according to Sidney Pipe, F.A.S., who has been called in to help revise existing pension legislation.

This situation is of particular interest in view of what might happen on an enormous scale, if a scheme of unemployment insurance for Canada were undertaken without adequate preliminary investigation.

It was regrettable, Mr. Pipe has stated, that when the B. C. pension statutes were put into force no technical advice was taken Apparently this resulted in an enormous waste. While this situation may be corrected, and the waste eliminated, it would be a much more difficult job to rectify any similar error that might occur if a Dominion-wide dole were adopted hastily.

One of the fallacies in B. C. was the supposition that one per cent of the annual payrolls of the various governments would cover the cost of pensions for employees who had given their services prior to adoption of the present system. And a terrific increase in the cost of pensions was incurred through lowering the pension age. Mr. Pipe points out that 59 per cent of male and female workers in British Columbia receive annual incomes of not more than $1,200 per annum, and that such figures should be taken into consideration when discussing the size of pensions.

There is an important lesson in precaution in the B. C. pensions waste.

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The Week in Business

Half Yearly Survey

THIS week, The Financial Post surveys the trend of business during the first 6 months of the year, drawing special attention to factors which are generally considered likely to have the greatest bearing on business during the latter half. Each of the first six months of 1934 has shown improvement, according to The Financial Post business index, but there are external factors which cloud the future to some extent. The survey appears on the first page of the second section.

* * *

Heat Wave Troubles

AN ALMOST general slackening in retail trade has been experienced during the past week due largely to two factors. First, the extremely hot weather throughout the greater part of Canada is being blamed by retailers for keeping prospective purchasers indoors just as effectively as heavy rain or cold; cooler weather would be welcomed even by those retailers selling specifically summer lines. Secondly, the holiday season is in full swing and this always affects retail turnover in the larger centres; some improvement in country resorts helps to balance this decline, of course.

On the other hand, continued activity in the retail field, particularly in men's wear and sports goods and footwear, was reported during the first half of July. Movement of seasonal merchandise in this period is reported by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., as being 10 to 20 per cent above last year.

Reports from outdoor amusement centres indicate a considerable increase in spending money. Pay-as-you-play golf courses report a big jump in patronage compared with last summer. Picnic park concessionaires are well pleased with this summer's business.

Fall prospects, as appraised by representatives of wholesale concerns, are encouraging. It is reported that some of the leading retail distributors have revised their autumn buying budgets upward by 20 to 30 per cent.

* * *

Maritimes Crops

ABOUT a month ago, the activity of the Maritime provinces due to improved lumber markets and heavier handlings by ocean ports was commented upon in this column. It was then stated that the agricultural outlook depended on improvement in weather conditions. According to a recent crop report of the Bank of Montreal, agricultural prospects in this area have recently been considerably improved. The report states, as follows:

"In Prince Edward Island oats are showing rapid growth and root crops are making satisfactory progress. The cutting of a good crop of hay has commenced. Throughout New Brunswick and Nova Scotia grains are progressing favorably despite dry weather. Potatoes also continue to show strong growth. Haying has started but the crop will be below average. In the Annapolis Valley apples appear to have stood the drought well and still look promising."

* * *

Freer Beer in Ontario

STIMULATION of sales of many lines is expected to result from recently enacted Ontario legislation allowing sale of beer in hotels and through warehouses without the formality of a permit. Equipment manufacturers have already received contracts for renovation of hotel beverage rooms. A certain amount of new building has also been contracted for.

Automobile companies expect that there will be a considerable demand for new trucks, both light delivery and heavy duty vehicles. As local delivery to private residences is allowed under the new act it is expected that breweries will require light truck or van fleets for this delivery. Present equipment may be able to handle the hotel deliveries required.

* * *

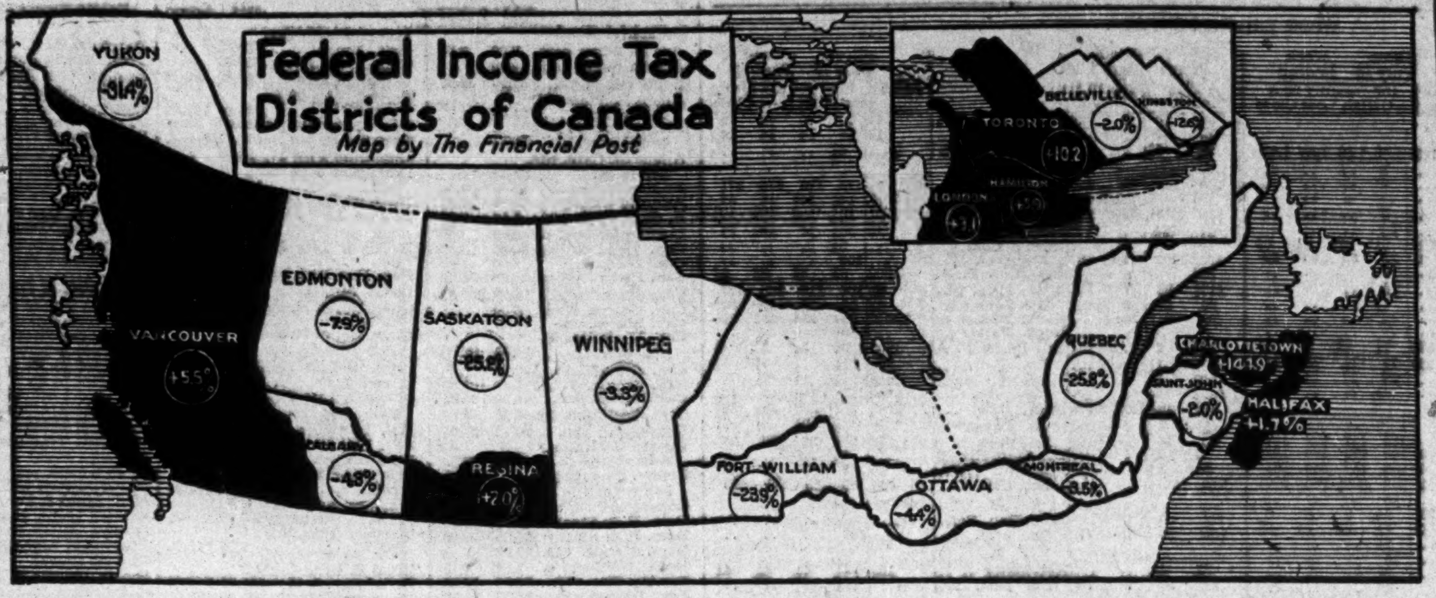
Oriental Competition

TRUCK farmers in southern Ontario cannot agree that the depression has lessened in its severity. Not only have prices failed to show any substantial increase but competition from Orientals, working often for little or no wages, and for hours which no Occidental would consider, is becoming increasingly severe. It was bad enough, Canadian farmers say, when they had to compete with these Chinese and Japanese farmers in the wholesale market but the situation has become increasingly difficult since the Orientals have started to establish numerous retail stores. These retail stores are putting Italian and other fruit and vegetable dealers out of business.

It must be admitted, even by their severest critics, that the Oriental retailer handles an excellent standard of goods. Housewives tell of their scrupulous cleanliness, excellent and courteous service and their fixed policy only to sell the very best.

Business Conditions in Canada

Income Tax Collections Mirror Buying Power



Only seven of the nineteen areas into which Canada is divided for income tax purposes reported heavier collections during the first three months of this year as compared with last, indicating that improvement in buying power in 1933 was confined to southern Ontario, British Columbia, the Regina district, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

Total collections showed an improvement of 1.6 per cent, a portion of which may be the result of past due payments made by manufacturers as a result of the probe of the Stevens Mass Buying Committee.

CANADA IS FIFTH AS MANUFACTURER OF AUTOMOBILES

World Output Up 37.4 Per Cent in 1933

Recovery of the United States automobile industry during the latter half of 1933 was the major factor in the increase of 37.4 per cent shown in 1933 world production as compared with the previous year. World production, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce, numbered 2,715,575 units in 1933 compared with a 1932 output of 1,976,963, an increase of 738,612. The increase in United States production alone was 589,267 units.

Although Canadian 1933 production was higher than in the previous year, the increase only amounted to 8 per cent. All other major automobile producing nations registered gains in production, the standing on the basis of 1933 production being: United States, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Canada, Soviet Russia and Italy.

Germany Leads

Among the leading producing countries Germany, with an increase of 110 per cent, registered the largest gain, followed by Russia, 85 per cent; Italy, 44 per cent; United States, 43 per cent; United Kingdom, 14 per cent, and France, 12 per cent.

Mechanical Changes

In the North American industry, as well as abroad, automobile manufacturing in 1933 centred around the production of low priced vehicles, but some gains were recorded among the higher priced types. The year brought many mechanical changes and other improvements, such as greater streamlining, skirted fenders, power brakes, ventilating systems, smoothness and silence of motor, downdraft carburetion, automatic choke, simplified starting, larger section tires, and a number of other features.

As in 1932, the attention of the industry was devoted to economy features and improvements designed to facilitate driving of the cars.

Diesel Engines

In the commercial vehicle field, the greater part of production was also in the low priced field. Of particular note was the greater activity, especially in Europe, in connection with Diesel-engined commercial vehicles. Not only are European manufacturers in this category developing their own home markets, but they are exerting every effort to entrench themselves in other markets.

Apparently what is wanted in many foreign countries, judging by the number of enquiries received in recent years, is a thoroughly reliable light Diesel truck and bus requiring no great amount of specialized knowledge to operate. It is understood that there are no such types available in the United States at present, but that some European manufacturers are making progress with vehicles of that character.

Obituary

William George Flack, former treasurer of the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, died recently at Westmount, Que. Mr. Flack was born in Montreal and joined the Bell Telephone Co. at an early age, and was in its service for 44 years.

John Lee Johnston, president of the Calgary Stock Exchange, died recently at Calgary. Mr. Johnston went to Calgary 46 years ago from Manitoba. He had been president of the exchange since 1929.

Buying Power Improvement Shown by Tax Collections

Nova Scotia, P. E. I., Southwestern Ontario and British Columbia Show Most Improvement — Montreal and Ottawa Areas Show Reduced Receipts

Wide changes in buying power in different areas in 1933 as compared with the previous year, are indicated by an analysis made by The Financial Post of Federal income tax receipts for first quarter of this year. For example, while the southern Ontario area shows increases in each of the three tax districts, the Quebec area shows a decline of nearly 26 per cent. Again, Charlottetown district is up over 144 per cent while Saskatoon is down 25 per cent.

A slight increase in buying power over the whole of Canada is indicated by the 1.6 per cent increase in payments made during the first three months of the current fiscal year as compared with the total paid during the corresponding period of last year.

Seven of the nineteen districts into which Canada is divided for income tax collection purposes showed increases. Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, the Toronto, Hamilton and London areas comprising southwestern Ontario, Regina and British Columbia were the districts to gain. As mining and lumbering in British Columbia and manufacturing in southern Ontario were two of the leading factors in the business improvement which took place during 1933, increases in tax collections in these areas are hardly surprising. The Maritime gains were also indicated by business improvement in that area.

Taxes 70 Per Cent Paid

Although income tax payments for a three months' period are not necessarily comparable with the returns for the complete year, the fact that more than 70 per cent of all taxes are paid during April, May and June, reduces the likelihood of error. Actually, in years prior to 1932, about 80 per cent of taxes were paid in those two months but financial stringency has increased the number of payments in installments and therefore reduced the amount paid in the first quarter of the fiscal year.

It is interesting to note that income tax returns indicate a slight improvement in purchasing power in 1933 as compared with the previous year while The Financial Post Business Year Book estimate made at the close of 1933, was 3.3 per cent lower than in that year. Part of this improvement, if not all of it, may be the result of payment of overdue taxes through disclosures made by the Stevens' Mass Buying Committee. These payments have been reported as having reached a considerable amount.

Comparative figures for the first three months of the 1933 and 1934 fiscal years by districts follow:

Three Months Tax Collections April to June

	1934	1933	% Change 1933-1934
Charlottetown	$160,633	$ 65,565	+144.9
Halifax	664,712	653,799	+1.7
Saint John	425,319	434,070	—2.0
Quebec	595,454	802,786	—25.8
Montreal	12,131,216	12,571,557	—3.5
Ottawa	2,346,765	2,455,940	—4.4
Kingston	102,685	117,444	—12.6
Belleville	314,184	320,676	—2.0
Toronto	11,472,001	10,407,905	+10.2
Hamilton	2,571,169	2,426,006	+5.9
London	3,816,759	3,700,605	+3.1
Ft. William	89,016	116,916	—23.9
Winnipeg	1,056,381	1,093,291	—3.3
Regina	132,761	130,166	+2.0
Saskatoon	63,705	85,154	—25.2
Calgary	508,596	531,342	—4.3
Edmonton	213,130	231,514	—7.9
Vancouver	2,091,654	1,981,668	+5.5
Yukon	14,175	20,642	—31.4
Total	38,770,313	38,147,045	+1.6

Accurate Indicator

As there was no change in income tax schedules as between 1932 and 1933, collection returns can be considered a reliable indication of buying power. For some years past this comparison has been less accurate owing to annual changes in income tax schedules. The returns shown above are the first authentic indication of buying power changes by individual sales in Canada for 1933.

Commodity Prices

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle, cwt.	$6.00	$6.25	$5.50
Copper, lb.	.09	.09	.09
Cotton, lb.	.1315	.1305	.1020
Rubber, lb.	.1464	.1464	.0725
Sugar, raw, lb.	.0318	.0315	.0360
Silk, lb.	1.20	1.22½	2.30
Wheat (Man.) bu.	.85⅞	82	.76¼
Hides, lb.	.09	.09	.15
Coffee, lb.	.09⅛	.09⅛	.08
Weekly Indices			
N. Y. Annalist	115.4	113.6	107.0
Fishers'	78.1	77.9	†63.6
N. Y. Journal of Comm.	76.2	76.2	68.5
Crumps (Brit.)	64.2	64.0	†63.4
U. S. Labor	74.5	74.7	68.9
Canada (D.B.S.)	71.9	71.9	...

† Average 1933.

Monthly Indices

	Latest w'sale	Prev. month	Same month last year
Canada (D.B.S.)			
Retail (June)	78.4	78.7	77.0
W'sale (June)	72.1	71.1	67.5
U. S. Labor (May)	73.7	73.3	62.7
Gt. Brti. (May)	69.1	69.4	66.9

Note: Indices on all base 1926 = 100, except N. Y. Annalist which is 1913 = 100. British index is Board of Trade converted to 1926 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: cattle—steers, good, over 1,050 lbs., top price. Toronto: copper—electrolytic, New York: silk—Japanese, 13-15. New York: sugar—96 degrees centrifugal c/f New York: wheat—No. 1 Man. North., Ft. W. Pt. A. basis: hides—heavy native steers: coffee—Rio No. 7, spot, New York.

Canadian Business Indicators

Compiled by The Financial Post

▲Denotes new figures this week.

	Weekly Latest 1934	Weekly Latest 1933	Cumulative Total Jan. 1 to date 1934	Cumulative Total Jan. 1 to date 1933
Transportation—				
Car loadings (July 7)	39,947	40,469	1,134,400	941,149
C.P.R. gross earn. (July 14)	$ ▲2,430,000	$ 2,276,000	$ 61,982,000	$ 55,284,000
C.N.R. gross earn. (July 14)	$ ▲3,282,912	$ 3,047,782	$ 85,807,350	$ 73,417,660
Business Conditions—				
Weekly index D.B.S. (July 7)	▲95.3	89.8	......	......
Business failures (No.) (July 7)	▲16	24	557	953
Monthly				
Business Conditions—				
Financial Post index (June)	▲97.2	78.6	......	......
Transportation—				
C.P.R. net earnings (May)	$ 1,801,927	$ 975,609	$ 6,296,832	$ 2,811,753
C.N.R. net revenue (May)	$ 1,819,036	$ 193,206	$ 3,390,248	$ ‡3,964,877
Iron and Steel (May)—				
Pig iron production (tons)	▲37,306	857	157,827	38,210
Steel ingot prod., (tons)	▲64,013	31,602	397,502	130,464
Automobiles (Number)—				
Passenger Car:				
Domestic sales* (May)	11,720	6,693	35,401	19,717
Factory output (May)	16,504	8,624	56,274	26,854
Trucks and Buses:				
Domestic sales* (May)	1,839	846	4,966	2,224
Factory output (May)	3,857	1,372	11,905	4,085
Exports (May)	4,973	2,229	20,810	6,891
Construction—				
Building permits (June)	$ ▲2,364,109	$ 3,589,304	$ 10,216,842	$ 10,315,999
Contracts awarded (June)	$ 12,208,900	$ 8,086,200	$ 60,916,700	$ 32,912,300
Newsprint (tons)—				
Production (June)	229,637	174,419	1,261,633	897,487
Exports (May)	222,070	168,718	938,276	655,086
Sugar (lbs.)—				
Melting & shipments§	90,494,545	93,413,740	239,210,876	279,273,651
Manufactured§	84,064,288	89,254,010	232,863,257	279,958,566
Flour (bbls.)—				
Production (May)	1,175,433	1,334,101	5,473,194	5,056,380
Wheat flour exports (June)	441,064	544,507	2,533,611	2,364,662
Trade (June)—				
Imports	$ ▲46,185,892	$ 33,618,905	$ 247,389,850	$ 187,921,114
Exports	$ ▲58,045,528	$ 45,967,773	$ 289,659,061	$ 206,093,937
Wheat exports (bush.) (June)	18,425,933	16,998,672	64,722,040	83,388,577
Employment (June 1) D.B.S. Index—				
All industries	96.6	80.7	......	......
Manufacturing	93.2	80.0	......	......
Electric Power Output (May)—				
Total monthly (000's omitted)	1,829,681	1,349,942	8,663,164	6,714,048
Aver. daily (June)	▲56,942,000	47,697,000	......	......
Other Industrial Indices—				
Lumbering: (June)—				
Plank & board exports, mill	▲123,730	9,470	627,655	257,178
Boot & shoe prod., pr. (May)	1,880,833	1,754,584	7,563,452	6,858,245
Crude petrol. imp., gal. (May)	98,900,000	83,981,157	313,410,044	242,145,778
Cotton imports, lbs. (May)	15,987,000	8,111,000	59,208,000	33,325,000
Raw rubber imp., lbs. (May)	4,968,000	3,817,398	26,033,297	12,851,447
Coal imports, tons (May)	1,560,577	938,835	3,731,916	2,810,668
Finance—				
Bank debits† (June)	$ ▲2,602,000	$ 2,982,400	$ 15,442,712	$ 13,195,271
Bond sales (June)	$ ▲9,094,337	$ 80,711,738	$ 189,782,672	$ 129,286,462
Life insurance sales (June)	$▲ 32,277,000	$ 35,217,000	$ 189,141,000	$ 191,757,000
Automobile Financing—				
Used cars (May)	$ 1,955,833	$ 1,638,982	$ 5,216,215	$ 4,676,061
New cars (May)	$ 2,860,046	$ 1,463,407	$ 7,078,192	$ 4,437,603

*Comprising over 90 per cent of total Canadian sales. †000's omitted. ‡Deficit. §For 4 weeks to June 16.

JUNE IMPORTS DOWN EXPORTS MAINTAINED

Gains in Lumber, Newsprint and Autos Feature Exports

A slight decline in imports was the feature of foreign trade in June, total imports for the month being $46,186,000 as compared with $52,887,000 in May. A year ago imports amounted to only $33,619,000.

Exports were maintained, the total of $58,000,000 being about $150,000 above the May figure and $12,000,000 greater than the total recorded in June last year.

Chief gains in exports as compared with a year ago took place in lumber, newsprint and automobiles and parts. Exports of wheat, fish, meats, wood pulp and partially manufactured copper were also higher, however.

Wheat flour, furs, cheese and nickel showed reduced export as compared with June, 1933, although in such case the reductions were small. Chief export items in June as compared with June, 1933, follows:

Chief Exports from Canada

	June, 1934 $	June, 1933 $
Wheat	14,367,142	11,021,002
Wheat flour	1,534,212	1,876,386
Fish	2,213,934	1,805,385
Furs	513,416	606,598
Meats	2,052,634	1,147,855
Cheese	321,184	440,212
Planks & boards	2,475,305	1,607,801
Wood pulp	2,115,882	1,904,248
Newsprint	6,816,158	5,696,713
Autos & parts	2,319,815	1,072,240
Copper	1,679,118	1,476,242
Nickel	2,713,890	3,055,106

More Potatoes Planted

Some 21,000 acres were seeded to potatoes in Nova Scotia this year, this being a two per cent increase over the area planted last year.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ALONE HARVESTS GOOD FRUIT CROP

Apple Yield in Eastern Canada Half 1933 Total

First preliminary estimates of commercial fruit production in Canada indicate that in all provinces with the exception of British Columbia the totals will be considerably smaller than a year ago. The severity of the past winter resulted in extensive winter-killing and injury throughout eastern Canada while the early growing season in the same area was characterized by cool weather and drought.

Apple production is estimated at only 3,384,610 bushels as compared with $5,349,800 in 1933. The estimate for British Columbia is actually greater than in 1933, the comparative figures being 4,714,675 and 4,647,640 boxes, but in other provinces totals are less than half those of 1933.

Crop Cut in Half

Ontario, chief producer of strawberries and raspberries, will only harvest about 50 per cent of the 1933 total for these fruits. In Quebec and British Columbia, however, the estimates are almost equal to those of last year, raspberries in British Columbia appearing to be better than in 1933.

Early reports of severe damage to the peach crop in Ontario are borne out in the estimates which place 1934 production at 337,425 bushels as compared with 749,850 in 1933. The damage to the grape crop does not seem to be as severe as first anticipated, however. Although no yield estimate is made at this time it is reported that over 75 per cent of the area a practically normal crop will be produced.

Preliminary Figures

Preliminary estimates of production of Canada's chief commercial fruits follow:

Fruit Production Estimates

		1934	1933
Strawberries	qts.	16,851,000	22,742,700
Raspberries	qts.	6,173,750	6,402,400
Cherries	bu.	162,080	215,406
Apricots	bu.	101,300	22,841
Peaches	bu.	438,125	802,246
Plums & prunes	bu.	188,012	226,859
Pears	bu.	395,995	469,785
Apples	bu.	3,384,610	5,349,800

Hudson Co. Sales Up 25 Per Cent From 1931 Level

Sales of Hudson and Terraplane cars this year are not only greater than in the depression years of 1932 and 1933 but, as at July 23, were actually 25 per cent greater than in 1931, The Financial Post learns.

During the first six months of the year, sales of these cars numbered 2,154 as against 819 in 1933, an increase of over 160 per cent. Business in the United States was also considerably above the 1933 level, an increase of 120 per cent in sales being recorded there.

Employment at the Tilbury plant of the company was greater than last year, 621 persons being at work during the peak production period. In addition, the length of time over which these people were employed was much longer than last year.

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Write— The Bigwin Inn Company Limited LAKE OF BAYS via Huntsville, Ontario

New Industries and Plant Extensions in Canada

Compiled Weekly By The Financial Post

Liquid Carbonic Canadian Corp. announces the construction of a factory in Toronto for the manufacture of carbon dioxide gas and carbonic ice. The new plant will have a capacity of 1,000 pounds per hour.

Western Chemical Industries Ltd., Vancouver, is constructing a pilchard oil-treating and storage plant.

Brunner Mond announces the construction of calcium chloride plant at Amherstburg, N.S. Between 20 and 30 additional men will be employed when the plant is completed, according to the Amherstburg Echo.

Canadian Westinghouse has commenced an $80,000 addition to its Toronto plant.

Bradkin-Thornell Co. is establishing a plant in Kitchener for the manufacture of wooden heels for ladies shoes. About 30 men and women will be employed when production starts, according to the Kitchener Record.

Latest development in paper manufacture

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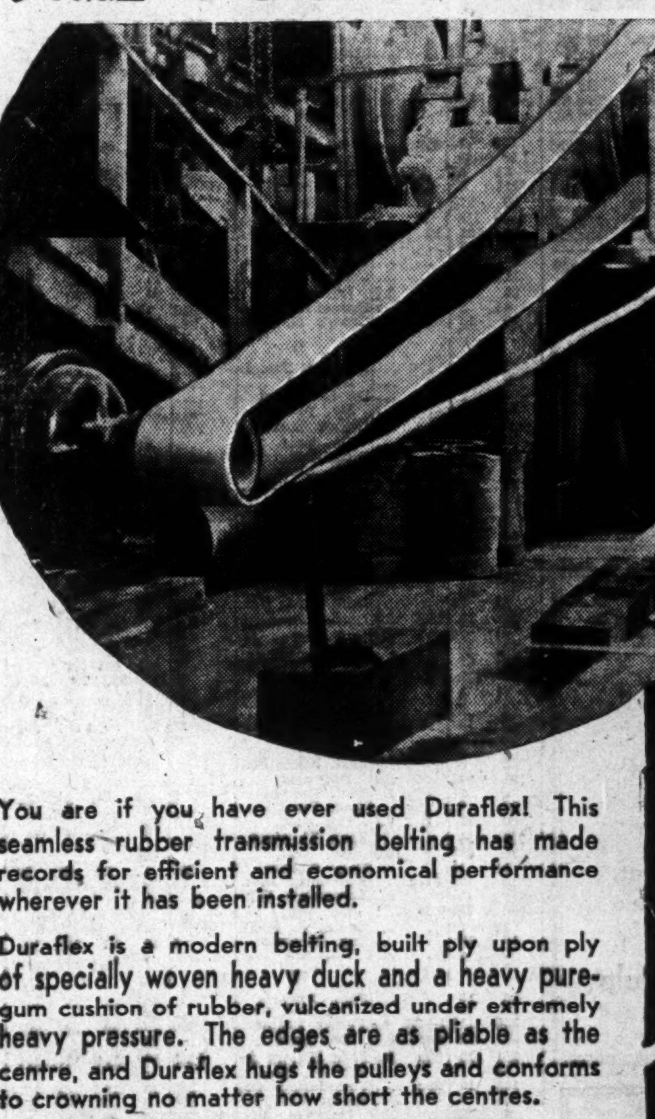

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Honey Dew Ltd. Will Take Appeal To Privy Council

Honey Dew Ltd. will appeal to the Privy Council, The Financial Post understands, in regard to the Ryan-McCarthy action for a total of $82,257 damages with costs. Decision was given against the company by the Court of Appeal on June 29, 1934 in Honey Dew's appeal against a lower court decision and for a counter claim of $600,000.

This appeal to the Privy Council will be the last that can be made, and if it fails, the company will be compelled to pay the damages. To do so might mean a sale of the company or reorganization.

For the year ended Dec. 31, 1933, the balance sheet of Honey Dew showed an excess of current liabilities over current assets of $170,472. However, since the end of the fiscal year, The Post has been informed, there has been a substantial improvement in the company's business which includes a total of 44 refreshment shops and 25 concessions, all leased, mostly in Ontario. Sales in May and June were far ahead of the same months a year ago, it is reported, and even July, which was the best month in 1933, was exceeded by the end of the third week this month. Decisions adverse to the company in its litigation, however, have outweighed the improved business in the effect on the firm's finances.

HALF-YEAR SURPLUS THIRD INVEST. TRUST

Is Slightly Less Than for Same Period a Year Ago

After paying dividends of $48,949, but before provision for federal income tax, the Third Canadian General Investment Trust reported a surplus of $23,126 for the six months ended June 30 as compared with $25,355 for the same period a year ago. Net income after all expenses amounted to $31,055 and surplus brought forward to $41,020, making total available for distribution of $72,057.

Position Improved

Investments on the books at the end of June were shown at $991,835 with a market value of $1,340,778. Accrued interest and dividends totalled $14,149, cash $3,656, giving total assets of $1,009,641, as against $957,981 at the end of the last fiscal year. Liabilities include $116,875 fully secured loans, payables, $2,956, and net share capital $554,062.

During the period, the net value of the company increased 17.5 per cent and liquidating value of the capital stock rose from $1.55 to $1.82 a share.

More Quebec Potatoes

Some 138,000 acres in Quebec Province were planted to potatoes this year, a gain of four per cent over last year's plantings when the acreage amounted to 133,100.

KOOTENAY NEVADA TO MAKE OFFERING

B. C. Company Now Drifting From 100-ft. Level, Engineer Reports

An offering of 100,000 shares of Kootenay Nevada Mines will shortly be sponsored by brokers in Nova Scotia, Montreal, Toronto, Manitoba and British Columbia, The Financial Post is informed.

Kootenay Nevada property is six miles from Nelson, B.C., and was at one time operated by English interests. The company controls nine claims, served with power from both Nelson and the West Kootenay Power Co. transmission line. Early this year the company reported $36,000 in development ore and an active programme of tunnelling, crosscutting and drifting was launched. Extensive tunnelling has disclosed a series of ore shoots and a carload shipment indicated the ore averaged about $40 per ton, with gold at $20.67.

Recent reports from J. F. Coates, mining engineer in charge, states that the shaft is down to a depth of 127 ft., and that a station had been cut at the 100 ft. level from which a drift was made west 35 ft. intersecting the vein. Mr. Coates planned to drift east also, after which the shaft would be sunk to the second level.

Kootenay Nevada has the comparatively low capitalization of $500,000 authorized. It is understood that J. Bonfield Marion, Toronto underwriter, has paid the company $100,000 in cash, which is considered enough to bring the property to the mill stage.

M. A. Tuck is president of Kootenay Nevada, and Frederick Field secretary.

Granby Con. Reports Net Loss of $148,757

A loss of $148,757 after taxes, depreciation, etc., but before depletion is shown by Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co., for the quarter ended June 30, 1934. Net loss after depletion amounted to $278,257. This compares with a loss of $179,883 before depletion and a net loss of $307,736 after depletion in the preceding quarter and a loss of $184,563 before depletion and a net loss of $302,912 after depletion in the corresponding period of 1933.

For the six-month period ended June 30 loss was $328,640 before depletion while net loss after depletion amounted to $585,993. In the first half of 1933 loss before depletion was $343,137 and net loss after depletion, $527,710.

Comparative operating results for the three-month and six-month period ended June 30 are given below:

	2nd qu. 1934 $	1st qu. 1934 $
Net earnings	47,930	16,802
Less: Depreciation	196,687	196,685
Depletion	129,500	127,853
Loss for period	278,257	307,736
Six Months Ended June 30	**1934 $**	**1933 $**
Net earnings	64,732	50,233
Less: Depreciation	393,372	393,370
Depletion	257,353	184,573
Loss for period	585,993	527,710

A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co. LIMITED
(Established in 1907)
INVESTMENT BANKERS
3rd Floor, Royal Bank Toronto, Can.

Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited
TORONTO, ONT.
Owning and operating mills at
Beaupré, Que. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Iroquois Falls, Ont.
Espanola, Ont. Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.
Pine Falls, Man. Fort William, Ont.
Daily Capacity 2,200 Tons Newsprint
Groundwood Pulp News Sulphite Pulp
High Grade Bleached Sulphite Pulp

COTTON
FABRICS & YARNS
Basic raw materials for many Canadian Industries.

DOMINION TEXTILE
Company Limited
MONTREAL TORONTO HAMILTON WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

WEEK'S CANADIAN STOCK AND BOND QUOTATIONS

Montreal, Toronto and Curb Markets

WEEK ENDING JULY 23

Stock	Range 1934 High	Range 1934 Low	Divd. Rate in $	Y'ld in % July 21	Sales	Close July 16 (or last)	Week Ending July 23 High	Low	Close
A									
Abitibi	2.50	.90			1485	1.00	1.40	1.00	1.00
Do. pref. 6%	10¼	4½				8			
Do. cert. dep.	7¾	4				4			
Acme F. D'y p.	x80	80							
Acme Glove	3	3				3			
Do. pref.	25	25	3.25			25			
Agnew Surp.	8½	5½	20c		10	6½	6½	6½	6½
Do. pref.	90	72	7	8.4	10	85	83	80	80
Alta. Pac. Gr.	7	3				3			
Do. pref.	23	15				15			
Amal. Electric	2½	1½				1½			
Do. pref.	15	10				15			
Anglo. N. Hold.	x3½	3½							
Asbestos v. t.	13½	6¾			872	7½	8½	7	8
Assoc. Brew.	13	9½	25c		235	11	11	11	11
Do. pref.	93	85	7	7.5		93			
Assoc. Can.	4½	4½				4½			
B									
Bk. Can. Nat.	145	135	10	5.1	4	135	137	137	137
Bk. Montreal	203	167	8	4.2	94	190	192	190	192
Bk. N. Scotia	278	255	12	4.7	46	258	259	255	255
Bk. Toronto	210	161½	10	5.0	19	202	200½	200	200½
Barcelona	16¾	15	50c	3.3		15			
Bathurst Pr.	8½	3			995	6½	6	5	5
Do. (B)	3½	1¾			15	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Bawlf Grain	1½	1½				1½			
Do. pref.	13	7				12			
Beath & Sons	4	2¾				2¾			
Beatty Bros. A	10	6½				8			
Do. pref.	87	69	6	7		85			
Beauharnois	9¾	3½			986	6½	6½	5¾	5¾
Belding Cort.	80	65	4	5		80			
Do. pref.	102	97	7	6.9		102			
Bell Telephone	120	110	6	5.1	2522	118	118	116½	116½
Biltmore Hats	12	7½	50c			10			
Do. pref.	93	85	7	7.5		93			
Bissell, T. E.	6	2				6			
Do. pref.	29	25				25			
Blue Ribbon	6	4			20	5	5	5	5
Do. pref.	32	23	2	6.3	11	31½	31½	31½	31½
Brant. Cord. pf.	26	22	2	8.3		26			
Brazilian Tr.	14¾	8½			9032	8¼	9	8¼	8¾
Brew. & Distil.	2.95	.65			3882	.85	.89	.70	.70
Brewing Corp.	11	5½			9320	9½	9½	8	8
Do. pref.	32½	15½			3211	31½	32½	28½	28½
Bright, T. G. c.	10	10	30c	3		10			
Brit. Amer. Oil	15¾	12¾	80c	5.7	3935	13¾	13¾	13	13¾
B. C. Packers	3¾	1½			646	1¾	1¾	1½	1¾
Do. pref.	14	10			112	12	12	11¾	12
B. C. Power A	32¾	22¾	1.50	5.7	584	26½	26½	26	26
Do. (B)	8½	4½				5¾			
Bruck S. Mills	22	12½		7.1	1145	16	15¾	12½	14
Building Prod.	23½	16½	1	4.8		21			
Burt, F. N.	34	27	2	5.9	200	33½	34	33¾	34
C									
Calgary Pr.	x125	125	6						
Canada Bread	5½	2½			120	2½	2½	2½	2¾
Do. pref. (A)	50	26			95	28	27	26	26
Do. pref. B	15	8			20	13	12½	12½	12½
Canada Bud	12	7¾			1720	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Canada Cement	12	5¾			2834	[illegible]	7	5¾	5¾
Do. pref.	53	32			293	40½	40½	40	40
Canada Dry	b29½	20	1	5.6	2600	20½	20	18	18
Can. Forg. A	6½	4				4			
Do. (B)	4	4				4			
Canada Iron	18	18				18			
Do. pref.	52	50	3	6.0		50			
Canada Life	¶*425	425	20						
Can. Malting	35¾	28	1.50	5	3075	33½	33½	29	29½
Can. Nor. Pr.	22½	16½	1+10c	4.7	100	20½	21	20½	21
Do. pref.	100	88½	7	7	62	98	100	99¾	100
Can. Paving	.10	.10				.10			
Do. pref.	4	4				4			
Can. Perman.	140	117	8	6.5	40	124	125	122	122
Can. Steamships	3.75	.70			10	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Do. pref.	9	2½			85	6	6½	5¾	5¾
Can. Vinegars	27½	21½	1.60	6.1	75	26½	26½	26	26
Can. W. Cable	25	22½				24¾			
Do. (B)	13½	5½				10			
Can. Bakeries	4	2½				2½			
Do. pref.	12	10			10	12	11½	11½	11½
Can. Bk. Com.	166	127	8	5.3	454	151½	151	149	150
Can. Bronze	27	17	60c	2.7	35	22½	22	22	22
Do. pref.	109	95	7	6.9		101			
Can. Canners	8½	5			25	5½	5½	5½	5½
Do. 1st pfd.	88½	75	6	7.3	20	80	82	80½	80½
Do. 2nd pfd.	10½	7½	30c	4	265	7½	7¾	7½	7½
Can. Car & Fdy.	9¾	6¾			775	7	7½	6¾	6¾
Do. pref.	16	11½			215	12½	13	12½	13
Can. Celanese	22½	16			105	18	18	17	17
Do. pref.	120	104	7	6.5	20	107½	107	107	107
Can. Convert.	45	30	2	5.3		38			
Can. Cottons	72	41	4	6.7		60			
Do. pref.	92	70	6	6.6	100	89½	91	91	91
Can. Dredge	34½	20	1	5	590	21	21½	20	20½
Do. pref.	106½	106½	7	6.6		106½			
Can. Fairb. pf.	65	65	6	9.2		65			
Can. For. Inv.	25	9	25c		35	21	22	21½	22
Do. pref.	105	80	8	7.8		104			
Can. Gen. Elec.	160	124½	3	2.2		135			
Do. pref.	63	59	3.50	5.8	40	61½	60½	60	60½
Can. G. Inv. T.	§6½	4	40c			6½			
Can. Hyd. E. p.	76	54½	6	8.4	100	70½	71	70	70
Can. Ind. Alc.	20½	6			13190	6½	7½	6	6½
Do. (B)	19¾	5½			1935	6½	6¾	5½	6½
Can. Indust. B	170	148	3.50•	2.1		164			
Do. pref.	142	128	7	4.9		142			
Can. Int. I. Tr.	†5.00	3.95							
Do. pref.	20	20				20			
Can. Lt. & Pr.	40	20	1	4.4		22½			
Can. Locomo.	2½	1½			45	2	2½	1¾	2½
Can. Marconi	b4½	2			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Oil	18	10	50c	3.3	115	15½	15	14½	14½
Do. pref.	120	92	8	6.9	10	115	115	115	115
Can. Pacific	18½	12½			8650	13¾	13¾	12½	12¾
Can. Vickers	3	1¾			50	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
Do. pref.	6½	4½				5			
C. West'ghouse	§49	46	2			49			
Can. Wineries	11½	6	20c	2.7	1840	6¾	8¾	6¾	7
Can. Wire Box	16½	13	1.50	10.3	445	15	14½	14½	14½
Catelli Mac. (A)	8¾	8½				8½			
Do. (B)	2¾	2				2			
Cent. Can. Loan	§245	245	8			245			
Champ. Oil, p.	9	7½	60c	7	1830	8¾	8¾	8½	8½
Chem. Research	3.50	1.60			6100	1.75	1.79	1.60	1.60
City Gas & El.	14¾	2¾			385	3	3½	2¾	3½
Claude Neon	.80	.35			625	.35	.40	.35	.40
Cockshutt Plow	11	6			324	7½	7	6	6½
Comm. Alcohol	1.50	.50			400	.55	.55	.50	.50
Conduits	2	1¾				1¾			
Do. pref.	†94	84							
Cons. Bakeries	12¾	7¾	25c		445	8½	9	8	8½
Cons. Indust.	1.50	.40				.50			
Cons. Paper	3½	1¾			762	2½	2½	2	2½
Cons. Press	11½	6			50	7	8	8	8
Cons. Sand. p.	30	27½			50	27½	27½	27½	27½
Cons. Smelters	[illegible]	118	1		1517	148	147	118	128
Consumers' Gas	[illegible]	165	10	5.4	50	182	185	182	183
Corr. P. Box, p.	[illegible]	23				41½			
Cosgrave Brew.	[illegible]	5¾				8½			
Cosmos Imp.	[illegible]	7½			160	11	11	11	11
Do. pref.	[illegible]	80	3.50	3.7	10	91	95	90	95
Crown Dom. Oil	[illegible]	2			150	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
Crow's N. Coal	[illegible]	16	4		40	18	20	20	20
D									
David & Fre. B	[illegible]	1				1			
Do. (A)	[illegible]	2				2			
De Havilland	[illegible]	1				2½			
Do. pref.	[illegible]	22				24			
Disher Steel	[illegible]	5							
Do. pref.	[illegible]	6				6¾			
Distill-Seagram	[illegible]	10			14570	12¾	13½	10	10¾
Dom. Bank	[illegible]	133	10	5.9	87	168	168	166	168
Dom. Bridge	[illegible]	25½	2	6.2	2130	32½	32½	31¾	32½
Dom. Coal	[illegible]	10			145	82	80	80	80
Dom. Engineer	[illegible]	20				26			
Dom. Glass	[illegible]	81	5	5.6		90			
Do. pref.	[illegible]	13	7	5.4		130			
Dom. Motors	[illegible]	.25				.25			
Dom. Pr. Stubs	[illegible]	1				1			
Dom. Rubber, p	[illegible]	80	7	8.7		80			
Dom. St. & C.B.	[illegible]	2½			1513	4¾	4½	4½	4½
Dom. Stores	[illegible]	19	1.20	6.8	388	20	20	19	19
Dom. Tar & Ch.	[illegible]	2½			100	2½	2¾	2¾	2¾
Do. pref.	[illegible]	15			40	23	23	23	23
Dom. Textile	[illegible]	67	5	5.9	51	84½	84½	84	84
Do. pref.	[illegible]	12	7	5.4	36	130	130	130	130
Dryden Paper	[illegible]	4			240	4¾	4½	4	4
Duff. Paving	[illegible]	2				2			
Do. pref.	[illegible]	13			18	30	30	29½	29½
E									
East. Koot. Pr.	[illegible]	3				3			
Do. pref.	[illegible]	4¾							
East. Dairies	[illegible]	2½			5	2½	2½	2½	2½
East. Steel	[illegible]	6				6			
Do. pref.	[illegible]	2	7	9.7		72			
East. Theatres	[illegible]	4							
Do. pref.	[illegible]	5½	7	10.5		66½			
Easy Washer	[illegible]	1¾			200	1¾	2¾	2½	2¾
Economic Inv.	[illegible]	9½	31½c		30	12	12	12	12
Edmonton D'y	[illegible]	3¾	6.50						
Do. pref.									
Enam. & Heat.						1			
Eng. Electric					5	12	12	12	12
Do. (B)						4			
F									
Fam. Players	[illegible]					14			
Do. Vot. Tr.	[illegible]					12½			
Fanny Farmer	[illegible]		1+25	4.3	100	29½	29	29	29
Do. pref.	[illegible]		2.40	6.4		37			
Ford Motors A	[illegible]		50c	2.6	3343	19¾	19¾	17¾	17¾
For. Pr. Secs.	[illegible]		25c			1¾			
Foundation Co.	[illegible]				350	15	15	14½	15
Fraser Cos.	[illegible]				230	7	6¾	6	6¾
Do. Vot. Tr.	[illegible]				520	5	6	5¼	5½
Frost Steel	[illegible]					3			
Do. pref.	[illegible]					45			
G									
Gen. St. Wares	[illegible]				945	4½	4½	4¾	4½
Do. pref.	[illegible]				148	38	37½	37	37
Goodyear Tire	[illegible]		5	4.1	45	122	122	119	119
Do. pref.	[illegible]		7	6.2	169	111	112	111½	112
Gt. W. Saddlery	[illegible]					2½			
Do. pref.	[illegible]					14			
Gurd, Chas.	[illegible]				125	8	7½	7	7
Do. pref.	[illegible]		7						
Gypsum, Lime	[illegible]				1231	6	6	5½	5½
H									
Ham. Bridge	[illegible]				25	6	6	5¾	5¾
Do. pref.	[illegible]					21			
Ham. Cot. pf.	[illegible]					20½			
Ham. U. Theat.	[illegible]				20	1	1	1	1
Do. pref.	[illegible]		7	12.5		56			
Hillcrest Coll.	[illegible]								
Do. pref.	[illegible]								
Hinde & Dauch	[illegible]				15	8	7	7	7
Holt Renfrew	[illegible]					12			
Do. pref.	[illegible]					39			
Honey Dew	[illegible]				1400	.50	.50	.30	.50
Do. pref.	[illegible]					4			
H. Smith Pap.	[illegible]				30	7½	7½	7½	7½
Do. pref.	[illegible]				190	65	65	65	65
Humberstone S.	[illegible]		2	7.7		26			
Hunts (A)	[illegible]		50c	5.1		9¼			
Do. (B)	[illegible]		50c	4.7		9¼			
Huron & E. Mt.	95	70	6	6.4	47	79	79	78	79
Do. 20% pd.	15	14			13	14	14	14	14
Hydro Electric	8	4¾				4¾			
I									
Imperial Bank	180	141	10	5.8	37	173	172	170	171
Imperial Oil	15½	12½	50+15c	4.4	7975	14½	14¾	14	14
Imperial Tob.	14	10½	52½c	4.9	1651	10½	10¾	10½	10½
Inter. City Bak.	17	14			110	14½	17	15½	17
Inter'c Coal	†5½	5½	4			5½			
Do. pref.	100	100	8	8		100			
Int. Hyd. E. A.	b9½	4¾			1300	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Inter. Mill., pf.	110½	99	7	6.3	83	106	110	108	108
Do. Series A	99	84	6	6.1	55	99	99	99	99
Inter. Nickel	29	21½	10c		15042	25½	25¾	23¾	24½
Inter. Paints	5	3				5			
Int. Pa. & P. A	b6½	2			1500	3½	3½	2	2¾
Do. (B)	b3½	1½			500	1½	1¾	1½	1½
Do. (C)	b2¾	1½			2400	1½	1¾	1½	1½
Do. pref.	b24½	10½			5200	17	16¾	12	12¾
Inter. Pete.	30½	19½	1.56	5.6	6902	26¾	28¼	26½	26½
Inter. Power	4	2			30	3½	3½	3½	3½
Do. pref.	28	14			70	27½	28	28	28
Int. State Rlty B	2½	2½				2½			
Int. Util. (A)	6½	3			55	3	3	3	3
Do. (B)	1.50	.60			425	.60	.65	.65	.65
J									
Jam. Pub. Ser.	†40	40	1						
Do. pref.	100	97	7	7		100			
K									
Kelvinator	5½	4½			100	4½	4½	4½	4½
Do. pref.	95	80	7	7.5		93½			
L									
Lake of Woods	15	10			280	10½	10	10	10
Do. pref.	73	56				66			
Landed Bank	82	75	6	7.3		82			
Langley's	5	1				4			
Do. pref.	63	25	7	12.3	253	53	56¾	52	56¾
Laura Secord	59	47½	3	5.3	10	56½	56½	56½	56½
Lindsay, C. W.	3½	1¾			1	2½	2	2	2
Do. pref.	40	35				38			
Loblaw (A)	18½	14½	1+.15	6.8	2094	17	17½	16¾	16¾
Do. (B)	17¾	13½	1+.15	7	235	16½	16½	16	16
M									
MacKin. Steel	8	5				5			
Do. pref.	†95	90							
Manitoba Pr.	4	3½				3¾			
Maple Leaf	5.25	.50			135	.80	.80	.80	.80
Do. pref.	10¾	5				7			
Do. (B)	3	1				1			
Marcus Loew's	12½	12½				12½			
Do. pref.	85	60	7	8.2		85			
Massey-Harris	8½	3¾			5705	4½	4½	3¾	4
McColl Fron.	14¾	10	80c	6.1	1957	13½	13½	12¾	12¾
Do. pref.	91½	71½	6	6.9	161	88	89	86½	86½
Melchers (A)	17	11½			1025	13	12½	12	12
Do. (B)	11	5			165	6	5½	5½	5½
Mercury Mills	‡35	35							
Do. pref.	18	15				15			
Mitchell, J. S.	16	15				15			
Do. pref.	100	100	7	7		100			
Mitchell, Robt.	10½	4			185	5	5½	4	5½
Monarch Knit.	8	5½				5¾			
Do. pref.	72	45	1▲		15	70	71	71	71
Montreal Cot.	45	25				37			
Do. pref.	87	67	7	8.7	10	80½	80½	80	80½
Montreal Exhib.	¼	¼				¼			
Mont. Is. Pr.	4	3¾				4			
Mont. L. & Pr.	39½	33	1.50	4.4	2510	35	35½	33¾	33¾
Montreal Loan	47	38	3+.25	7.6	15	38	43	43	43
Mtl. Ref. & S. p	5½	5½				5½			
Montreal Tele.	55	50	3.20	6.4		50			
Montreal Trams	125	95	9	9.4	11	95½	95	95	95
Moore Corp.	17½	11			380	15½	15½	15	15
Do. pref. (A)	115	96	7	6.3	40	111	111	111	111
Do. pref. (B)	130	109½	7	5.8	13	120	120	120	120
Muirheads	3	¾				1½			
Do. pref.	6½	6				6			
N									
Nat. Breweries	28½	23½	1.60	5.8	1817	27	27¾	27	27½
Do. pref.	36	31	1.75	4.9		35½			
Nat. Groc. pf.	118	90½	1.75▲		5	111	118	118	118
N. Sew. Pipe A	20½	14½			25	20	20	19½	20
Nat. Steel Car	18½	12½			775	15	15	14¾	15
National Tr.	185	170	8	4.6		175			
Niag. W. Weav.	8	8				8			
Do. pref.	38	31	3a			38			
North Star Oil	1.50	.75			300	.90	.75	.75	.75
Do. pref.	3.00	1.10			200	1.70	1.25	1.10	1.10
O									
Ogilvie Flour	209	180	8	4.1	25	195	197	195	195
Do. pref.	140½	125	7	5	22	140½	140	140	140
Ont. Eq. 10% p.	9	5½			50	5¾	6	6	6
Ontario Loan	105	102	6	5.7		105			
Ont. Silknit	7	5				5			
Do. pref.	45	31			40	40¾	40¾	40	40
Ont. Steel	10	10				10			
Orange Crush	.90	.25			35	.25	.25	.25	.25
Do. 1st pfd.	9½	5				9½			
Do. 2nd pfd.	1.10	.30				.30			
Ottawa Car	5	5				5			
Ott. L. H. & Pr.	92	79	6	7		85			
Do. pref.	103	92	6.50	6.3		100			
Ott. Traction	20	5	50c			15			
P									
Page Hersey	77	55	3	4.5	265	70	69	66	66
Paton Mfg.	30	24				24			
Do. pref.	90	90	7	7.8		90			
Penmans	62	47	3	5.4	50	59	55	55	55
Do. pref.	100	90	6	6		100			
Photo Eng.	20½	14	1	5.3	150	18½	19	18½	19
Porto Rico P. p	66	60	7	11.1		63			
Power Corp.	15	7½			417	10	10¾	9½	9½
Do. pref.	85	51	6	7.6		79			
Prairie C. Oil	2	¾				1			
Pressed Metals	20½	13½			135	13½	14	14	14
Price Bros.	6.00	.95			475	2.87	3.00	2.87	3.00
Do. pref.	37½	7			10	27½	27½	27½	27½
Q									
Quebec Power	20	15	1	6.1	255	17	17	16	16
R									
Real Estate L'n	§95	85	3			85			
Regent Knit.	6½	2			310	4½	4	3¾	4
Reliance Grain	5	3				5			
River. S. Mills	24½	19	1°	4.5		22½			
Rogers Majest.	9½	4½			687	9	8¾	8	8½
Royal Bank	168	129½	8	5	231	160	161	157½	160
Russell Motor	17	17				17			
Do. pref.	48	40	4	9.5		42			
S									
Sarnia Br. (A)	3	2½				3			
Do. (B)	1¾	1¾				1¾			
Serv. Station	10½	5½			510	6½	6½	5¾	5¾
Do. pref.	60¾	32½				49½			
Shawinigan	24½	17½	50c	2.4	1550	20¾	21	19½	20½
Sher. Wms.	21	12½			50	15	14½	14½	14½
Do. pref.	87½	56				83			
Simon & Son	10	6¾				8½			
Do. pref.	98	65	5½▲		5	90	98	98	98
Simpson, Ltd.	74½	43	1		445	74	74½	72½	72½
Do. (A)	17	10				12			
Do. (B)	8	4				8			
Simpson, R., p.	96	80	6	6.3	10	94½	95	95	95
So. Can. Pr.	16	11	80c	5.9	135	14	14½	13½	13½
Do. pref.	90½	72	6	6.6	29	88	90	89	89
St. Law. Corp.	3½	1½			2785	2	2½	2	2
Do. (A)	11¾	5½			695	8½	8	7½	7½
St. Law. Flour	39	33	1.50	4.3		35			
Do. pref.	101	96	7	7		100			
St. Law. Pap. p	26	12			1139	17¾	17¾	16	16½
Stand. Chem.	9	5				5			
St. Pav. & Mat.	4½	1½			125	2	1½	1½	1½
Do. pref.	25	17½				19			
Stand. Steel	11½	5				5½			
Do. pref.	‡30	30							
Steel of Can.	38	28	1.20	3.5	295	35¾	36	34	34
Do. pref.	39	31	1.75	7	400	37	37	37	37
Sterling Coal	3	2				2			
Stop & Shop	9	4½				6¾			
Sun Life Assur.	*483	483				483			
Supersilk H.	2¾	2				2¾			
Do. pref.	65	50	3.50	6	5	60	58½	58½	58½
Sup. Pete. ord.	29¾	16	1	4.3	220	22½	24	22½	22½
Do. com.	28	16½	1	4.5		22			
Do. pref.	107	99	7	6.7	35	105	105	105	105
T									
Tamblyn	28	20			5	28	25	25	25
Do. pref.	106	98	7	6.7		104			
Thayers, pfd.	42	18	3.50	8.7		40			
Thrift Stores	11½	9	40c	4.4		9			
Do. pref.	25	22¾	1.62½	7.1	5	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Tip Top Tailors	13½	6½			15	7	7	7	7
Do. pref.	80½	63½	7	8.7	15	75	80	80	80
Tooke Bros.	†22	10							
Do. pref.	15	15				15			
Tor. Elevators	28	17	1	4	50	27	25	25	25
Do. pref.	102	89½	7	7	5	101½	100	100	100
Tor. Gen. Tr.	120	105	6	5.1		117			
Toronto Mtge.	110	100	6	5.5		109			
Traymore	1.00	.10			400	.20	.20	.20	.20
Do. pref.	4½	1			55	1	1	1	1
Tuckett Tob. p.	125	116	7	5.6		125			
Twin City	8½	1¾			400	5	4¾	4½	4½
Do. pref.	b39	6				24½			
U									
Union Gas	6½	3¾			515	4½	4½	4	4
United Distill.	3½	1½			50	1¾	1½	1½	1½
United Fuel	3	3				3			
Do. pref.	20½	9½			100	19	19½	19½	19½
Un. Amuse. A	12½	12½				12½			
Do. (B)	‡7½	7½				7½			
United Secs.	33	17	2	6.1		33			
United Steel	6½	3			575	3	4	3	4
V									
Viau Biscuit	5	2½				2½			
Do. pref.	23	17				17			
W									
Wabasso Cot.	37	20			175	28½	28½	27	27
Walker-Good.	57¾	20			10813	30½	30½	24½	25½
Do. pref.	17¾	15½	1	6.2	2194	15¾	15¾	15½	15½
Walkerville Br.	10.05	3.90			3875	9.75	9.75	8.80	8.80
Waterloo Mfg.	4	1½			70	1¾	1½	1½	1½
West. C. Flour	8½	6			125	7½	7½	6½	6½
Do. pref.	62	48	3	6	5	56	50	50	50
West. Grocers	33	30			10	33	34	34	34
Do. pref.	87	85	7	8.2		85			
Weston Bisc.	39½	28	1	2.7	615	37	37½	37	37½
Do. pref.	110	88½	7	6.6		106			
Whittall Can	5	3½				4			
Do. pref.	65	35	6.50	12.3	35	53	53	53	53
Windsor Hotel	2	2				2			
Do. pref.	18	5½				6½			
Winnipeg Elec.	4	1½				2½			
Do. pref.	12	4				10½			
Woods Mfg. p.	50	20			55	40	40	40	40
Z									
Zimmerknit, c.	6½	4				5½			
Do. pref.	60	50				60			

§ Quotations for 1933. x Quotations for 1932. † Quotations for 1931. * See "Unlisted Stocks" also. • Plus 25c. on arrears paid July 3. a Plus $1.50 on arrears paid July 2. ▲ On account of arrears. No sales recorded in 1934 to date. ‡ Quotations for 1930. b New York Quotations.

Unlisted Canadian Stocks

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co., Toronto)
July 24, 1934

Industrial Stocks:	Bid	Asked
Acadia Sugar com.	3.30	3.60
Acadia Sugar pfd.	4.40	....
Acme Glove pfd.	25.00	28.00
Allens London pfd. bonus com.	34.00	....
Allens Toronto pfd. bonus com.	21.00	....
Allens St. Cath. pfd. bonus com.	34.50	....
Andian National	37.50	39.00
Atlantic Sug. pfd.	87.50	90.50
B. C. P. & P. pfd.	5.50	9.00
Burns pfd. bon. c.	2.00	4.00
Can. Dom. Sugar	49.00	50.50
Can. Mach. c.	1.00	1.50
Can. Packers com.	32.00	35.00
Can. Packers pfd.	99.00	100.00
Can. Starch com.	8.00	....
Can. Starch pfd.	81.50	....
Can. W. & Cable pfd. WW	72.00	75.00
Can. Indust. A	159.00	
Can. Indust. B	157.00	162.00
Can. Indust. pfd.	140.00	143.00
Can. Westinghouse	44.50	46.00
Chase, pfd. bon. c.	23.50	27.00
Claude Neon Gen. Adv. Units	2.75	5.00
Comm. Finance pfd. bonus com.	9.25	....
Copeland Fl. Units	5.60	....
Dom. F. & Steel c.	9.00	11.00
Dom. F. & Steel p.	67.00	70.00
Dom. Manuf. pfd.	62.00	....
Dom. Woollens c.	1.50	2.15
Dunlop Tire pfd.	73.00	75.50
East. Dairies pfd.	13.50	16.00
Fed. Grain com.	1.75	3.25
Fed. Grain pfd.	16.00	18.00
For. Power Sec. pfd.	12.50	14.50
Freiman, A. J., pf.	59.00	61.50
Gen. Stl. Wares p.	36.00	38.50
Goderich Elevator	7.00	8.25
Greening Wire pf.	68.50	72.00
Guardian Realty p.	11.00	....
Guelph Carpet pf.	80.50	83.00
Guelph Carpet c.	10.75	13.00
Harding Carpets Units	30.00	....
Hayes Wheels pfd.	8.25	12.00
Highland Dairy c.	3.75	4.65
Highland Dairy p.	65.50	....
Inter City Bak. c.	15.00	16.00
Inter. Paints pfd.	16.00	18.00
Inter. Propriet. A	34.50	35.50
Loew's Lond. pfd.	3.75	4.20
MacLaren Pwr. c.	14.00	17.50
Mansf. Theat. pfd.	25.00	29.50
Massey-Harris pf.	20.00	22.00
Mt. Royal Hotel p.	2.00	3.00
Nat. Grocers com.	4.25	4.75
New Meth. Laund. pfd. bonus	48.00	....
Niag. W. Weav. pf.	38.00	....
Para. Kitchener pf.	34.00	....
Para. Oshawa pfd.	41.00	....
Prov. Paper pfd.	81.50	84.00
Rel. Grain pfd.	53.00	57.50
Rob. Cons. Cone	7.50	9.00
Rolland Paper pfd. WW	75.00	78.50
Ruddy pfd.	16.00	....
Serv. Stat. pfd.	38.00	45.00
Stand. Fuel pfd. bonus	91.00	....
Supersilk pfd.	58.00	61.00
Supertest Pet. B pfd.	23.00	25.00
Thayers com.	7.00	8.00
Thayers pfd.	40.00	41.00
United Corpns. A	10.00	12.50
United Corpns. B	3.00	4.00
West. Grain pfd. bonus	4.00	6.50
Wood, A. & James pfd.	23.25	28.50

Insurance Stocks:	Bid	Asked
Brit. Amer.	30.00	....
Canada Life	436.00	....
Canadian Fire	51.00	60.00
Confed. Life 20% pd.	124.50	128.00
Cont. Life 20% pd.	35.00	38.00
Crown Life	101.00%	....
Dominion Fire	90.00	....
Dominion Life 50% pd.	165.50	....
Dom. of Can. Gen.	98.50	104.00
Empire Life 25% pd.	9.50	....
Excelsior Life 30% pd.	72.00	78.00
Fed. Fire 25% pd.	35.50	....
Great W. Life	336.00	....
Guar. Co. of N. A. fully pd.	211.00	....
Guar. Co. of N. A. 20% pd.	42.50	....
Imperial Life	280.00	....
Manuf. Life	221.00	226.00
Monarch Life 10% pd.	17.00	21.00
Nat. Life 25% pd.	45.50	55.00
Sov. Life 25% pd.	14.00	19.00
Sun Life	375.00	400.00
Traders Finance A pfd.	43.50	....
Western Assur. c.	30.00	....
Western Assur. p	32.00	....
Western Life 20% pd.	9.00	12.00
Trust & Loan Stocks:		
Brit. Mtge. & Tr.	131.00	140.00
Chartered Trust	65.00	70.00
Lond. & West. Tr.	....	40.00
Premier Trust	88.00	94.00
Sec. Loan & Sav.	102.50	....
Sterling Trust	....	45.00
Trusts & Guar.	40.00	45.00
Vic. Tr. & Sav.	121.50	130.00
Waterloo Tr. & S.	82.50	....
Investment Trust Shares:		
Can. Gen. Invest.	5.15	5.40
Can. Int. Inv. Tr. Units	19.00	21.00
Can. Invest. Fund	3.25	3.45
Can. Investors	4.50	6.00
Cons. Div. Standard Sec. pfd.	11.50	14.00
Debent. & Sec. c.	5.00	....
Debent. & Sec. p.	21.50	....
Dom. & Anglo Invest. Units	191.00	....
Dom. Scottish Invest. Units	22.00	27.00
Invest. Foundation Units	38.00	40.50
Sec. Holding Units	10.00	13.00
Power Issues:		
Calgary Power pf.	86.50	90.00
Can. L. & P. com	21.00	23.00
Can. W. Nat. Gas pfd.	92.50	94.50
Great Lakes Power pfd.	40.50	....
Marit. T. & T. pfd.	12.50	13.75
N. B. Tel. com	9.75	10.60
N. S. L. & P. com	40.50	....
N. S. L. & P. pfd.	86.00	....
Recent London Quotations:		
Brit. Col. Tele. pfd.	$100	
Brew. & Distillers	3s. 9d.	
Can. & For. Secs.	5s. 6d.	
Can. Collier A inc. stk.	38	
Do., B	7¼	
Can. N. W. Land	£1¼	
Can. West. Lumber	2s. 0d.	
Hudson's Bay	25s. 0d.	
Do., pref.	105s.	
International Holdings	$1¾	
Nfld. Pr. & Pap. deb. stk. B 5½%	101	
Trust & Loan (15s. pd.)	11d.	

Dominion and Provincial Bonds

Quotations furnished by A. E. Ames & Co., Toronto
July 25, 1934

	Rate	Due	Bid	Asked	Approx. Yield
*†Dominion	5	1 Mar., 1937	106.75	107.25	2.17
†Dominion	5½	1 Dec., 1937	109.50	110.00	2.35
Dominion	5½	1 Nov., 1934	100.65	100.80	2.57
Dominion	3½	15 Oct., 1935	101.00	101.50	2.28
Dominion	4	15 Oct., 1935	101.75	102.25	2.20
Dominion	5	15 Nov., 1936	105.25	105.75	2.42
Dominion	4	15 Oct., 1939	103.50	104.25	3.12
Dominion	4½	1 Sept., 1940	107.00	107.50	3.13
Dominion	5	15 Nov., 1941	109.75	110.25	3.41
Dominion	5	15 Oct., 1943	110.50	111.00	3.60
Dominion	4½	15 Oct., 1944	107.00	107.50	3.63
§Dominion	4	15 Oct., 1943-45	103.50	104.00	3.49
Dominion	4½	1 Feb., 1946	107.00	107.50	3.69
§Dominion	4	15 Oct., 1947-52	103.25	103.75	3.65
§Dominion	4½	1 Nov., 1946-56	106.50	107.00	3.79
§Dominion	4½	1 Nov., 1947-57	106.50	107.00	3.82
§Dominion	4½	1 Nov., 1948-58	107.00	107.25	3.84
§Dominion	4½	1 Nov., 1949-59 (with talons)	107.35	107.75	3.87
Dominion Guaranteed Bonds					
xCan. Nat. Ry.	4½	1 Sept., 1951	108.50	109.00	3.79
*Can. Nat. Ry.	4½	1 July, 1957	108.00	108.50	3.93
Can. Nat. Ry.	5	1 Feb., 1954	113.25	113.75	3.99
xCan. Nat. Ry.	4½	15 June, 1955	111.75	112.25	3.89
xCan. Nat. Ry.	4½	1 Feb., 1956	108.75	109.25	3.85
xCan. Nat. Ry.	4½	1 Dec., 1968	106.00	106.50	4.11
§xCan. Nat. Ry.	5	1 Oct., 1969	114.25	114.75	3.95
§xMontreal Harbor Cm.	5	1 Nov., 1969	114.75	115.25	3.91
Provincial Government Bonds					
*Alberta	4½	1 Oct., 1956	94.00	95.00	4.87
Alberta	6	1 Mar., 1947	105.00	106.00	5.35
*British Col.	4½	1 Oct., 1953	93.00	95.00	4.90
British Col.	5½	1 Feb., 1945	100.50	102.00	5.25
British Col.	6	15 Feb., 1947	103.00	104.00	5.56
xManitoba	5	2 Dec., 1959	99.50	101.50	4.90
Manitoba	5½	1 Oct., 1955	102.50	104.00	5.19
Manitoba	6	1 Apr., 1947	104.50		
*N. B.	4½	15 Apr., 1960	106.50	107.50	4.27
N. B.	5	2 July, 1963	111.50	112.50	4.25
N. B.	5½	15 May, 1950	112.50	113.50	4.32
N. Scotia	4½	15 May, 1943	104.25	105.25	3.80
*N. Scotia	5	1 Mar., 1960	112.00	113.00	4.17
xOntario	4	1 June, 1962	102.50	103.25	3.81
xOntario	4½	1 Sept., 1944	107.25	108.25	3.55
Ontario	4½	1 June, 1950	106.50	107.00	3.91
xOntario	5	2 Dec., 1960	115.75	116.25	4.00
Ontario	5½	1 July, 1946	114.25	114.75	3.95
§Ont. H. C.	3½-4-5	1 Oct., 1952	99.25	99.75	3.80
xOnt. H. C.	4	1 Aug., 1957	101.75	102.50	3.84
Ont. H. C.	4½	1 Jan., 1970	111.00	112.00	4.10
Quebec	4½	1 Aug., 1958	104.00	104.75	3.94
Sask.	5	1 Aug., 1958	94.50	96.00	5.30
*Sask.	5	1 Nov., 1959	95.50	97.00	5.21
Sask.	5½	1 Oct., 1952	100.00	101.50	5.37
Sask.	6	15 Mar., 1952	102.50	104.50	5.60
Municipal Bonds					
*Calgary	5½	2 June, 1944	90	93	6.32
*Edmonton	5½	1 Nov., 1945	92	95	6.11
*Halifax	5	1 July, 1961	109	110½	4.33
Hamilton	5	1 May, 1950	108	109½	4.18
Montreal	5	1 Mar., 1945	102	103½	4.59
Ottawa	4½	1 July, 1945	103½	105	3.93
*Quebec	5	1 June, 1959	103½	105	4.66
Regina	5	1 July, 1944	84	90	6.37
St. John	5	15 Dec., 1950	106½	108½	4.28
*Toronto	4½	1 Jan., 1955	105	107½	3.97
Victoria	5	21 July, 1945	92	96	5.49
Winnipeg	5	1 Mar., 1944	97	100	5.00

†Tax Exempt Issues. *Payable in Canada and New York. §Yield at call price. xPayable in Canada, New York and London.

Listed Bond Quotations

Week Ending July 16, 1934

	Int. Rate	Due	Yield	Latest Bid	High	Low	Range 1934 High	Range 1934 Low
McNish	6	1948		3.05	3.05		4.25	2.75
Mtl. L.H.&Pr. debs.	3	1939	3.95	46¼	46¼	46¼	47¼	43¾
Unlisted								
Bell Telephone	5	1955	4.34	..	109		109	..
Cons. Paper	5½	1961	..		19	18¼	25	13¼
Wpg. Electric	6	1954	..		54	..	54	54

Winnipeg Stock Exchange

(Transactions for week to July 18)

Div. rate in $	Yield in %		Sales	High for week	Low for week	Close July 18
..	..	B. A. Oil	50	15.75	15.75	15.75
..	..	Bailor Gold	3	9.50	9.00	9.00
..	..	Bobjo	3,700	.64½	.59	.64½
..	..	C. & E. Corp.	100	.70	.70	.70
..	..	Central Man.	300	.10½	.10½	.10½
..	..	Eldorado	200	2.61	2.61	2.61
..	..	Fifty-Three Synd.	100	2.00	1.95	2.00
..	..	Gabrielle	1,750	.82	.77	.79
..	..	God's Lake	895	2.72	2.18	2.72
..	..	Goldside	600	.25	.23	.23
..	..	Gunnar Gold	1,675	2.70	2.07	2.40
..	..	Harker	1,000	.12	.12	.12
..	..	Island Lake	3,400	.10	.09	.10
..	..	Long Lac Adair	14,500	.46	.43	.45
..	..	Manitoba & Eastern	100	.32	.32	.32
..	..	MacLeod Cockshutt	500	.65	.65	.65
..	..	Normandy	50	9.50	8.00	8.50
..	..	Oro Grande	8,200	.10	.10	.10
..	..	Rice Lake	51	38.00	36.00	38.00
..	..	Scotia Gold	2,850	.10	.09	.10
..	..	San Antonio	216	6.05	5.90	6.05
..	..	Wingold	3,600	.46	.44½	.45

Stocks Not Traded in During Week*

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Beaver Fire		100	Pelissiers, pref.	..	23
Beaver Lumber, pf.		63	Sov. Life 25% pd.	..	17
Can. Fire Ins.	50		Traders' Bldg.		65
Crescent Cream. pf.	28		Can. Amer. Tr. shs.	2¾	3
Federal Grain pref.	15	17	Can. Inv. Fund	..	3.35
Home Investment	20		Fundamental Ser. A		4¾
Monarch Life		20½	Fundamental Ser. B	3¾	
Pelissiers, c.	1		Grouped Inc. Shs.		4.20

*Stocks more active on other exchanges not included.

Note re Unlisted Securities

Although The Financial Post strives to obtain the closest quotations possible on the unlisted stocks and bonds in the various tables on this page and the adjoining page, the quotations are not guaranteed and no responsibility is assumed in connection with them. In inactive markets, many quotations can be little more than nominal but it is felt that even a nominal quotation giving an idea of approximate price is better than none at all.

Active Corporation Bonds

(Furnished by Royal Securities Corp., Toronto)
July 24, 1934

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate	Due	Bid July 24	Asked July 24
Beauharnois L. H. & Power	5½%	1973	99½	101
Beauharnois Power Corp.	6%	1959	69	..
Beauharnois Power Corp.	5%	1973	55	57
Bell Telephone	5%	1955	108	109½
Bell Telephone	5%	1957	108	109½
B. C. Power	5%	1960	99½	101
B. C. Power	5½%	1960	102½	104
B. C. Telephone	5%	1960	102	103½
Calgary Power	5%	1960	97	99
Canada Northern Power	5%	1953	94½	96½
Cedars Rapids Mfg. & Power	5%	1953	109	111
Dominion Gas & Electric	6½%	1945	61	63
Duke-Price Power	6%	1966	94	96
Gatineau Power	5%	1956	94	96
Gatineau Power	6%A	1941	88½	90½
Do.	6%B	1941	87½	90
International Hydro-Electric	6%	1944	53½	56
Jamaica Public Service	5%	1950	98½	100
Maclaren-Quebec Power	5½%	1961	99	101
Manitoba Power	5½%	1951	62½	65½
Montreal Island Power	5½%	1957	101	103
Montreal L. H. & Power	5%	1951	107½	109½
Montreal L. H. & Power	5%	1970	107½	109½
Montreal Public Service	5%	1942	104½	..
Montreal Tramways	5%	1955	77	79½
Montreal Tramways	4½%	1955	71½	74
Montreal Tramways	5%	1941	98½	100½
National Light & Power	6%	1949	81	84
N. B. Power	5%	1937	70	73
Northwestern Utilities	7%	1938	101	103½
N. S. Light & Power	5%	1958	97½	100
Ottawa Light, Heat & Power	5%	1957	102½	104
Ottawa Valley Power	5½%	1970	105½	107
Provincial Light & Power	5%	1946	104½	..
Quebec Power	5%	1968	100	102
Rio de Janeiro T. L. & Power	5%	1935	101	103
Shawinigan Water & Power	6%	1937	101½	103
Shawinigan Water & Power	4½%	1970	92½	93
Shawinigan Water & Power	5%	1970	100	[illegible]
Southern Canada Power	5%	1955	104	[illegible]
United Securities	5½%	1952	79	82
West Kootenay Power	5%	1956	103½	105
Western Power Co.	5%	1949	101½	103½
Winnipeg Electric	5%	1935	93½	95½
Winnipeg Electric	6%	1954	50	52½
Industrial and Realty Issues:				
Abitibi Pulp & Paper	5%	1953	31½	33½
Abitibi P. & P. C.O.D.'s	5%	1953	..	30
Acadia Sugar	6%	1946	[illegible]	103
Alberta Pacific Grain	6%	1946	[illegible]	77½
Algoma Steel	5%	1962	14	..
American Sales Book	6%	1939	100	..
Asbestos Corp.	5%	1942	102	..
Atlantic Sugar	5%	1941	94	..
Balfour Building	6%	1934	45	..
Belding-Corticelli	5%	1936	103	..
Bloor-St. George Realty	7%	194[illegible]	40	..
Booth Buildings	6½%	19[illegible]	98	..
Brandram-Henderson	6%	1936	90½	..
British American Oil	5%	1945	102½	104
British Columbia Pulp & Paper	6%	1950	67	70
Brown Co.	5½%	1946	54½	57
Burns & Co.	5½%	1948	34	37
Canada Biscuit	6½%	1946	20	22
Canada Bread	6%	1941	93	95½
Canada Cement	5½%	1947	93½	95½
Canada Paper	6%	1945	90	..
Canada Steamship	5%	1943	93½	96
Canada Steamship	6%	1941	29	31
Canadian Canners	6%	1950	102½	104½
Canadian Consolidated Felt	6%	1940	86	..
Canadian Copper Refiners	6%	1945	105½	107
Canadian Cottons	5%	1940	101	..
Canadian Goodrich	7%	1943	47	..
Canadian International Paper	6%	1949	66½	69½
C. P. R.	6%	1942	107½	109½
C. P. R.	4½%	1944	90½	92½
C. P. R.	5%	1954	100	102
Can. Rail & H. Term.	6½%	1951	21½	23½
Canadian Vickers	6%	1947	50½	53½
Consolidated Investment	4½%	1969	68½	71
Consolidated Paper	5½%	1961	16½	18½
Cosmos Imperial Mills	6½%	1944	101	..
Debenture & Security	4%	1936	74	..
Dominion Canners	6%	1940	106	..
Dominion Square Corp.	6%	1948	54	57
Dominion Tar	6%	1949	84	87
Dominion Textile	6%	1949	108	..
Dom. Woollens & Worsteds (with stock)	6%	1943	50	53½
Donnacona Paper	5½%	1948	44	47
Eastern Dairies	6%	1949	73	76
Eaton T. Realty	5%	1949	97	99
Famous Players	6%	1948	90½	93
Famous Players	6½%	1948	73½	78½
Federal Grain	6%	1949	78	81
Firestone Tire	7%	1937	100	..
Fraser Companies	6%	1950	44	47
French Nat. Mail S.S.	6%	1952	34	..
Galt Brass	7½%	1941	34	..
General Brock Hotel	6%	1948	29	..
General Steel Wares	6%	1952	85	..
Godfrey Realty	6%	1942	45	87½
Great Lakes Paper	6%	1950	31	33
Gypsum Lime & Alabastine	5½%	1948	77	80
Hamilton Cotton	5½%	1948	88½	..
Hamilton By-Products Coke	7%	1943	101	103½
Hinde & Dauch	5½%	1948	88	..
International P. & P. Nfld.	5%	1968	93½	95½
Inter City Baking	5½%	1948	79	81½
Lake St. John Power & Paper	6½%	1947	59½	62
Lake St. John Power & Paper	6½%	1942	27	30
London Can. Inv.	4½%	1948	68½	71
London Realty	6%	1950	75½	78½
Lord Nelson Hotel	4%	1947	62	65
Maple Leaf Milling	5½%	1949	35	37
Massey-Harris	5%	1947	69½	72
McColl-Frontenac	6%	1949	102½	104½
McKinnon Industries	6½%	1945	99½	..
Mercury Mills	5½%	1953	70	73
Metropolitan Building	7%	1944	99½	..
Minn. & Ont. Paper	6%	1945	19	21
Montreal Coke	5½%	1957	101½	..
Montreal Cottons	5%	1947	96½	..
Northern Electric	5%	1939	104	..
Northern Ont. Bldg.	6½%	1939	96	..
Ontario Building	6½%	1943	38	41
Pacific Burt	6½%	1937	100	..
Penmans	5½%	1951	105½	107
Price Bros.	6%	1943	93	95½
Provincial Paper	5½%	1947	95	97
Queen's Hotel	6%	1947	70	73
Reliance Grain	6%	1943	84½	87
Restigouche Co.	5½%	1948	77	80
Richmond Bay Bldg.	6½%	1947	84	..
Riordon Pulp & Paper	6%	1942	102½	..
Ritchie Cut Stone	6½%	1948	74	..
Rolland Paper	5½%	1948	96½	99
Ruddy, E. L.	6½%	1948	73½	76
St. Lawrence Flour	6%	1941	100	..
Shawinigan Cotton	6%	1949	88	..
Simpsons Ltd.	6%	1949	98	100
Smith Howard	5½%	1953	94½	97
Steel Co. of Canada	6%	1940	108	109½
Stop & Shop	6%	1947	87	90
Toronto Carpet	6%	1944	99½	..
United Amusement	6%	1940	89	..
United Corpns.	5%	1953	69	72
United Gas & Fuel	5½%	1948	87½	90½
United Grain Growers	5%	1948	83	..
Wabasso Cotton	6%	1947	95½	..
Wabasso Cotton	7%	1942	97	..
Windsor Hotel	6½%	1943	72	75
Woods Mfg.	6%	1943	85	..

Dividends Declared

	Present Annual rate	Amt. this payment	Date payable	Date of record
Agnew-Surpass	...	20c	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Buffalo Ankerite Gold	10c	5c	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Bank of Montreal	8%	2%	Sept. 1	July 31
Bank of Toronto	10%	2½%	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Bonded Corp. Tr. Cert.	$1.20	10c	Aug. 1	July 25
Do., extra	...	10c	Sept. 1	Aug. 20
Beatty Bros., 1st pfd.	$6	$1.50	Aug. 1	July 14
Belding-Corticelli, c.	$4	$1	Aug. 1	July 16
B. C. Telephone, 2nd pfd.	$8	$1.50	Aug. 1	July 17
Can. Converters	$2	50c	Aug. 15	July 31
Canada Southern Railway	$3	$1.50	Aug. 1	June 29
Can. Bronze	60c	15c	Aug. 1	July 20
Do., pref.	$7	$1.75	Aug. 1	July 20
Can. Dredge & Dock, pref.	7%	1¾%	Aug. 1	July 20
Canadian Industries com. A	$3.50	87½c	July 31	June 30
Extra		75c	July 31	June 30
Do., Common B	$3.50	87½c	July 31	June 30
Extra		75c	July 31	June 30
Calgary Power, pfd.	6%	1½%	Aug. 1	July 14
Canadian Bank of Commerce	8%	2%	Sept. 1	July 31
Canadian Inv. Funds	...	3½c	Aug. 1	July 16
Canadian Oil Cos.	50c	12½c	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Dominion Bridge	$2	50c	Aug. 15	July 31
Do.,	$2	50c	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Eastern Theatres, pref.	$7	$3.50	July 31	June 30
Guelph Carpet, pref.	6½%	1⅝%	Aug. 1	July 20
Hollinger Cons. G. M.	65c	5c	Aug. 13	July 27
Do., extra		5c	Aug. 13	July 27
Hydro-Elec. Secs.	50c	25c	Aug. 1	July 19
Imperial Bank	$10	$2.50	Aug. 1	June 30
Inter. Nickel, pref.	7%	1¾%	Aug. 1	July 3
Inter. Utilities, pfd.	$3.50	87½c	Aug. 1	July 20
Do., pfd.	$1.75	43¾c	Aug. 1	July 20
Langley's, pref.	7%	*1¾%	Aug. 15	July 31
Loblaw Grocet. "A" & "B"	$1	25c	Sept. 1	Aug. 14
McIntyre-Porc. Mines	$2	50c	Sept. 1	Aug. 1
Merland Oil		5c	July 31	July 15
Model Oils		3c	Aug. 18	July 25
Montreal L. H. & Pr.	$1.50	38c	July 31	June 30
Mtl. L. H. & Power	$1.50	38c	July 31	June 30
Mort. Corp. of N. S.	$7	$1.75	Aug. 1	July 24
National Biscuit, pfd.	$7	$1.75	Aug. 31	Aug. 17
Nipissing Mines		12½c	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Penmans	$3	75c	Aug. 15	Aug. 6
Do., pref.	6%	1½%	Aug. 1	July 21
Photo Engravers, c.	$1	50c	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Quebec Power	$1	25c	Aug. 15	July 25
Rolland Paper pf.	$6	$1.50	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Russell Motor, pref.	$4	$1	Aug. 1	July 20
Royal Bank	8%	2%	Sept. 1	July 31
Royal Trust Co.	$3.20	80c	July 31	July 21
Shawinigan W. & Power	50c	12c	Aug. 15	July 25
Second Standard Royalties pfd.	12%	1%	Aug. 1	July 25
Steel of Canada	$1.20	30c	Aug. 1	July 7
Do., pref.	$1.75	43¾c	Aug. 1	July 7
Southern Canada Power	80c	20c	Aug. 15	July 31
St. Lawrence Flour	$1.50	37½c	Aug. 1	July 20
Do., pref.	$7	$1.75	Aug. 1	July 20
Simpsons, pref.	..	$1	Aug. 1	July 21
Teck-Hughes	60c	15c	Aug. 1	July 11
Thayers Ltd.	..	25c	Sept. 1	Aug. 18
Toburn Gold M.	8c	2c	Aug. 23	July 20
Westons, pref.	7%	1¾%	Aug. 1	July 20

* For quarter ending Oct. 31, 1932.
Dividend Rate Increased— McIntyre Porcupine Mines, $1 to $2 per annum Sept. 1.
Dividends Resumed— Photo Engravers 50c. Sept. 1. Last paid June 1, 1932.

Your Investments

Letters from subscribers to The Financial Post, who desire information bearing on their Canadian investments, will be answered by an early mail, and questions of general interest will be answered on this page. We cannot extend this service to non-subscribers nor do we answer enquiries relating to American stocks of foreign securities generally. A three-cent stamp or stamped envelope must be enclosed. Write mining and insurance enquiries on sheets separate from other investment enquiries. No answers can be given by telephone or telegram. We do not select lists of securities but will supply current facts about securities in a list you may supply. Nor do we attempt to make any forecasts of the probable trend of any security. The service, in other words, is one of fact and not of opinion.

B. A. Oil

I am thinking of buying British American Oil Co. stock. What is the situation?

British American Oil is the second company in the Canadian oil industry. It has earned more than its dividends in recent years. The company has been reducing bank loans in recent years and has continued expansion. It has able management and an excellent opportunity of maintaining its favorable dividend records of the last two decades if conditions in the industry as a whole are not disorganized by price wars.

National Breweries

I have been considering making a small investment in common stock of National Breweries, and would like to know how this security is regarded. Your opinion would be appreciated.

National Breweries is one of the sounder brewing organizations in the Dominion. Its record of operations and earnings over a period of many years has been a highly favorable one. The company is paying a dividend of $1.60 a share on its common stock, a rate which has been covered by an ample margin. The balance sheet of the company indicates a strong financial position. As far as current operations are concerned, it is generally understood that earnings of the company have been well maintained and that the current dividend rate will continue to be paid.

Shawinigan

Can you let me have a report on Shawinigan Water & Power Co.? I hold stock in this company and would like to know what progress is being made this year.

Shawinigan Water and Power Company's position over the last two years or three years was affected by two conditions, namely, the payment of a heavy premium on purchase of United States funds to meet bond interest payments and the decline in power consumption due to lessening of industrial activity. In recent months, the position of the company has undergone a marked change for the better. The premium on exchange has disappeared, while the demand for firm and secondary power has shown a substantial increase.

At the end of the first half of 1934, the company's surplus earnings before depreciation and income tax, were about 25 per cent higher than that reported for the corresponding period of 1933. Expectations are that net income for 1934 will be appreciably larger than that reported last year. The dividend on the company's common stock should be covered by a wide margin this year. It is difficult to say at this time whether or not the management will give consideration to increasing the dividend, but it is more than likely that they will follow a policy of conserving their liquid resources until such time as business conditions are on a sounder basis.

Fairbanks-Morse

Would you be good enough to tell me whether or not Canadian Fairbanks-Morse is paying a dividend on its preferred stock? Also I would like a report on the company's finances, and its ability to carry through until better times.

Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. deferred dividends on its preferred stock in the fall of 1931, due to a sharp decline in earning power. The machinery and supply business, in which this company is engaged, has been very inactive in the last three years and during 1932 and 1933 the company reported an operating loss. The financial position of the company, on the other hand, is an exceptionally strong one, with current assets at the end of 1933 totalling $2,922,889 as against current liabilities of only $149,205. Thus the company is in a strong financial position to take advantage of an upturn in business.

It is understood that some betterment has taken place in the company's operations this year, but whether or not the improvement is sufficient to enable the company to show earnings sufficient to cover the preferred dividend, will not be known until the early part of next year.

Queen's Park Plaza

What is the present position of 6½ per cent first mortgage bonds of Queen's Park Plaza?

Queen's Park Plaza is an unfinished 16 story residential hotel in Toronto. The London & Western Trust Co. is trustee for the 6½ per cent bonds which are outstanding in an amount of $875,000. The building requires financing to be completed.

The property was put up for tax sale early in 1934 and was sold for $28,257 to F. W. Thompson, Toronto. Some $48,000, it is understood, is required to redeem the property for bondholders and to take off taxes, before the right of redemption expires in February, 1933. Unless a sale for a larger sum than that paid at the tax sale is arranged, or unless bondholders can raise funds to redeem the property, nothing will remain for the bonds.

Howard Smith Paper

Among some of the preferred stocks selling at a discount, I have noticed that of the Howard Smith Paper Mills. I would like a statement from you as to the current position of the company and the prospects of earnings for 1934.

Demand for Howard Smith Paper Mills products in the last three years declined to such an extent that net earnings were insufficient to cover dividends on the capital stock. In the early part of 1931, the dividend on the preferred stock was passed. No dividends have ever been paid by the present company on its common stock. Though earning power of the company has not been particularly satisfactory, it is noted that the management have been steadily strengthening the company's balance sheet position. Bank loans and other liabilities have been steadily reduced and working capital strengthened.

Reports are that current operations of the company are on a better basis and that earnings for 1934 will be greater than in 1933, when the company earned $4.04 on its preferred stock. It is unlikely, however, that the management will give consideration to resumption of dividends on the preferred stock during the present year.

Victory Building

Can you give me an analysis of the position of the 6½ per cent bonds of 80 Richmond St. West?

Eighty Richmond Street West owns a 20-story office building known as the Victory Building in Toronto which remains partially completed. Work on the building was discontinued late in 1929 and subsequent effort to complete the building's financing has been unsuccessful.

The Royal Trust Co. trustee for the bonds is in charge of the property. The bonds you mention are outstanding in an amount of $546,800. A bondholders' protective committee has been formed.

There are believed to be tax arrears against the building and unless these are cleared up the bondholders' property may eventually be threatened with a tax sale. However, the trustee is believed to have some funds, proceeds of former life insurance policies, but expenses against the property are continuing, and if funds are exhausted will form a lien prior to the bonds.

Canadian Pacific

A client of mine holds some of the ordinary shares of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He is in a position to hold on for some years and is not in need of income. I would like to have your views on this stock.

The volume of traffic handled and earnings of Canadian Pacific Railway since the beginning of the year have shown a marked improvement over that reported for the corresponding period of 1933. The interim monthly statement issued by the company to date would indicate that earnings for 1934 will be on a larger basis than in 1933. There is little prospect of the company resuming dividends on its ordinary stock this year. With a good movement of grain traffic during the fall months, it is more than likely that the company will be able to cover its preferred dividend, but, even here, there is some doubt as to whether or not the management will resume dividend payments on the senior stock until such time as conditions are on a more favorable basis.

During the last three years, the Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. has made notable progress in economizing and maintaining its service on an efficient basis at a minimum of cost. Consequently the company is now in a position to take advantage of any upturn in business.

Montreal Debenture

I hold some of the general mortgage bonds of the Montreal Debenture Corp. and as I have not had any report from the company on its operations, I would like to have a statement from you, as to what the company is doing. Also I would like to know the market value of these securiies.

At the end of April, 1933, a meeting of the Montreal Debenture Corp. bondholders approved of a plan whereby the company was authorized to issue 6 per cent general mortgage income bonds in exchange for the general mortgage bonds issued 1931. New 15-year 6 per cent general mortgage income bonds were issued in July, 1933, along with a cheque for 1 per cent in lieu of Juhe, 1933, interest.

As far as can be ascertained, there has been no material improvement in the company's position. Properties in Toronto have not been very productive of revenue, while those in Montreal are just about holding their own. The real estate market in both cities has been very unsatisfactory for some time past and there is little that can be done to bring about any material improvement in the position of the company.

There is a very inactive market on the general mortgage income bonds of Montreal Debenture Corp. We are informed, however, that some sales have gone through lately at 4½ to 5.

Bell Telephone

As a subscriber to your paper I would appreciate a report on the first mortgage bonds of Bell Telephone Co. of Canada. Are these bonds ranked as a first grade investment?

Bell Telephone Co. of Canada first mortgage bonds are favorably regarded. This company is the principal communication company in Quebec and Ontario. Under the terms of its charter it is permitted to charge rates which will allow a return on its capital investment of 8 per cent.

During the past three years the Bell Telephone has experienced a set-back, due to heavy withdrawals of telephones and a decline in the volume of long distance traffic. The situation has been further influenced by the fact that the company made large capital outlays in anticipation of a normal increase in telephone business. Consequently the company's equipment is in excess of present requirements and the cost of carrying this additional equipment constitutes a fair burden on the company. The payment of a heavy premium on American funds to meet bond interest requirements in 1932 and 1933 ate into earnings. Since the beginning of the year, the position of the Bell Telephone Co. has undergone an improvement. Not only has the exchange premium declined to negligible proportions, but the number of telephone installations has tended to increase, while toll traffic has picked up.

It is to be expected, therefore, that net income for 1934 will be somewhat larger than in 1933. No difficulty is anticipated in the company meeting its bond interest payments, while the current dividend of $6 a share on the common stock should be covered by a reasonable margin.

B. C. Bonds

Because of the small return on Dominion of Canada bonds I am considering the purchase of some British Columbia bonds. Would it be safe to do this?

British Columbia bonds sell to give the investor a substantially higher yield than Dominion bonds. For instance, British Columbia 6's can be purchased for about 104 where the yield is approximately 5.60 per cent. Western provincial bonds have been coming back into favor in investment markets in the last month, after having gone through a long period of doubt.

British Columbia is experiencing improvement in its lumber, fishing, mining and agricultural industries. The province, however, has had substantial deficits and has had to seek substantial financial assistance from the Dominion Government to finance its relief outlays and maturities of bonds. However, the province has large sinking funds and is expected by some financial authorities to be able to stand on its own feet within two years. Nevertheless, as the comparatively low price and high yield on the bonds indicates, there is considered to be more risk in securities of a province like British Columbia than, for instance, in those of Ontario or of the Dominion.

On the other hand, the Dominion Government has taken the stand that it cannot afford to allow any province to default or to get into serious financial difficulties. This is an important safeguard for investors in the western provincial bonds.

Royal Windsor Apts.

Can you give me any up-to-date information on Royal Windsor Apartments 6½ per cent bonds?

Royal Windsor Apartments are owned by Greater Windsor Development Co., but the apartments are now under the management of London & Western Trusts Co. as receiver. There was also a ramp garage on adjoining property which was sold last year because it was losing money.

The bonds are outstanding in an amount of $340,750. The apartments were reported well rented last year but rentals have declined, and there is no immediate prospect of payment on the bonds. Revenues are being applied to tax arrears, it is understood.

Montreal Apartments

I have been advised to make an exchange of my first mortgage bonds of Montreal Apartments to that of one of the western utility companies. But before taking action, I would like to have a report from you on Montreal Apartments. I have aways thought that these bonds were well regarded.

Montreal Apartments owns and operates three of the largest and better-known apartment houses in Montreal. These buildings are from 97 to 98 per cent occupied, an unusually large percentage in these times. The company's first mortgage bonds are considered as being among the better real estate issues. The company's earnings have been sufficient to meet interest and sinking fund, not only on the first mortgage bonds but on the general mortgage bonds. All obligations in connection with these two issues have been paid up to date, nor have there been any lapses in the past. In addition, the company has retired a substantial amount of the first mortgage bonds, which are currently bid at 79.

WELLINGTON BLDG. NET WAS $15,473 PAYS COUPON NO. 6

Reorganization Schemes May Develop — Act to Foreclose

London and Western Trusts Co., receiver for Wellington Building Corp., reports total income for the building for 12 months ended June 30, 1934, at $68,296. After deduction of expenses of $52,823, net income for the year was $15,473.

Payment of coupon No. 6, due July 5, 1931, on the 6½ per cent first mortgage bond of the building has been authorized to be made as of July 5, 1934, with interest on the interest at 6½ per cent.

The receiver reports that the building is approximately 70 per cent rented at present and that gross annual rentals are running at approximately $71,000. Operating expenses, it is stated, exclusive of legal and trustees' fees, should not exceed $35,000, leaving a surplus of revenue available for bond interest of $36,000. The receiver comments that this "should easily take care of two coupons a year."

Extra Expenses

It should be noted, however, that expenses in the year to June 30, amounted to $52,823, including legal and trustees' fees. Expenses of the foreclosure proceedings are mostly paid. While some reorganization may be attempted, the trustee is not anticipating such outlays in making the foregoing statement. The sum required to pay each 6½ per cent semi-annual coupon on the $425,000 of bonds outstanding, is $13,812. Since each coupon is three years in arrears, 6½ per cent interest payable on this sum for the period amounts to $2,693. Thus, the amount required to meet each semi-annual coupon is about $16,505, or $33,010 annually.

The Financial Post's summary of the receiver's income statement follows:

Receiver's Income Account

	12 mos. to June 30, 1934	34½ mos. from Aug. 14, '30 to June 30, '34
Revenue:	$	$
Rentals	67,896	210,071
Sundry rcpts.	400	4,007
	68,296	214,078
Less: Expenses	52,823	165,464
Net income	15,473	48,614
Add: Prev. bal.	48,614	......
	64,087	48,614
Less: Res. coupons 1, 2, 3	12,951	......
Coupon No. 4	16,506	......
Coupon No. 5	16,058	......
Bal. on hand	18,572	48,614

Reorganization Scheme

It is understood that a reorganization scheme requesting some modification of the bondholders' lien may soon be proposed by the building company. H. S. Black, Ottawa, secretary of the bondholders' protective committee, states that "it would be utterly foolhardy" for bondholders to entertain compromise proposals because the receiver is taking foreclosure proceedings and will establish ownership for them about Sept. 22. A reorganization scheme was formerly put up by the bondholders' committee but Mr. Black states that it is not to be operative in any event until foreclosure takes place.

Rackets

Racket: "A trick, dodge, scheme, game, line or business or action."—Shorter Oxford English Dictionary.

MEDICAL RACKETEERS

BAR none, the most contemptible and yet the most dangerous racketeer is the medical racketeer who preys on the petty little ills of simple folk, callously risking their lives for the sake of a few dollars.

The activities of these men in rural sections of Canada are so common as to no longer be news. However, in a revealing article in the June number of "Health," Dr. F. C. Bowman sets forth some of the amazing superstitions which are implicitly believed in by otherwise intelligent residents of both country and city. According to Dr. Bowman this type of racket is amazingly widespread and forms a serious barrier to medical progress, as well as robbing thousands of people of money and sometimes health.

Dr. Bowman tells of the operations of a fakir who is kept so busy that he will see people only by appointment, claiming to be the seventh son of a seventh son. This man will diagnose one's ills on no more evidence than a lock of the afflicted one's hair. Consulted recently by an intelligent woman whose physician had told her that she had goitre, this man agreed with the diagnosis but advised that she had curled up in the swelling in her neck a small serpent. Serpents were very fond of milk, he said, urging her to go home and lean over a pan of milk. If she would gaze intently at the milk, the snake would uncoil itself and would find its way out of her mouth into the milk, the fakir said. The woman actually went through the performance. It was with mingled disappointment and relief that after half an hour's milk-gazing she found the serpent steadfastly refusing to leave its hide-away in her neck.

Fake cures for cancer often result in death. Painful and often fatal wounds are caused by the application of certain medicated plasters which many quack doctors are handing out daily. Sensational electrical treatments are also attacked by Dr. Bowman. Recently a young woman with diabetes was treated successfully with insulin and was even brought out of two attacks of coma by her physician. A medical racketeer persuaded her to get rid of the insulin and take electrical treatments. At considerable expense she did this and was soon in coma. This time, however, all efforts to revive her failed and in a few days she died.

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ONE of these machines, according to Dr. Bowman, is being marketed under the name "Micro-Dynameter." In advertisements it is claimed that "it is mechanically accurate, truly scientific, is not misguided by limited tests, partially told histories nor layman's reporting of symptoms. It is so sensitive that it records approaching attacks or crises; so delicate that it shows instantly the beneficial or aggravating effects of the drug given." Many of the "best people" daily squat in front of this ornate and complicated machine of twinkling lights. After pressing a lever, the diagnosis of the squatter's ills appears on the dial.

Another form of medical racketeering, which victimizes thousands of women every year, is the marketing of alleged "reducing pills." Some of these pills have been analyzed by Toronto doctors, and have been found to contain the still-live head of a tapeworm. These pills are obviously effective, but at what a price!

Dr. Bowman's concluding paragraph is worthy of thought:

"We laugh at the ignorant African worshipping and believing in the witch doctor. We send missionaries to China to tell the Chinese among other things that extract of stag's horns and toad skins boiled together will not cure cholera. And yet the above are only a few instances of what is occurring in this country."

Brantford to Redeem $638,000 of Debentures

City of Brantford will pay off $638,000 of maturing obligations through its sinking fund this year, E. A. Danby, city treasurer, recently announced. Commenting on the sale of $100,000 of the City's 4½ per cent 10-year serial debentures at 100¼, which he considered a good price, Mr. Danby indicated that further financing for local improvements is to take place later this year.

The $100,000 of bonds sold last week are to cover relief outlays and it is suggested that financing later this year may run as high as $250,000, covering local improvements and refunding. Redemptions to through the sinking fund, however, are expected to leave the city's gross debenture debt reduced at the end of the year.

With the pulpwood season ending in about six weeks, pulpwood operators in New Brunswick estimate that their sales this year will be the largest since 1931.

Mining Enquiries

Mining questions and problems submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered by letter and those of general interest will be published on this page. We cannot extend this service to non-subscribers. A three-cent stamp or stamped envelope must always be enclosed to cover the direct reply. Write general investment and insurance enquiries on sheets separate from mining enquiries. No answers can be given by telephone or telegram.

B. R. X. Gold Mines

Would you please tell me something about B. R. X. Gold Mines? What are their prospects?

B. R. X. Gold Mines is just approaching an interesting stage in its development. The shaft objective is 500 feet where exploration of the strong California vein will be undertaken and the last report indicates that the shaft is now down to a depth of 342 feet. Company officials predict that the objective will be reached by the end of this month and that the company should be in a position to procede with the direction of a mill early in the fall. Major A. E. Jukes vice-president of the company, recently announced that finances for the construction of the mill had already been arranged for.

MacLeod-Cockshutt

Please let me know what you think of MacLeod-Cockshutt.

MacLeod-Cockshutt, Gold Mines is developing a group of 17 claims at Little Long Lac and latest reports indicate that the shaft is down to a depth of 50 feet. A comparatively new company, MacLeod-Cockshutt, has yet to win its spurs, but has the tremendous advantage of sound financial backing and management. Drilling results have been somewhat irregular and company officials realizing that very little further information of value can be secured in this way are planning to push underground development work in order to get a clear picture of their property. The company has an authorized capitalization of 3,000,000 shares of which 1,000,000 shares went to Little Long Lake Exploration Syndicate which was formed in 1931 by the discoverers, Fred MacLeod and Arthur Cockshutt. Funds for the present development programme are being supplied by the Connell Mining & Exploration Company under an underwriting agreement.

Murwood Gold Mines

Could you tell me the capitalization etc. of Murwood Gold Mines please and something about the company?

Murwood Gold Mines was recently formed to acquire the claims known as the J. M. Woods properties which were formerly under option to Hollinger, but to date about $50,000 has been spent on development building. An offering of 500,000 treasury shares was recently made at 30 cents per share to finance surface exploration and diamond drilling operations and to provide a small mill to bulk sample ore. Murwood has a sound directorate. The company is capitalized at 35,000,000 of $1. par value of which 1,350,000 have been issued and pooled for 12 months.

Lebel Oro Mines

What are the prospects for Lebel Oro Mines?

Lebel Oro Mines are concentrating on the company's Long Lake property where a 200-ton mill is in the process of being constructed to begin operation in August. It is officially estimated that there are at least two and a half years of ore in sight at the Long Lake property eight miles south west of Sudbury, including some 140,000 tons of tailings. Between 1910 and 1916 this property produced some $1,100,000 in gold from 150,000 tons of ore before the vein was lost due to a faulted condition on the 225-ft. level. There has been some talk of the company renewing development work on its other holdings at Mud Lake, Lebel Twp., Kirkland Lake district, but nothing defiinte has been announced.

Halcrow-Swayze

What is your opinion of Halcrow-Swayze Mines?

While Halcrow-Swayze Mines cannot be regarded as anything but a prospect, it is an interesting one backed by intelligent direction and a directorate of unchallenged integrity. It is generally considered the second most advanced property in the Swayze, first place going to the original find—the Kenty Gold Mines. The company has purchased a small mill to bulk sample the ore encountered in development and provide further funds. It has not the earmarks of a big mine but whatever potentialities the property may contain will be earnestly sought under the present management. The company should soon have definite announcements as to the recovery from the 25-ton mill installed in April.

Greene-Stabell

What has been the record of Greene-Stabell Mines, please?

The Greene-Stabell Mines whose property is located south east of Siscoe Gold Mines is controlled by J. E. Hammell who successfully brought the Howey property into production. Production at Greene-Stabell started last November and reached a high mark in May of this year when 642,000 ounces of gold and 18,905 pounds of copper were produced from 2,059 tons of ore treated. In June production dropped off slightly as you will notice in the figures published in the July 21 issue of The Financial Post. The last estimate of ore reserves gave 50,000 tons of ore averaging $16, per ton with gold at $20.67 above the 450-ft. level. The company is at present working on the 600-ft. level in the hope of again finding ore which was lost before the 450-ft. level. Of an authorized capitalization of $3,000,000, the company has issued $3,000,000 worth of stock. A total of 924,000 shares have been pooled until September 30, 1934, and 100,000 until August 31, 1934.

Rouyn-Reward

I have been urged to buy Rouyn-Reward Shares. Please tell me something about the company.

As regards Rouyn-Reward Gold Mines, we can only say that it is little more than a raw prospect operating in the Rouyn section of Quebec. Work to date has consisted of surface exploration only and in trenching work. Company officials state that this is preliminary to a large diamond drill campaign to test conditions at depth.

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PACIFIC COYLE CO. HAD LOSS IN 1933

Deficit Smaller and Working Capital Deficiency Reduced

Net earnings of Pacific Coyle Navigation Co., in the year ended July 31, 1933 totalled $11,499 after expenses, compared with $23,863 in 1932. Deduction of depreciation and sinking fund on first preferred stock, left a deficit for the year of $45,485, compared with a surplus of $3,988 in 1932.

A total deficit of $132,657 was carried forward after various adjustments in surplus account, compared with a surplus of $31,220 in 1932. the adjustments include a reduction of $18,456 in liability to Canadian Robert Dollar Co., a net loss of $48,920 on sale of assets and provision of $87,928 as depreciation for the 1931-32 year.

Income account follows:

Income and Surplus Account Years Ended July 31

	1933	1932
	$	$
Net earnings	11,499	23,863
Less: Depreciation	42,374	......
Bad debts res.	......	5,265
Net profit	*30,875	18,598
Less: 1st pref. s. f.	14,610	14,610
Surplus for year	*45,485	3,988
Add: Prev. surplus	31,220	19,215
Trans. from tax res.	......	8,017
Reduc. in liab.†	18,456	......
Less: Net loss on sale of assets	48,920	......
Deprec., 1931-32	87,928	......
Balance forward	*137,657	31,220

*Loss or deficit.

†Reduction in liability to Candn. Robt. Dollar Co. under new agreement.

E. J. Coyle, president, reports that "logging operations, which provide towing, have been further curtailed and towing rates drastically reduced." Since lumbering has improved materially in British Columbia in 1934, there is some expectation that this situation has been improved this year.

Deficiency in the company's working capital account was reduced to $14,699 in 1933 compared with $68,997 at July 31, 1932. A comparison of working capital follows:

Working Capital

	1933	1932
	$	$
Current assets	67,079	67,432
Current liabs.	81,778	136,429
Working capital	*14,699	*68,997
Ratio	0.82—1	0.49—1

*Excess of current liabilities over current assets.

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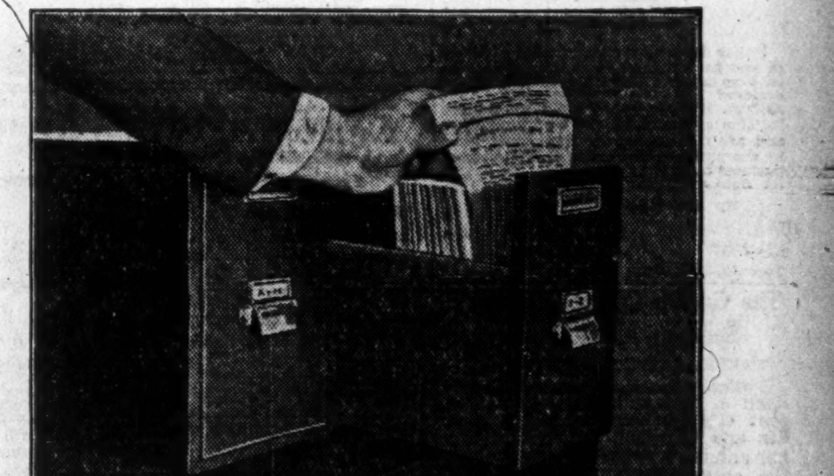

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FIRM WITH LONG AND SUCCESSFUL manufacturing and selling experience is in a position to add a new line capable of national and export development. Will invest in or buy outright; preferably in old established business of high repute where owners are thinking of retiring. Address in confidence. Box 222, The Financial Post.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

DIVIDEND No. 285

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST day of SEPTEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st July, 1934.

By Order of the Board.

W. A. BOG, General Manager — JACKSON DODDS, General Manager

Montreal, 20th July, 1934.

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND NO. 188.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent. (being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Saturday, the first day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1934.

By order of the Board.

M. W. WILSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., July 17, 1934.

The Bank of Toronto

Dividend No. 212

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two and One-half per cent upon the Paid-Up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the current quarter, and the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after the 1st day of September next, to shareholders of record on August Fifteenth, 1934.

By Order of the Board.

H. B. HENWOOD,
General Manager.

Toronto, July 18th, 1934.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Dividend No. 190

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st August, 1934, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Saturday, 1st September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st July, 1934. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,

S. H. LOGAN,
General Manager.

Toronto, 20th July, 1934.

The Guelph Carpet & Worsted Spinning Mills Limited

PREFERRED DIVIDEND No. 21

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One and Five-eighths per cent (1⅝%), being at the rate of Six and One-half per cent (6½%) per annum, has been declared upon the outstanding 6½% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Shares of The Guelph Carpet & Worsted Spinning Mills, Limited, for the Three Months ended July 31st, 1934, payable August 1st, 1934, to shareholders of record at the close of business July 20th, 1934.

By order of the Board.

B. F. GRIGGS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Guelph, Ont., July 18th, 1934.

Model Oils Limited

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three cents per share has been declared to shareholders of the Company of record as such on the books of the Company at the close of business on Saturday, July 28th, 1934, and that the dividend will be payable on or after the 18th day of August, 1934. Dividend cheques will be mailed from the office of the Company on the 18th day of August, 1934.

The Register of Transfers will be closed from the close of business on the 28th day of July, 1934, until the opening of business on August 20th, 1934.

By Order of the Board,

T. W. McKEE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Transfer charge is 35c for each new certificate. If certificates are to be mailed, add 15c for postage. Changes of address should be sent to the Company's office in Calgary, on or before the 28th of July, 1934.

Wheat

From Our Grain Correspondent

Market is Doubtful

WINNIPEG.—The wheat market struck a somewhat doubtful mood this week, more concerned as to the possibility of holding advances recently made than with any outlook for immediately higher prices. The bad crop news of the northern hemisphere, although on the whole lately intensified, has already been discounted as fully as can be expected until Europe commences to buy wheat at a heavier rate, something oversea buyers seem inclined to put off as long as possible. At the same time the Argentine, almost as if alarmed lest further pressure be brought to bear on her to restrict wheat marketings, is strenuously pushing sales, taking full advantage of the Canadian tendency to hold wheat.

While predictions are freely made that the next Argentine crop will fall very considerably short of the bumper crop last year, nothing has yet occurred there to prevent the crop being of fair average size. The expectation that the Australian crop will be decidedly on the small side is daily strengthening, but although drought there has been severe and acreage much reduced the lowest estimates made at the moment are based rather more on fear of what may happen than certainty as to what has already developed.

* * *

Cut Feed Demand

THE very severity of the drought in the United States, which with accompanying heat has been steadily reducing production of both food and feed in that country, has temporarily brought a bearish factor into the situation, although possibly not changing the long term outlook. Thousands of livestock have either perished or have been prematurely rushed to the stock yards to avoid that fate, and the immediate demand for feed has been reduced. Also, the prospective demand in months just ahead has been correspondingly reduced. There is a concurrent tendency for livestock prices to be depressed, with a sympathetic effect on the prices for feed grain.

Add to the fact that the great impairment of purchasing power over a large section of the United States, is accompanied by doubt as to the level of prices which can be sustained under such conditions, and there is an important set of factors offsetting for the moment the serious situation that is in the making. The repercussion of such effects is felt in the Canadian market, which has been sustained at its recent level largely by sympathy with conditions in the United States.

* * *

London Squabble

CONTROVERSY in Great Britain between Sir Henry Robson and the Secretary of the International Committee under the London Wheat Agreement has not helped the situation. With another meeting of the International Committee to be held early in August and preparations for it under way there is a prospect of renewal of propaganda for international agreement to cut down wheat acreage, and unlikely as any such agreement is so long as the committee meeting is ahead, the trade anticipates emphasis on every factor of the situation adverse to prices.

* * *

Rains Help West

THE West had a good deal of precipitation during the past week, checking crop deterioration in many places, but also emphasizing the fact that over much of southern Saskatchewan it is too late for any great improvement to be effected. The market appears to be anticipating a crop in the Canadian West of approximately 300,000,000 bushels, although any close estimate is impossible at the present time. The area of complete or partial failure has been growing larger, but at the same time some of the northern crop is still capable of heavy yields if conditions remain favorable until harvest commences.

Latest reports on the European crop situation give somewhat more wheat to the Danubian countries, especially Roumania, than did earlier reports, but conditions in the rest of Europe seem somewhat less favorable than earlier reports indicated. A shortage of feed for livestock, especially in Germany, appears to be indicated, but deficiency in bread stuff can apparently be made up by cutting down the production of animal foods.

* * *

Expect Heavier Exports

WESTERN farmers continue to deliver some half a million bushels of wheat a day to country elevators, although according to statistics accepted a year ago their supplies should have been exhausted for some time. Both last year crops and last year's carry-over on farms appear to have been under-estimated to a total of at least 20,000,000 bushels, a fact which will be reflected in the year end carry over figures shortly to be published.

A reasonable expectation from the statistical position of wheat is that weekly exports from Canada should shortly rise to five or six million bushels a week. If and when that occurs the market may be expected to maintain a fairly strong tone, but until it does so continued periods of hesitation are to be looked for. Whether such a volume of business can be expected with a continuation of the present discrepancy between Canadian and Argentine prices may be doubted.

Ottawa Grows

The population of Greater Ottawa is listed at 156,955 in the new city directory. The population of Ottawa proper is given at 141,081. According to the 1931 census the population was 126,872.

Sell More Fertilizer

The sale of commercial fertilizers in Saskatchewan was considerably higher last year than usual, some 1,400 tons of ammonium sulphate and 100 tons of triple super-phosphate having been sold.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited

DIVIDEND NUMBER 256
EXTRA DIVIDEND NUMBER 15

A regular dividend of 1%, and an extra dividend of 1%, making 2% in all, have been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 13th day of August, 1934, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 27th day of July, 1934.

Dated the 20th day of July, 1934.

I. McIVOR,
Assistant-Treasurer.

Dominion Bridge Company, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

A Dividend of FIFTY CENTS (50c) per Share has been declared on the No Par Value Shares of this Company for the Quarter ending 31st July, 1934, payable on the 15th August, 1934, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st July, 1934; and a Dividend of FIFTY CENTS (50c) per Share for the Quarter ending 31st October, 1934, payable on the 15th November, 1934, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st October, 1934.

By Order of the Board.

F. W. EVENS,
Secretary.

Montreal, Que., 17th July, 1934.

The Shawinigan Water & Power Company

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirteen (13c) cents per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ended June 30th, payable August 15th, to shareholders of record July 25th, 1934.

By Order of the Board,

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary.

Montreal, July 18, 1934.

City of Revelstoke, British Columbia

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 4 P.M., Wednesday, August 8th, 1934, for $16,000.00 general debentures bearing 5% interest and dated July 15th, 1934.

Principal is repayable $4,000.00 annually on the 15th day of July, 1935 to 1938 inclusive. Interest is payable semi-annually, all in Canadian currency at Revelstoke, B.C.

W. A. GORDON,
City Treasurer,
Revelstoke, B.C.

Grain and Milling in Canada

FORECASTS DROP WHEAT SURPLUS TO NORMAL LEVEL

President of Liverpool Corn Exchange Gives Views on Outlook

Possibility of the world wheat surplus being effectively wiped out during the next twelve months is foreseen by Sir Herbert Robson, president of the London Corn Trade Association. Crops throughout the world have been harder hit than in any of the past 40 years, he stated in a recent letter to The Times, London, and it is doubtful if more than 560,000,000 bushels, outside of normal carryovers, will be available for export in the coming year. Probably requirements of importing countries will be about this figure, he estimated.

"It appears certain," he added, "that the surplus in the United States will be reduced below normal figures while the surplus in Canada will be reduced to normal."

In view of these facts, Sir Herbert feels that the question of governmental interference in the wheat market, either to control production or exports or set minimum prices, is unnecessary.

On the basis of Sir Herbert's estimate of the situation, Canada would have an export market in the 1934-35 crop year of approximately 350,000,000, bushels. This estimate, according to Andrew Cairns, secretary of the world wheat commission, is much too high.

Mr. Cairns disagrees with Sir Herbert that Canada's surplus will be reduced to normal proportions. He feels that only a severe crop failure in the Southern Hemisphere could make this possible. He does agree, however, that the United States' surplus will be reduced to normal proportions at least.

Weeds Cost Farmers $179,200,000 In West

This Is Annual Loss As Calculated by University Men in Survey of Prairies

By R. M. SCOTT

WINNIPEG. — Weeds cost the farmers of Western Canada $179,200,000 in the average year according to a survey conducted by Dr. G. P. McRostie and Wm. Tildesley of the University of Manitoba under the direction of and financed by contributions from members of the North-West Grain Dealers Association of Winnipeg. The amount listed is approximately $120 per person in the rural section of the three prairie provinces and is considered a rather conservative one. This estimate is the forerunner of a series of bulletins designed to arouse antagonism to weeds and to assist farmers in Western Canada in fighting the common enemy.

Cost of Summer Fallow

How this enormous total of cost is made up is an interesting study. The first item in this account with farm weeds is one of $31,500,000 charged to the weeds' share, or 60 per cent of the cost of summer-fallowing 7,000,000 acres. Taken over the whole of the prairie provinces, the authors state that 60 per cent is a very fair proportion of the summer fallow cost to charge to weeds.

They say that from experiments conducted in the semi-arid parts of the United States and in Canada that it would appear that the only benefit obtained from cultivating summer fallow is the conservation of moisture from one year to the next, and that in the absence of weeds it appears to be definitely established that the benefit obtained from the cultivation of summer fallow is not profitable. This means that a field left uncultivated may contain almost as much moisture as a cultivated field if no weeds were allowed to grow and for this reason it seems to the investigators that a charge of 90 per cent of the summer fallow cost to weeds is fair with the other 10 per cent charged to the preparation of a seed bed. In fact, they state, there are a few parts of the West where the conservation of moisture is a drawback and in such the whole cost of summer fallow should be charged to weeds. Between these two extremes is a large area where the moisture in the lower levels of soil needs building up after a period of years. The growth of weeds uses up the moisture, necessitating more frequent summer-fallowing than would otherwise be the case. Taken on the whole 60 per cent was considered a fair charge.

Yield Cut by Weeds

Competition by weeds results in heavy losses of grain crops. These two investigators estimate that 19 per cent loss in yield is due to weeds. A calculation on this basis shows that $60,000,000 can be charged to competition by weeds in Western Canada on an average year's outturn. They base their figures on personal observations and quite extensive experimental work on land under crop in various parts of Manitoba. From a series of test plots staked out in fields after they were sown in the spring, half of the plots were kept weeded while the others were allowed to grow in the usual manner. In other fields plots of fairly clean grain were cut and weedy areas in the same field compared. The yields gave figures showing from 15 per cent to 70 per cent reduction in the weedy plots. Taking into account the unevenness of the weed distribution and crediting the summer fallow with being fairly clean the average estimate of 19 per cent average reduction was considered a very conservative estimate.

Cultivation Charges

The third big item in the weed account is one for $64,760,000. This is charged to 40 per cent of cultivation costs other than summer fallow. Any of us, they say, who can look back to the days when all the cultural implements needed on any farm were ploughs and harrows will agree that 40 per cent is a very modest estimate of the increase that weeds cost us in our spring and fall cultivation charges. The change from the time when the open prairies were first broken and good yields were taken from crops disced into stubble, to now when such practice is taboo on account of weeds is convincing evidence.

It is further estimated that 3,000,000 acres of land in the three provinces are summer fallowed every year due to excessive increase of weeds. Otherwise this land would be producing grain. Assuming a low rental of $3.00 per acre the annual loss due to it not producing grain would be at least $9,000,000.

Dockage For Weeds

No mention has yet been made of several items accounting for several millions of dollars. It is known that dockage on grain on account of weeds runs in the average year to some 11,000,000 bushels. The cost of threshing this amount which is paid for at the same rate as grain amounts to over one million dollars. In addition this 11 million bushels of weed seeds is hauled to the elevator and must be charged for on this score. On the basis of 1½ cents a bushel another $165,000 is chalked up. Again basing the feed value of the weed seeds or dockage at 50 per cent the value as feed of this amount is estimated at over half a million dollars. Loss of grade in oats and barley alone is estimated at 1¼ million dollars. Not only is this loss due to grade reduction but markets otherwise available are denied grain when the weed content is high. Livestock feeders, in Eastern Canada for example, refuse to take the risk of introducing weed seeds on their farms in this manner.

Miscellaneous Costs

Finally there is the loss from a number of sources, difficult to determine individually, which the investigators place at 9½ million dollars. In this they include loss of grades in other crops other than oats and barley; extra machinery for cleaning and upkeep of the same; reduced value of forage crops and pasture due to weeds; cattle poisoning; special cleaning charges; extra labor, twine, etc., to harvest weeds; and depression of land value. The actual figure of 9½ million dollars is allotted to these factors as being the balance of the total of $179,200,000 after the individual items mentioned above have been deducted. That they are real is evident when one considers tough grain due to weeds, special farm machinery to eradicate weeds, weeds in forage crops that are useless as feed, and the costs of tying up weeds in sheaves at harvest time due to extra twine needed.

Undoubtedly, the authors conclude, some of the sources of loss have possibly become too well established to have much done about them, but others can be reduced considerably.

See U.S.A. Processing Tax As Bearish Market Factor

Some Observers Think It is Helping Depress Winnipeg Prices — Consumer Not Paying Extra as Hoped — Farmers Fail to Benefit Materially

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—It may sound far fetched at first, but to some observers the processing tax on wheat in the United States is to be regarded as a detriment to the price of wheat in Canada. And that in spite of the fact the tax in question is not only regarded by the United States government as a method of getting farmers more money for their wheat, but is also expected by that government to be approved in other countries as part of an international campaign towards price-fixing.

The importance to Canada lies in the exteht to which the tax holds down the market price of wheat in the United States, and consequently limits the systematic influence which wheat prices in the United States have on other markets, and also the effect which may be indirectly exercised through the prices of other grains.

Consumer Pays

To most people outside of the United States the price of wheat there is what is recorded on the Chicago market. But the consumer of wheat in the United States is paying for wheat at a rate 30 cents a bushel higher. And the producer is also getting practically that amount additional for his wheat, although in the actual process of transfer of $125,000,000 or some such amount from consumer to producer some is used up in administration, and the distribution is not precisely the same as would result from an increase in price.

The processing tax was intended to improve the position of the wheat grower by making the consumer pay more for his bread. Present market conditions seem to bear out the contention that it does nothing of the sort, but rather that it leaves the price of bread practically where it would otherwise be, so that the amount which is handed to the farmer as a bonus is really first taken away from him by a reduction in the market price of his product. The method of administration seems to result in more being taken from some farmers than they can get back, while others profit proportionately more than they lose from the tax.

Price Too Low

For the second year in succession the United States is harvesting a disastrously poor wheat crop, representing failure complete or partial over a tremendous area. Prices in that country are relieved completely from any dependence upon the export market, and prices at world centres. A surplus considered extremely burdensome two years ago, had to be drawn on extensively to feed the country during the past year, and is destined to disappear during the coming year. Yet the open market price of wheat in Chicago is much below what would seem to be warranted by such conditions, and the relation of the wheat prices, wheat supply and wheat demand to conditions prevailing in other commodities and to lessened value of the United States dollar as a result of currency policy.

The explanation appears to be that the processing tax limits the ability of consumers to pay for flour and bread, and payments made out of it increase the willingness of farmers to sell at prevailing prices. Otherwise it would seem reasonable to expect prices there to be much higher than prices in Canada.

Increase Plantings

The payments out of the processing tax were intended to have the effect of reducing the acreage planted to wheat, and only farmers who get them are those who sign contracts to reduce their planted acreage below that formerly in effect to the extent of 15 per cent. But they have probably resulted in a larger planted acreage than would otherwise be attained, for the farmer qualifying must not only avoid planting more than 85 per cent, his receipts age for his farm, but he must keep up to that percentage.

He collects 28 cents a bushel on the average yield of 85 per cent of his wheat land merely by seeding that acreage, and if he does not sow any wheat, or reduces his acreage to less than 85 per cent of the basic acreare correspondingly reduced. The drought of last year and this year would have resulted in a great decrease in seeded acreage in the United States, which fails to materialize because farmers are actually being paid more than a hundred million dollars as a reward for seeding wheat, and to provide the money to finance that operation.

Canada Interested

All this of course is primarily the business of the United States, with which Canada has no special right to concern herself. But it becomes the business of Canada to know how the United States wheat policy is turning out, and what are the consequences to the general situation when the United States tries to force either this or some other wheat policy on other countries. That country is not conferring a favor on either Canada or the Argentine by following her present wheat policy, there are no reasons why this or any other country should make sacrifices in order to induce the United States to maintain it. Still less is there any reason to desire its extension either to this or to any other country.

Should it be abandoned we might expect to see higher wheat prices recorded at Chicago, and these sympathetically affecting upward other prices in the United States, with beneficial effects extending to markets outside of that country. And we might expect to see a natural tendency towards a great reduction in the area seeded to wheat with a tendency to keep that country out of wheat export markets in the future, as it is now kept out of them through crop failure.

Key Facts About Wheat

	Week bu.	Previous Week bu.	Same Week Previous Year bu.
Canadian Wheat in Store:			
Fort William, July 20	57,433,888	57,609,767	61,290,413
Country elevators, July 13	69,346,722	73,141,702	76,070,227
Total, all points, July 20	184,108,612	186,083,892	197,802,896
World Shipments, incl. flour, July 16:			
North American	3,700,000	3,182,000	3,048,000
Argentine	3,536,000	3,112,000	3,432,000
Black Sea*	...	16,000	......
Australian	2,003,000	1,667,000	3,432,000
Total, world	9,943,000	8,505,000	10,261,000
Visible Stocks:			
Canadian, July 18	106,481,000	104,714,000	111,082,000
United States, July 18	95,700,000	86,035,000	125,393,000
Argentine, July 9	20,207,000	20,574,000	14,328,000
Australian, July 9	63,496,000	66,752,000	39,248,000
Canadian Marketings and Exports:†			
Canadian exports, July 20	2,493,913	3,028,702	2,005,941
Cum. to July 20 (51 weeks)	150,818,512	148,324,599	218,939,378
Prairie marketings, July 6	2,259,792	2,138,546	3,091,223
Cum. to July 6 (49 weeks)	218,735,131	216,475,339	363,310,147
Country deliveries, July 20‡	3,136,000	2,783,000	2,832,000
Country loadings, July 20‡	5,718,000	5,928,000	4,256,000

* Includes Soviet Russia. † Excluding flour. ‡ Sanford Evans Weekly Report.

Winnipeg Grain Prices

Week to July 24, 1934

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1933 High	Low		Open July 18	High for week	Low for week	Close July 24
		Wheat				
.86⅜	.62¼	July	.85¼	.86⅜	.83⅜	.83⅜
.88½	.68⅞	Oct.	.85⅞	.88½	.84⅝	.85¼
.89½	.78½	Dec.	.87½	.89½	.85⅞	.86½
		Oats				
.40½	.30⅞	July	.40	.40	.37⅞	.39
.41½	.32½	Oct.	.40	.40½	.38½	.39⅝
.39⅞	.35⅜	Dec.	.39½	.39⅞	.38	.38⅜
		Barley				
.48	.35	July	.46⅞	.48	.46½	.46½
.49½	.37½	Oct.	.48	.49½	.46⅞	.46⅞
.49⅝	.43⅞	Dec.	.49⅝	.50⅞	.46½	.48½
		Flax				
1.74	1.39⅞	July	1.64½	1.65	1.59⅝	1.59⅝
1.75	1.40	Oct.	1.68	1.68½	1.63	1.63
1.66⅜	1.55⅞	Dec.	1.66½	1.67½	1.61⅜	1.61⅜
		Rye				
.61⅜	.41⅜	July	.59⅜	.61⅜	.58	.58
.62⅞	.43½	Oct.	.62	.62⅞	.59	.59
.64½	.56½	Dec.	.63⅜	.64½	.60⅜	.60⅜

Argentine Asserts Right To Export Total Surplus

Delay in calling a conference to discuss the 1925 export quotas of the four major wheat exporting countries has placed Argentina in a position where it must insist on the right to export the entire surplus of its present crop, it is stated in an official announcement of that country's position in the world wheat picture recently issued by the Argentina Minister of Agriculture. As the conference was delayed, Argentina was placed in a position where sowings could not be reduced, it is pointed out.

As far as export during the current year is concerned, the report states that an extra heavy crop forced the country to increase exports. The United States was party to this agreement, it is stated, but Australia objected. In any case, it is claimed, United States and Canada failed to fulfill their agreement to reduce wheat acreage by 15 per cent.

Other People's Views

How About the Consumer?

Regina Leader-Post

The reported agreement between British shoe manufacturers and the Canadian shoe manufacturers under which the British agree that the Canadians are entitled to a tariff that will equalize manufacturing costs does not come to grips with the situation so far as the people are concerned. It may be all right for the manufacturers, but it may be far from satisfactory to the people who have to buy boots.

The British make excellent boots. They could sell them in Canada at a lower price than Canadians are paying for boots at the present time. The British are excellent bootmakers and could confer a favor on Canada by giving us boots at a lower price than we can make them for ourselves.

Lloyd George's Mistake

The Efficiency Magazine

Speaking on the wireless, Lloyd George said: "Our economic system has been shown up as a pretentious fraud."

Also, he said: "There is something radically wrong in our industrial and financial system."

Naturally, he cannot see what is wrong. He puts the blame for the depression and unemployment on the business men.

The blame should be put on the politicians and bureaucrats, who have been bleeding us white with taxation and restricting private enterprise.

Go Slow, Alberta

Calgary Herald

Although no department has been created to administer the act to establish the code system in Alberta, which was passed late last session, the retail merchants association is pressing for its immediate introduction and application to all branches of retail trade in the province.

It is to be hoped that the provincial government will move slowly in this connection. The feeling is general that if the code system is to be introduced in this country, it should be on a Dominion-wide scale. Under the Alberta Act there is no provincial control over mail order houses established outside the province. They are specially exempted under the act. Nothing is to hinder them from underselling prices arbitrarily fixed for Alberta merchants. Similarly, other provincial business firms, manufacturers for instance, would be placed at a severe disadvantage when compared with rival firms in the two adjoining provinces.

There is a general feeling that the Alberta bill was rushed through at the fag end of the session without adequate consideration, and more time should be devoted to its study before fastening it on trade and industry in this province. There will be no harm in further delay until all the implications are fully understood. As the legislation stands, altogether too much arbitrary power is proposed to be placed in the hands of a few officials, and the consuming public will be called on to pay the piper—as always.

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Business Recovery Continues in Second Quarter

Wide Variety of Gains Indicates Extent of Economic Revival in Canada—Business Activity Now 40 Per Cent Above Low Point of Depression

Consistent gains in almost every area of the Canadian business front are reported by The Financial Post in its half-yearly survey of economic activity in the Dominion

Here is the picture in concise percentage form, as measured by The Post index of business volume:

Business is now 40 per cent above the depression low of March, 1933.

It is roughly 10 per cent better than at the end of 1933.

It is 23 per cent above the corresponding level a year ago.

The average level of business in the first half of 1934 was 27 per cent better than the average level in the first half of 1933.

These are sound, accredited yardsticks of the general trend of business in the Dominion—they are figures against which the average business may measure its progress since the improvement first became evident 15 months ago.

The gains are fairly well distributed. Thus six months figures show:

Carloadings, 21 per cent ahead of 1933.

Electric power output, 28 per cent better.

Common stocks prices, 50 per cent higher.

Construction contracts up 85 per cent.

Bond sales up 47 per cent.

Foreign trade up 43 per cent.

Employment up 18 per cent.

Business failures lower by 28 per cent.

Newsprint production up 41 per cent.

High grade bonds at highest level in 15 years.

Another significant fact is the noticeable lessening of the gap in the price of farm produce and prices of manufactured articles in Canada.

As revealed in a similar survey conducted by The Post at the end of the first quarter of 1934, two weak spots in the Canadian business fabric are again indicated, namely construction and wheat exports. Some improvement has taken place in contracts awarded, but building permits in leading cities are still at a very low ebb, and even yet the gain in contracts is by no means impressive. Wheat and wheat flour exports are also still considerably behind the 1933 figures—being the only negative factors revealed by the present survey. Here, however, an offsetting fact is the recently improved price of wheat and the current indications that the world wheat situation is considerably clearer, as far as Canada is concerned, than was the case three months ago.

The depth of the depression was sounded in the first quarter of 1933 and since that time only one substantial setback has occurred. The advance was interrupted by the temporary reaction in the last quarter of 1933. Shortly after the beginning of the year, the recovery was resumed and marked progress was shown during the first six months.

Some factors turned backward in April and June but the trend of the general business index was decisively upward during the elapsed period of 1934. The advances in March and May were spectacular, lending a buoyant tendency to the 1934 picture. The Financial Post Business Index, based on forty-seven factors, showed repeated gains from January to June.

Gain is Impressive

Measured by this comprehensive index, Canada is rapidly leaving the worst phases of the depression behind. Percentage gains over extreme low points may exaggerate the transformation, but the increase in the index from about 70 in March, 1933, to 97.2 in June, the latest month for which statistics are available is nevertheless a remarkable achievement. It means a gain of 40 per cent in the 15-month period.

Put another way, no less than 44 per cent of the decline during the past four years has been offset by the recovery of the last fifteen months. The gauge of Canadian business plunged downward from 132 in March, 1929, to 69.9 in March, 1933—a decline of about 47 per cent.

For the first six months of 1934, the index averaged 92.4 as compared with an average of nearly 73 in the same period in 1933. The gain of about 27 per cent reflects the betterment in production and business operations effected during the interval.

Canadian Recovery Leads

Measured by indexes of industrial production published monthly by the League of Nations, the recovery from the low point of depression was greater in Canada than in any of the large industrial countries for which comparable statistics are available. Great Britain and Germany showed substantial betterment in business operations, but the gain was less than recorded in the Dominion. Conditions in the United States and France reached a temporary peak in 1933 with subsequent reaction.

Percentage gains over the low points of the depression based on the general indexes, expressed as a percentage of 1928, for important countries follow: Canada 64, United States 50, Great Britain 14.6, Germany 47.4, and France 12. It will be noted that the index of production used by the League, for Canadian business records an even greater improvement than The Financial Post index. However even if the more moderate percentage of The Post index (40 per cent) were taken for Canada, this country would still rank with the leaders in industrial recovery.

Financial Factors Active

The improvement in industrial operations since the first quarter of last year has been buttressed by advances in other Canadian factors of fundamental importance. The financial background brightened materially in the last 15 months.

The most spectacular development in this connection was the advance in the price of high grade bonds to a new high point in post-war history. The low point in recent years was reached in the early months of 1932 shortly after the departure of Great Britain from the gold standard. Subsequent to that time the trend has been strongly upward, capped by the sharp advance of the last six months. The prices of Dominion and Ontario Government bonds have recently been higher than at any other time in the last 15 years.

The full significance of this transformation is not realized by the Canadian people. Unqualified confidence is now restored in these bonds. The abundance of liquid funds seeking investment has continually raised the price until yields have retreated to a very low level. When buyers become satiated with highest grade bonds, attention tends to be shifted to other mediums and the extreme prices for government bonds have a direct bearing on the betterment in the general credit situation. Concrete evidence of the influence of the advance of the gilt-edged bond market has been recorded this year in the form of improved prices for corporation bonds.

Price Gap Closing

The gain in wholesale prices in the period under review had a vital effect in reviving confidence. The index based on 567 commodities averaged about 71.5 in the first six months of 1933 compared with 65.3 in the same period of the present year, the gain being 9.5 per cent. It is noteworthy that in the same comparison, the index of Canadian farm products moved up about 21 per cent tending to close the gap between the prices of farm products and the prices of the commodities which the farmer must purchase. The index of textiles averaged nearly eight per cent higher, while the gain in non-ferrous metals was seven per cent.

From the low point of the depression to the maximum of the recovery shown in recent months, the gains were much larger, but the comparison of the six months average presents a fair picture of the betterment of the last 15 months. The index of 72.1 in June equalled the relatively high point of February and previous to that month we need to go back to May, 1931, before meeting with an equivalent level.

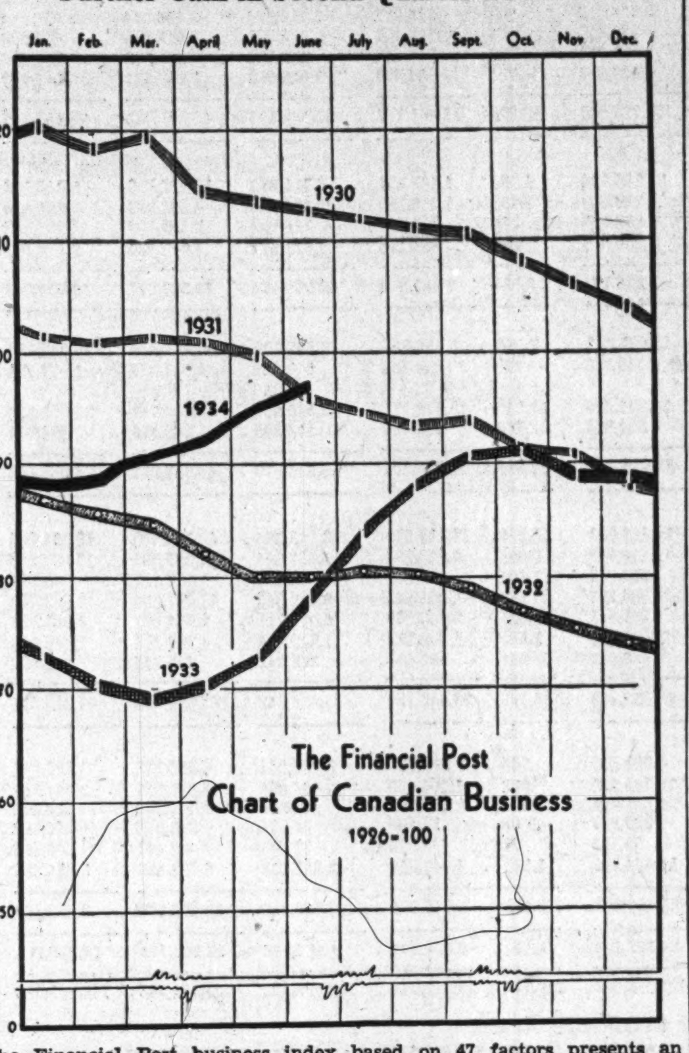
Stock Prices Viewed

Common stock prices reached a temporary peak in April when the index was 90.7 expressed as a percentage of the average for 1926. The decline in the index during the last two months was relatively moderate. The index averaged 58 in the first half of 1933 advancing to 87 in the last six months, a gain of nearly 50 per cent. The interest in industrials has waned in recent weeks and speculators have turned to the mining market for quick profits.

Mining Leads in Activity

Briefly passing in review some of the industries which have shared in the revival in a large way, mining must occupy a prominent place in such a parade. The exports of copper in crude and intermediate stages showed a gain of 42 per cent over the first half of 1933, the total in the last six months being about 142,000,000 pounds. The exports of nickel at 62,000,000 pounds showed a gain of no less than 85.6 per cent. Lead and zinc were produced in greater volume and a slight increase was recorded in the weight of gold shipped from Canadian mines.

Further Gain in Second Quarter Business



The Financial Post business index based on 47 factors presents an excellent picture of the industrial recovery in Canada during the last 15 months. The advance in the middle of 1933 was supplemented by the further expansion of the last six months. The index in June was 97.2 compared with 96.7 in May. The comparable index for last December was 88.2.

Base metal mining, lumber and paper, primary iron and steel, automobile and power industries have shown considerable expansion since the first quarter of last year and the records of these groups have exerted a strong influence in raising the general business index.

Manufacturing up One-Third

Turning to the manufacturing section, the increase in the six months output was more than one third. The automobile industry showed a gain of 109.6 per cent, 80,208 cars and trucks being produced in the first half of the present year. The automobile industry was one of the contributors to the prosperity phase of the cycle from 1923 to 1929 and bids fair to stir up the revival now under way.

Four hundred and twenty-eight million gallons of crude petroleum were imported during the last six months, a gain of about 18 per cent over the same period of last year. Crude rubber imports indicative of conditions in the tire industry, showed a gain of 92.7 per cent in the same comparison. Nearly 31,000,000 pounds were imported compared with 16,000,000 in the first six months of 1933.

Wide Variety of Gains

The lumber and paper group also effected marked betterment with salutary implications for employment. The output of newsprint was up 41.3 per cent, while the exports of planks and boards mounted nearly 84 per cent consequent upon the opening up of external markets.

The primary iron and steel industry emerged from the pauper stage with a gain of 204.6 per cent in the production of steel ingots and of 335.9 per cent in pig iron. As blast furnaces were out of operation during the greater part of the first half of 1933, the percentage gain in pig iron was not quite so significant as first appearances would indicate.

Revival in the textile industry was shown by a gain of 78.4 per cent in the imports of raw cotton for further manufacture. The advance was from 41,000,000 pounds to 73,000,000.

Power Output Again Advances

The favorable position of the power industry was again demonstrated. After a period of phenomenal development from 1922 to 1929, the depression only served to delay further expansion, the setback in production due to the depression being of a moderate character.

After 15 months of recovery in general industry, in which but a portion of the normal position has been reached, the production of power is already breaking all previous records.

Output was 10,367,000,000 kilowatt hours in the first half of 1934 compared with 8,049,000,000 in the same period of the preceding year, a gain of 28 per cent.

Construction Still Lagging

While some improvement was shown in the construction industry, the present level of operations is not at all impressive. Contracts awarded in the first half of 1934 were nearly $61,000,000 compared with $33,000,000 in the same months of 1933, but the increase of 85 per cent does not mean that construction is active compared with the levels of even normal years.

The public works programme announced by the Dominion Government will swell the totals in future months, but one of the weaknesses of the present situation is that industries engaged in the production of industrial facilities and equipment are not yet operating on a normal basis.

As was the case three months ago, sales of new ordinary life insurance are slightly less than a year ago due to a more than ordinary falling off in June. This factor however was late in feeling the efects of depression—it is similarly later in feeling the warmth of improving conditions.

Future May Be Cloudy

While the showing for the first six months of 1934 left little to be desired, further discussion is necessary in appraising the tendency at the turn of the half year. Have the constructive forces at work since the first quarter of 1933 exhausted themselves for the time being, with the prospect of a setback of considerable proportions in the offing?

Canadian conditions are so closely bound up with developments elsewhere especially in Great Britain and the United States, that no definite conclusion may be drawn by an examination of internal factors alone. The decline in industrial stock prices from May to the present, with speculative trading on Canadian stock exchanges at a decidedly low level, seems to point to industrial reaction. On the other hand high grade bond prices are at a new high point in post-war history, a factor of fundamental economic significance, while interest has revived in the mining market and speculators are willing to take a chance on appreciation in mining equities.

JUNE BUSINESS GAINS SLIGHTLY ON ADJUSTMENT

Declines in Most Groups Are Less Than Seasonal

By SYDNEY B. SMITH

The Financial Post index of business operations was 97.2 in June compared with 96.7 in the preceding month, the advance of one half of a point being due to the smoothing adjustment.

Owing mainly to the setback in the movement of base metals and silver, the indicators showing the trend of mineral production dropped back in June, the index being 127.3 compared with 146.3 in May. Exports of copper, nickel and zinc, while still at high levels, receded considerably from May. Gold shipments showed a gain of six per cent after seasonal adjustment and lead production was up 4.2 per cent. Export of asbestos showed some revival and a marked gain was recorded in the imports of bauxite for the manufacture of aluminum, the total being 29,000,000 pounds compared with 12,000,000.

Manufacturing Recedes

The index of manufacturing production was 98.7 compared with 100.2 in the previous month.

Owing mainly to activity in the sugar industry, the food products group recorded a moderate gain. Sugar production advanced from 42,000,000 pounds to 84,000,000. Cattle and sheep slaughterings were in greater volume and exports of cheese and salmon recorded gains. The gain in flour production was less than normal for the season.

The index of tobacco releases moved up to 139.4 from 131.5. The manufacture of pneumatic tires showed progressive gain from the first of the year. The same remark applies to the production of leather boots and shoes. Imports of cotton showed decline from May, but purchases of wool in external markets for further manufacture in Canada showed a sharp gain in June, the total moving up from 1,583,000 pounds to 2,416,000.

The decline in the index of lumber and paper production was slight. The output of newsprint after seasonal adjustment was not greatly altered, the index declining from 148.7 to 146.0. The gain in the export of planks and boards was nearly equivalent to seasonal expectations, the total in June being nearly 124,000,000 feet.

The output of pig iron showed a gain after seasonal adjustment while steel ingots were down slightly. The output of motor cars was 13,905 units compared with 20,161, breaking a line of increases which had been shown from the beginning of the year.

Other Factors Decline

While the imports of crude petroleum showed a gain from 98,900,000 gallons to 114,900,000, the increase was less than normal for the season.

The index of construction was 25.7 compared with 35.1, declines being shown in both contracts awarded and building permits.

The output of electric power on an average daily basis was off slightly from the preceding month, the index being 185.7 compared with 188.5. Carloadings were down slightly. Imports dropped from $52,900,000 to $46,200,000, while exports were slightly greater before seasonal adjustments. Bank debits were $2,602,000,000 compared with $3,129,000,000, the drop in speculative trading being partly responsible for the decline.

Business Briefs

Failures in the week ended July 14, as shown in the Canada Gazette, numbered 16 as compared with 24 in the corresponding week of 1933. Failures to date number 557 as compared with 953 in the same period of 1933, a decrease of 42 per cent.

Gasoline Sales in April amounted to 35,443,000 gallons as compared with 30,508,000 gallons in April, 1933.

Concentrated Milk production in June amounted to 12,546,946 pounds as compared with 11,271,000 lbs. in May and 11,053,000 lbs. in June, 1933.

Half-Yearly Record of Canadian Business

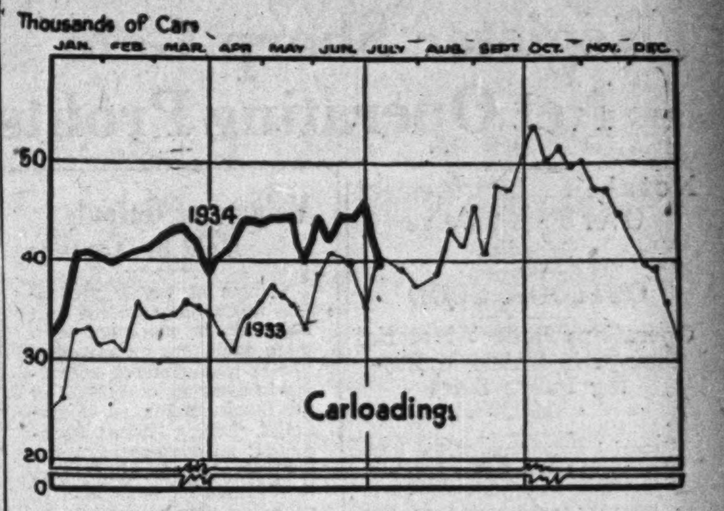
The statistical record of key business factors in Canada continues to offer impressive evidence of the extent and variety of economic recovery in the Dominion at the beginning of the second half of 1934.

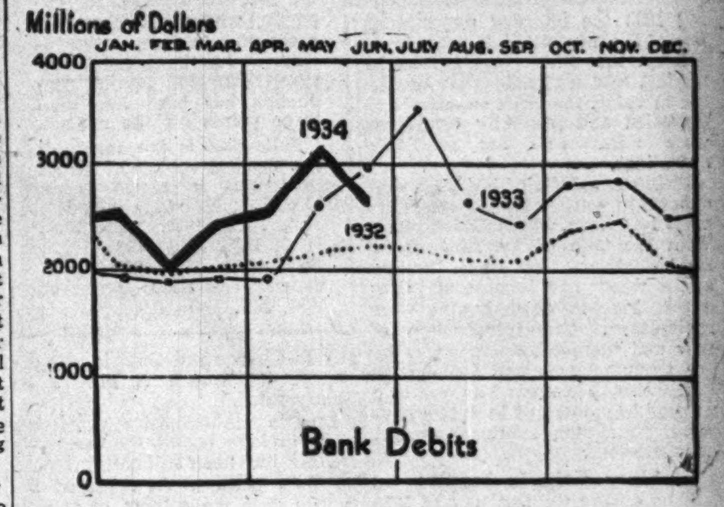
The Financial Post has compiled a list of the most important factors for which data are available covering the first half of 1934, together with corresponding figures for the same period in 1933. The percentage change as between the individual figures is shown in each case.

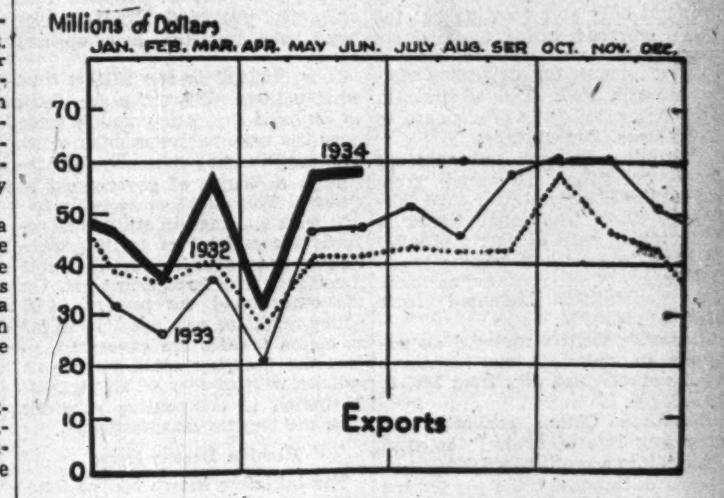
	Denomination	First Half Year 1934	First Half Year 1933	Increase + Decrease — Per Cent
Business Conditions:				
F. P. Index Monthly Average		92.4	72.9	+ 26.8
D. B. S. Weekly		92.2	77.4	+ 19.0
Employment:				
All industries		92.1	77.8	+ 18.4
Manufacturing		87.0	76.3	+ 14.0
Trade		115.8	110.3	+ 5.0
Iron and Steel:				
Pig iron production	long tons	157,827	36,210	+335.9
Steel ingot production	long tons	397,502	130,464	+204.6
Transportation:		1934	1933	Per Cent
Carloadings		1,094,453	900,825	+ 21.5
C.P.R. gross earnings		57,261,000	50,657,000	+ 13.0
C.N.R. gross earnings		66,579,000	56,962,000	+ 16.9
Mining:				
Copper exports	lbs.	141,805,100	99,670,000	+ 42.3
Gold shipments	ounces	1,519,306	1,460,390	+ 4.0
Silver shipments	ounces	6,692,455	5,996,094	+ 11.6
Electric Power Production	K.W.H.	10,367,013,000	8,084,948,000	+ 28.2
Automobile Industry:	Units			
Passenger car sales (5 months)		35,395	19,717	+ 79.5
Factory output		67,084	32,859	+104.2
Trucks & busses sales (5 months)		4,961	2,224	+123.1
Factory output		15,000	5,503	+177.6
Exports autos complete or chassis		23,740	8,525	+178.5

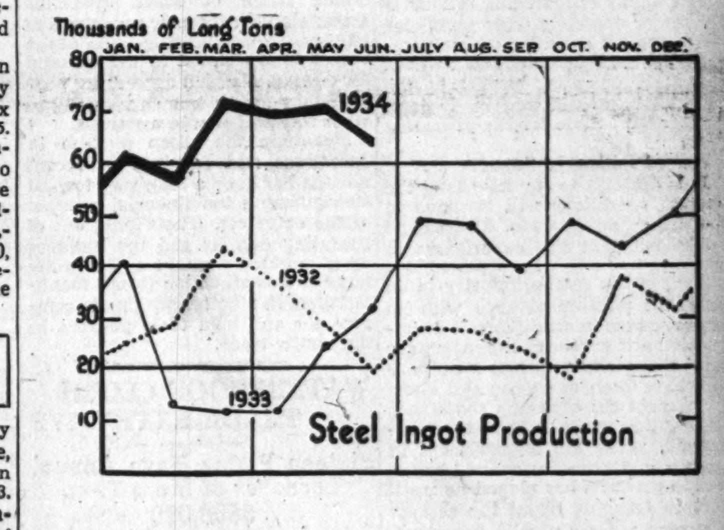
	Denomination	First Half Year 1934	First Half Year 1933	Increase + Decrease — Per Cent
Prices:				
Wholesale		71.3	65.3	+ 9.4
Farm products		56.9	47.0	+ 21.1
Manufactured goods		73.7	68.8	+ 7.1
Retail (cost of living)		79.1	77.9	+ 1.5
Security: common stocks		87.1	58.1	+ 49.9
Mining stocks		126.2	79.8	+ 58.1
Bond prices		111.2	101.0	+ 10.1
Construction:				
Building permits	$	10,239,416	10,097,289	+ 1.4
Contracts awarded	$	60,916,700	32,912,300	+ 85.1
Newsprint:				
Production	tons	1,261,633	893,030	+ 41.3
Trade:				
Imports	$	247,390,350	167,921,114	+ 47.3
Exports	$	293,079,349	208,868,590	+ 40.3
Wheat flour exports	bbls.	2,092,347	2,564,662	— 18.4
Wheat exports	bushels	64,722,039	83,368,577	— 22.4
Finance:				
Failures (5 months)	No.	706	981	— 28.0
Bank debits	$	15,442,712,269	13,195,271,981	+ 17.0
Bond sales*	$	189,782,672	129,286,462	+ 46.8
Life insurance sales	$	189,141,000	191,757,000	— 1.3

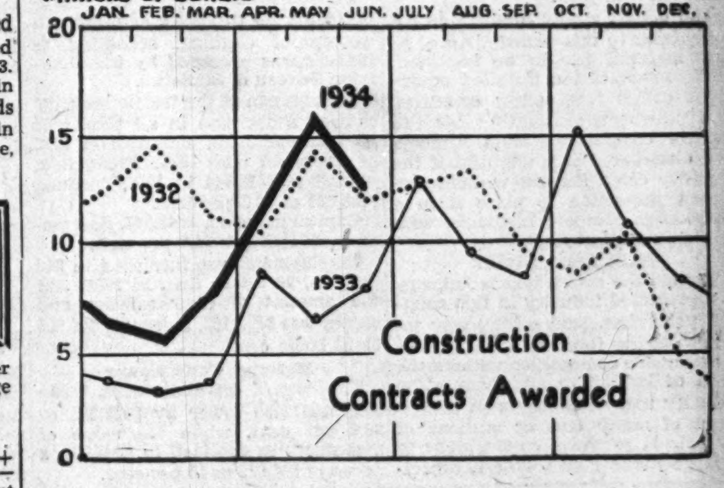
* Statement of A. E. Ames & Co.

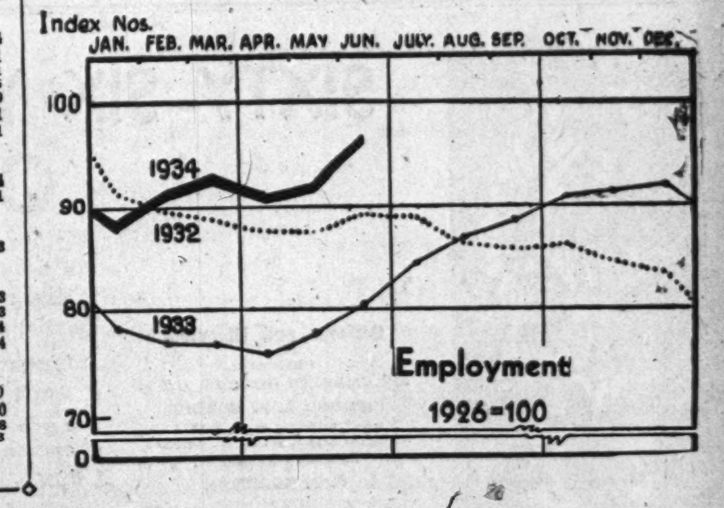


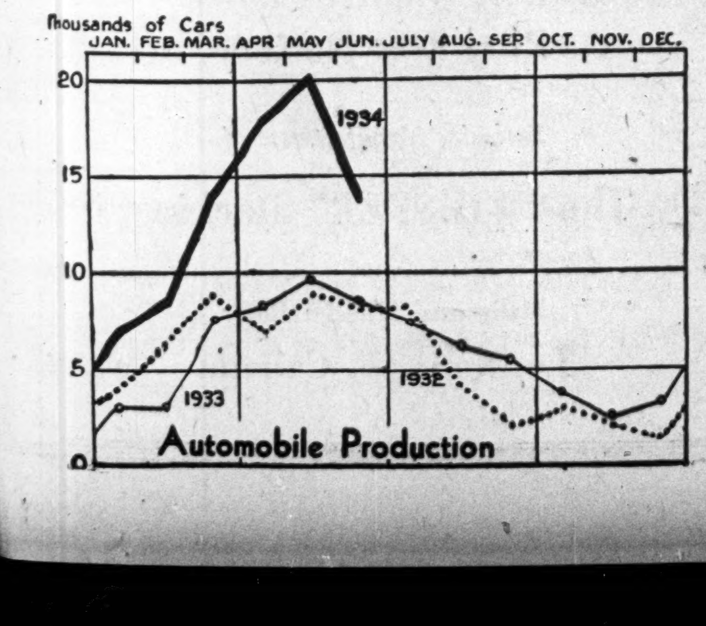


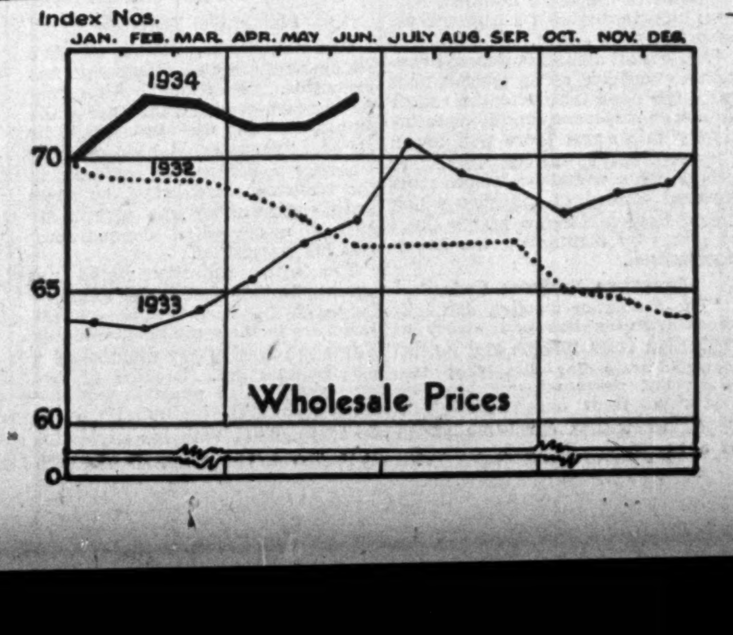


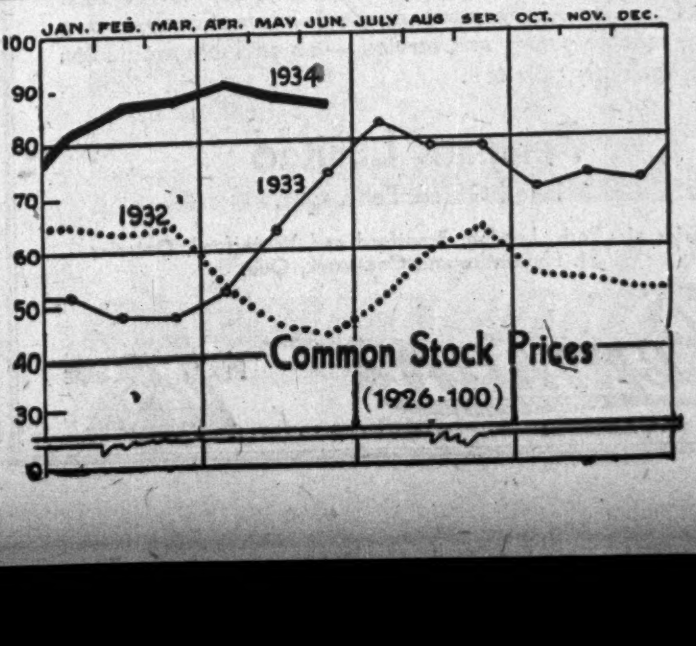


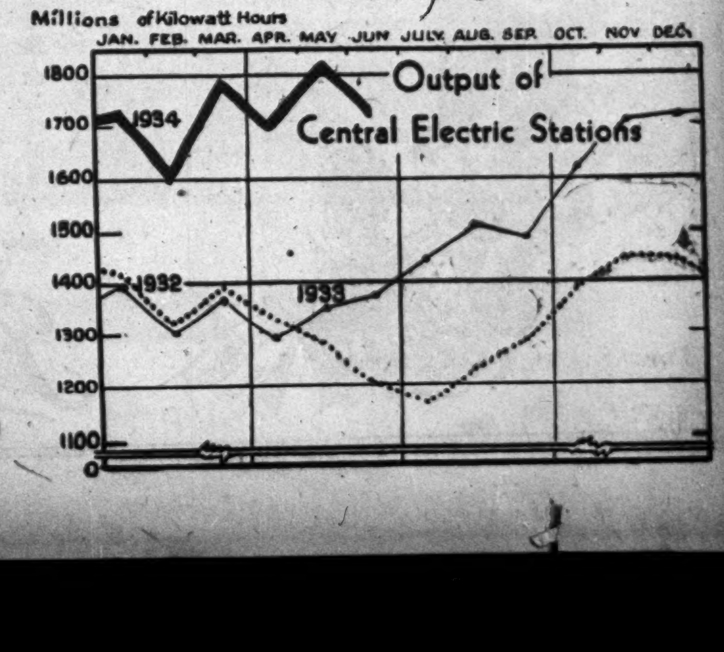












Textile Operations and Earnings Reflect Improved Conditions

Cotton Textile Firms Register Sharp Gain Net Operating Profits

Notable Improvement Over Past Twelve Months

OUTLOOK GOOD

Operations Reflect Material Change in Habits of Buying Public Since 1932

Financial statements of the leading Canadian cotton textile firms for the past year leave no doubt as to the recovery experienced in this form of manufacturing activity. During 1932 the industry experienced one of the most difficult years in its history. The public was limiting its buying, raw materials were declining in value, the tariff situation was unsettled and generally conditions were unfavorable for profitable operations.

Until the middle of last year conditions in cotton textile manufactures had been very unsatisfactory. With the turn of the half-year a marked change took place. Dealers' stocks which had become very low due to hand-to-mouth buying were replenished. The introduction of new and more attractive styles by the manufacturers and the change in fashions to "cottons," as well as a marked improvement in public buying, had a notably stimulating effect on operations.

Sharp Gain in Profits

Thus during the last half of 1933 the Canadian cotton textile industry was not only able to wipe out the losses incurred during the first six months, but was able to show a healthy increase for the year as compared with 1932. The advance in operating profits was pronounced in many cases. For example:

Dominion Textile's net earnings from operations advanced from $367,216 in 1933 fiscal year to $1,381,817 in 1934. The latter figure is after taking care of nearly $300,000 in bond interest and income taxes.

Wabasso Cotton Co.'s earnings from operations increased from $38,022 to $528,274.

Canadian Cotton reported an advance in operating net earnings, after depreciation, etc., from $40,114 to $276,409.

Hamilton Cotton converted an operating loss of several thousand dollars into a profit of $57,964.

Cosmos Imperial Mills' net income jumped from $2,287 to $67,481.

The highly encouraging returns of the major operators were paralleled on a smaller scale by other operators. Taking the industry as a whole, therefore, operating profits in the past twelve months were many times greater than those for the preceding year.

Position is Sounder

It is difficult to say how long the "boom" conditions will continue in the cotton textile trade. There is no doubt but that the experiences of the past few years have placed this branch of the textile industry in an excellent position to cope with an improvement in conditions. Administration and overhead expenses have been materially reduced; sales policies have been energized and altered to meet the changing conditions; distribution methods have been improved, while the improvement in quality and attractiveness of cotton textile products has played no small part in bringing about the sharply increased volume of sales experienced in the past year.

The cotton textile industry is not indigenous to this country. All of its raw material has to be imported; while much of the installed equipment comes from other countries. The industry is constantly subject to intense competition from England and elsewhere. It is doubtful if the industry could survive without sufficient protection to place it in a position to compete equitably with foreign manufacturers.

Built From Within

Though the cotton textile industry is a protected industry in this country, yet it has gone a long way toward placing itself in a position to meet outside competition without the need of legislative assistance. The industry today represents an investment of many tens of millions of capital. It provides employment to a large number of workers, especially in Quebec and Ontario. Its economic importance is not to be lightly rated.

Due to the extensive protection given through tariffs, the industry's welfare has been intimately bound up with politics. At frequent intervals it is the subject of attacks in the press and in parliament as being over-protected. Tariff changes have been frequent—both up and down.

It is difficult to say at this time what political difficulties are likely to confront the cotton textile trade over the next twelve months or so. The next Federal election might result in a change of government at Ottawa. This might conceivably follow with a change in attitude as regards the amount of tariff protection needed by the industry to enable it compete with foreign imports. On the other hand the present tariff policy might be continued, in so far as cotton textiles are concerned, so that the industry could pursue its policies without fear of any serious disruption in competitive relations with the English manufacturers.

Fashion Decree Helps

The initiative shown by the Canadian manufacturer in producing a wider range of more attractive materials for consumer consumption has been an outstanding cause of the recent improvement in the demand for cottons. Fashion decrees for next year may swing women's buying to other forms of textile materials.

Meantime the sharp pick-up in operations and earnings in recent months has gone a long way toward strengthening the financial position of the operators. The wiping out of operating deficits and the building up of working capital has placed the large and small cotton textile manufacturers in a better position to compete for and hold their position in the textile trade.

Volume of Output Held by Textiles

Volume of textile production in Canada over the past ten years or more has been more stable than for any other line of manufactures, according to a survey completed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Taking 1926 as representing an average year, the bureau's records show that the average for more than 11 years has been above 100. In the last three years, for example, when the volume of production in many other industries has been far below par (1926=100) textile production has been less than three points off the normal.

Following is the range of the physical volume of textile production in recent years: 1924, 82.0; 1925, 87.8; 1926, 100; 1927, 107.4; 1928, 114.9; 1929, 113.6; 1930, 105.6; 1931, 103.2; 1932, 98.5; 1933, 97.3 (estimated); and first quarter of 1934, 98.1.

Canadian Textile Industries Group Has Wide Ramifications

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE INDUSTRIES COMPOSING THE TEXTILE GROUP, 1932

	Establishments reporting No.	Capital invested	Employees No.	Salaries and wages	Cost of materials used	Gross value of production	Value added by manufacture
COTTON TEXTILES—							
Cotton yarn and cloth	35	$ 72,504,504	15,092	$11,684,979	$ 19,158,046	$ 38,555,370	$ 19,397,324
Cotton thread	5	3,373,702	648	596,037	1,110,383	3,186,524	2,076,141
Cotton and wool waste	13	709,452	208	169,994	618,521	1,038,824	420,303
Cotton batting and wadding	6	1,297,062	119	149,488	279,338	590,933	311,595
Cotton textiles, n.e.s.	36	1,898,602	751	560,679	1,022,608	1,979,361	956,753
TOTAL	95	79,785,322	16,818	13,161,177	22,188,896	45,351,012	23,162,116
WOOLLEN TEXTILES—							
Woollen cloth	55	21,105,744	4,990	4,165,731	6,311,800	13,127,796	6,815,996
Woollen yarn	29	7,706,249	1,755	1,210,169	2,411,436	4,593,019	2,181,583
Carpets, mats and rugs	22	6,692,909	946	858,264	774,857	2,109,326	1,334,469
Woollen goods, n.e.s.	24	7,034,820	895	887,176	1,278,677	3,470,874	2,192,197
TOTAL	130	42,539,722	8,586	7,121,340	10,776,770	23,301,015	12,524,245
SILK, ARTIFICIAL SILK AND PRODUCTS	24	28,021,412	7,036	5,756,865	7,858,104	19,864,843	12,006,739
DYEING AND FINISHING OF TEXTILE GOODS	17	4,688,350	762	804,100	619,662	2,537,348	1,917,686
KNITTED GOODS—							
Hosiery and knitted goods	169	52,604,950	17,655	13,474,974	19,349,634	43,252,752	23,903,118
Fabric gloves and mittens	8	554,933	173	113,183	176,345	360,579	184,234
TOTAL	177	53,159,883	17,828	13,588,157	19,525,979	43,613,331	24,087,352
GARMENT TRADES—							
Clothing, factory, women's	461	18,147,033	14,276	12,117,879	23,983,585	42,564,589	18,581,004
Clothing, factory, men's	163	16,434,048	8,098	7,269,994	15,262,351	27,289,591	12,027,240
Clothing contractors	95	377,053	1,401	710,864	62,763	1,012,312	949,549
Furnishing goods, men's	153	13,880,827	7,565	4,969,615	9,653,947	17,607,656	7,953,709
Hats and caps	130	5,891,615	3,095	2,950,088	4,522,711	9,464,267	4,941,556
Corsets	19	3,361,935	1,517	1,202,228	1,812,233	4,267,671	2,455,438
Oiled and waterproof clothing	16	643,547	244	197,462	323,742	628,744	305,002
TOTAL	1,037	59,336,058	36,196	29,418,130	55,621,332	102,834,830	47,213,498
MISCELLANEOUS TEXTILES—							
Bags, cotton and jute	23	4,902,545	885	851,258	5,105,244	6,981,188	1,875,944
Cordage, rope and twine	12	10,184,932	998	1,104,650	2,680,830	5,017,931	2,337,101
Awnings, tents and sails	56	1,647,914	424	418,763	562,538	1,174,966	612,428
Linen goods	3	399,805	69	56,555	86,354	203,616	117,262
Flax, dressed	4	39,193	28	8,850	17,825	26,421	8,596
Textiles, n.e.s.	13	11,904,812	1,321	1,507,658	2,837,618	6,202,456	3,364,838
TOTAL	111	29,169,201	3,720	3,947,734	11,290,409	19,606,578	8,316,169
DYEING, CLEANING AND LAUNDRY WORK	409	24,893,114	11,170	9,020,441	1,587,586	17,302,779	15,715,193
TOTAL TEXTILE INDUSTRY	2,002	321,593,062	102,116	82,817,944	129,468,738	274,411,736	144,942,998
RECAPITULATION BY ECONOMIC AREAS							
Maritime Provinces	81	$ 12,503,460	3,513	$ 2,552,286	$ 2,691,053	$ 7,050,432	$ 4,359,379
Quebec	802	147,224,398	45,810	35,957,650	64,680,383	131,178,148	66,497,765
Ontario	862	147,364,577	46,012	38,974,743	54,935,940	120,109,717	65,173,777
Prairie Provinces	155	9,376,066	4,607	3,524,287	5,438,054	11,197,688	5,759,634
British Columbia	102	5,124,561	2,174	1,808,978	1,723,308	4,875,751	3,152,443

WATERPROOF CLOTH TRADE EXTENSIVE

Sixteen Plants Have Annual Turnover of More Than $600,000

Sixteen establishments are engaged in the manufacture of oiled and waterproof clothing, according to 1932 returns prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

This branch of the textile industry showed a decrease in all phases of its manufacturing activities in 1932 as compared with 1931. Production, valued at $628,744 in 1932, declined $185,027 or 22.8 per cent.

Capital invested, $643,547, decreased by $211,598 or 24.7 per cent.

Employment was furnished to 244 persons, 28 fewer than in 1931, and the amount of their salaries and wages was $197,462, a drop of $59,099 or 23.1 per cent.

Material Costs Lower

The cost of materials used, $323,742, was also lower by $131,095 or 28.8 per cent, while the value of manufactures declined to $305,002, a drop of $53,932 or 15 per cent.

HAT MANUFACTURE BREAKS INTO FIELD OF "BIG BUSINESS"

Nearly $10,000,000 of Head Coverings Produced Each Year

One hundred and thirty plants engaged in the manufacture of hats, caps and millinery, had an output in 1932 valued at $9,464,267, according to returns compiled by the Bureau of Statistics. This was $2,573,385, or 21.4 per cent, less than in the preceding twelve months.

The survey conducted by the bureau shows that the amount of capital invested in this branch of the textile industry was $5,891,615. Employment was furnished to 3,095 persons, to whom salaries and wages paid totalled $2,950,088. All materials used cost $4,522,711, while the value added by manufacture was $4,941,556. These figures, in the main, showed decreases from 1931, due in part to restriction of sales, lower manufacturing costs and declines in the value of raw material.

Women's Hats in Lead

Women's straw hats are the most important product turned out by this industry, production amounting to 158,167 dozen valued at $2,872,665 in 1932. The production of caps was 211,529 dozens worth $1,307,299. Nearly 130,000 dozen of wool felt hats were produced in 1932, having a value of $1,646,478. There were also 81,133 dozen fur felt hats produced in that year, having a value of $1,758,391.

The tendency to concentrate in large establishments is quite noticeable in this industry. The 1932 returns compiled by the Government showed that 26 establishments were responsible for an output of $5,973,907, or 63.1 per cent of the total.

Tariff Instability Is Perennial Problem Of Woollen Industry

Plants Busy But Prices Still Remain Low — Increase is Probable — Some Manufacturers Would Welcome Code Plan to Control Prices

The extent of tariff restrictions on woollen goods provides the key to the prosperity or otherwise of the Canadian woollen industry.

Thus, at the present time, operating under the protection of a fairly high tariff wall, the industry is experiencing a period of increasing sales. As always, however, the outlook is clouded by the possibility of a change in Government and a revision of tariffs.

Manufacturers are looking to the Tariff Board to afford them some security for the future with a guarantee of tariff stability. One manufacturer told The Financial Post recently that, if tariff stability could be assured, the woollen industry would not only feel confident of continuing with a good volume of business but would be able to expand along lines not now exploited and produce a better and cheaper product for the Canadian public.

Although July business is exhibiting the usual seasonal slackness, indices of employment in the industry have been gaining steadily during the past twelve months. Latest available statistics indicate that the industry employs directly 26,000 persons and has an annual payroll of some $20 millions.

Share Market With U. K.

The woollen and knit goods industry is chiefly located in Eastern Canada, preference being for small towns. Altogether there are 300 mills engaged in the industry and of these, 130 plants are in towns of less than 10,000 population. Reasons for location in small towns are chiefly cheap water supply—the industry is a large user of water—and available female labor. In connection with the latter it has been found that daughters of agriculturists are excellent material to train into skilled workers.

Throughout its history, the Canadian woollen and knit goods industry has shared the domestic market with the British manufacturer, the largest share obtained by the Canadian industry being as far back as 1899. Since that time, the Canadian industry has been wrecked several times through lowering of tariffs to British manufacturers, the first break in the progress which had characterized operations throughout the 19th century being caused directly by the goodwill gesture of the Laurier Government in creating a British preferential tariff in 1897.

War Years Helped

Since that time the industry has seen several ups and downs, a peak again being reached in the late war years when British manufacturers were unable to ship to Canada. The impetus given to the industry during those years, when competition was almost negligible is generally credited with saving it from complete destruction.

During the past two years, the industry has again climbed close to the old record production levels and plants in all divisions are busier than for many years. Although operations have continued during 1934 at satisfactory levels, prices remain low with the result that earnings of the companies do not yet leave much surplus for payment of dividends.

Raw wool prices have risen considerably in the past year and at the present time give every promise of holding the advances made. This improvement in raw material prices, combined with a steady advance of purchasing power in the Dominion is expected by most manufacturers to result in an increase in prices of finished products. Return of the British pound to nearer its parity in terms of Canadian dollars would also help to establish a higher level of prices, it is stated.

While most manufacturers are content to continue along present lines with the hope that with the return of more prosperous conditions in industry in general there will be an improvement in prices, there are others who would welcome some internal control of industry which would help to force a higher level of prices by eliminating the heavy competition.

Executive Proposes Code

"The Canadian woollen and knit goods industry has had plenty of protection from foreign and British manufacturers for the past two years, but manufacturers have no protection from one another," an important textile executive stated in a recent conversation with The Financial Post in which he advocated a trade association, under Government supervision, to prevent uncontrolled competition.

The woollen and knit goods industry "is in a chaotic condition," stated this executive. "The price competition is terrible, and our laboring classes are paying the bill," he added.

"Would you suggest Government regulation, or would you prefer merely supervision?" The Post asked. "Supervision with an arbitrator for the industry would be much the better in my opinion," was the reply.

Should Get Together

The industry is starving even on staple lines, in the opinion of this executive. "We should get together for our own good and the good of the employees in the industry," he stated. "There could be some plan whereby a substantial majority in the industry could bring the small unwilling minority into agreements against uncontrolled competition," was his suggestion.

The entire industry would not agree with this plan, it was acknowledged to The Post. "But most of the firms are in the same boat, and only a few are able to pay dividends," it was pointed out. Because of this, the executive in question felt that many leaders in the industry would be sympathetic with his suggestion to remedy the situation he depicted.

MEN'S CLOTHING OUTPUT VALUED AT $27,289,000

Industry Largely Centred in Montreal and Toronto

Men's factory clothing industry represents one of the more important branches of the Canadian textile industries group, with an annual production ranging around $30,000,000.

This branch of industry showed a considerable recession in 1932, according to returns compiled by the Bureau of Statistics. Without exception the various principal items declined in either values or numbers from 1931. The gross value of production at $27,289,599 was off $6,660,492. The cost of material used declined $3,100,462 to $15,262,351, while the capital invested decreased $5,165,344 to $16,434,048. The total of 8,098 persons were furnished employment, a decrease of 16.5 per cent and they were paid $7,269,994 in salaries and wages, which was 24.1 per cent less than in 1931.

Much Outside Work

In this industry in recent years there has been a tendency to have garments finished by outside contractors, and raw materials furnished and cut by clothing manufacturers.

Of the 163 establishments reporting, 89 are located in Montreal. They accounted for an output of $13,089,564, or 77.2 per cent of the total provincial production and 47.9 per cent of the total Dominion production.

There were 31 establishments located in Toronto during 1932 with a production of $7,820,962, which is 80.9 per cent of the total provincial and 28.7 of the Dominion output.

Account For Majority

These two cities, therefore, accounted for 120 establishments; supplied $11,247,300 or 68.4 per cent of the capital invested in the industry; furnished employment to 5,508 persons or 68 per cent of the total number employed.

Silk Association Head Says Over-Expansion Is Possible Danger

What Women Like For Their Stockings

Stockings, silk, wool, cotton and otherwise, are widely used by the women of Canada, judged by the figures on production for 1932 as compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In that year 61,582,284 pairs of stockings were manufactured in this country. Exports were limited, as also imports, so that the domestic consumption is approximately the total of production.

Silk stockings are favored by women, nearly 15,000,000 pairs being manufactured in 1932. Curiously enough cotton and cotton mixture stockings are worn to a far greater extent than is generally realized, for in 1932 over 14,000,000 pairs were produced. Artificial silk stockings manufactured numbered around 10,000,000, while woollen stockings aggregated about 8,000,000 pairs.

Further Growth Depends on Larger Home Market

RAPID DEVELOPMENT

Expansion of Industry Since 1917 Without Parallel in This Country

Between 1917 and 1932 the number of silk plants in Canada increased from nine to 24; capital from $2,223,164 to $28,021,412; gross volume of production from $2,372,001 to $19,864,843.

This in brief is the amazing record of the Canadian silk industry—a record which is probably without parallel in the industrial history of the Dominion.

These returns represent only those companies primarily engaged in the manufacture of real and artificial silk. If consideration is given to other textile manufacturers who use silk in their manufacturing operations, the returns would be even more impressive.

Concerned With Future

So rapid has been the growth of this branch of the textile industry, a number of observers are concerned with the future developments.

At the annual meeting of the Silk Association of Canada, held in Toronto last month, the president, John Cowling, issued a warning to the members regarding the dangers of too much machinery and over-production.

The increased production of the silk industry to date, Mr. Cowling pointed out, is mainly due to goods now being made in Canada by Canadian workers which were previously imported from countries outside of the British Empire.

Time For Halt

This sort of expansion has come to an end, inasmuch as the Canadian plants are now providing the bulk of what the Dominion can consume. Further expansion can only take place in keeping up with the larger home market. It is true that Canada has increased her exports of articles made of silk, chiefly silk hosiery, which in 1933 amounted to just over 200,000 dozen pairs, while exports of yardage goods amounted to only $89,536.

These exports are relatively small in relation to the total production and Mr. Cowling points out that those with machinery must look to the Canadian market to absorb their production, as trade surveys conducted by the Association show that the manufactures have not yet caught up to the installed machinery.

Can Check Trouble

Like all other industries when they expand, the silk industry tended to put in too much machinery, stated Mr. Cowling, but with the exercise of vigilance and common sense and with further improvement in conditions in Canada, it is hoped to escape the major evils of too much machinery which results in overproduction and ruinous prices.

Two Main Branches

The silk industry in Canada is divided into two distinct branches—real silk and artificial silk. In the latter category there are only two manufacturers, namely, Canadian Celanese, which produces a cellulose acetate yarn and Courtaulds (Canada) which produces a viscose yarn.

Outstanding Growth

Taking the industry as a whole, the Bureau of Statistics points out that from 1917 to 1932 the value of production increased over 737 per cent; capital investment over 1,160 per cent; number of employees almost 754 per cent; the amount of their salaries and wages by over 1,367 per cent. Cost of raw materials also showed an increase of almost 839 per cent over this period.

The silk industry is located entirely in Quebec and Ontario, 15 establishments in the former province and nine in the latter. In 1932 these plants had a production valued at $19,864,843, an increase of $1,677,351, or 9.2 per cent over the 1931 production.

As already mentioned, Canadian Celanese and Courtaulds are the only manufacturers of artificial yarn in the country. Canadian Celanese does not sell its yarn to the trade, production being used for further processing.

Courtaulds, on the other hand, sells its output of yarn to the trade.

Both Canadian Celanese and Courtaulds have experienced marked expansion in their operations over the past few years.

TEXTILE FINISHING PLAYS LARGE PART IN MANUFACTURES

Nearly $4,500,000 of Capital Invested in Dyeing and Finishing

Nearly $4,500,000 of capital was invested in seventeen plants primarily engaged in the dyeing and finishing of textile goods, according to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, giving returns for 1932. In that year the reporting plants, twelve of which are located in Ontario and the remainder in Quebec, reported a gross value of work performed amounting to $2,537,348, which was a decrease of 12.3 per cent from the 1931 amount.

Generally speaking, this branch of the textile industry, as well as all others, showed a contraction in operations during 1932. Since that time production has increased substantially and all branches of the industry are experiencing a marked improvement in the volume of business handled. Accordingly the 1932 figures should be regarded as the low point in the industry's activities for recent years and not regarded as anything like a normal period.

Contraction in 1932

In comparing the returns of the dyeing and finishing establishments in 1932, with the returns for 1931, the bureau points out that capital investment decreased $17,046, or .4 per cent; the number of persons employed declined 85, or 10 per cent; their remuneration amounting to $804,100, decreased by $140,902.

The cost of all materials used was $619,662, or 17.9 per cent lower than in 1931, while the value added by manufacture dropped $221,001 to $1,917,686, or a falling off of 10.4 per cent.

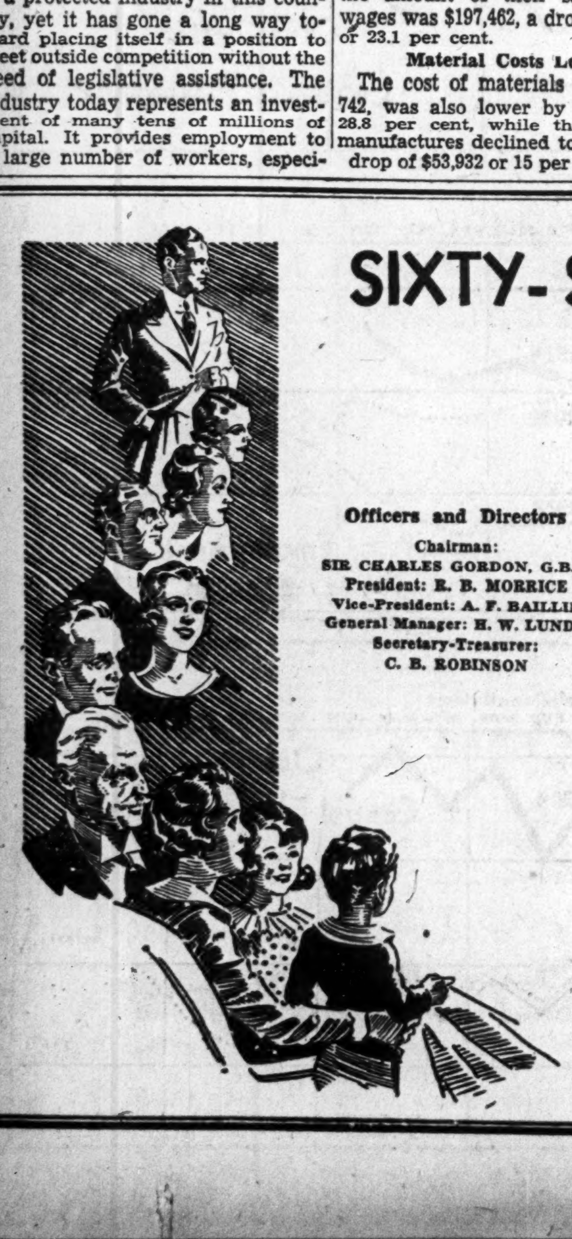
The gross value of work performed in 1932 amounted to $2,537,348 and of this amount the dyeing and finishing of textiles accounts for $2,012,713, or over 79 per cent of the total value. A total of 20,449,200 yards were processed during the year at an average cost per yard of 9.8 per cent. During the same period dyeing and finishing of yarns accounted for $20,821, dyeing and finishing of hosiery, hat bodies, straw braids and other items, $88,872 and the cost of rubberizing, waterproofing and mercerizing of fabrics was valued at $244,488. Shrinking of cloth accounted for $62,252 as against $66,977 in 1931.

Many Female Workers

Nearly 55 per cent of the female wage earners in Canadian industry are employed by textile operators. During 1932 all manufacturing industries employed 99,020 female wage earners, of which number 52,936 were employed by the textile groups of industries.

Handle Big Yardage

More than 20,000,000 yards of material were processed by the dyeing and finishing plants in Canada during 1932, in comparison with 17,989,971 yards in 1931. The gross value of work performed in 1932 amounted to $2,537,348.



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The "WHISPER" Stocking

Mills and Head Office:
London - Canada

DOMINION TEXTILE

Both Sales and Earnings Experience Marked Improvement in Past Twelve Months — Common Dividend Well Covered

Sales of Dominion Textile Co. the dominant organization in the Canadian cotton textile industry increased over 50 per cent in dollar value during the fiscal year ended last March 31. This improvement in business, which was reflected in the marked expansion in operating profits, enabled the company to increase the dividend on its common stock from $4 to $5 a share per annum.

From 1929 to 1933 sales of Dominion Textile Co. had been on a declining scale, dropping from $21,262,401 to $11,463,646. While part of this decrease was due to lower values, yet a great deal represented a falling off in unit demand. For the twelve months ended last March, sales jumped to $17,097,752.

Sharp Gain in Profits

This substantial improvement in the dollar volume of business was reflected in operating profit, which for the past year amounted to $1,826,388, including interest and profit on sale of investments totalling $444,571. During the preceding year the company had net earnings of $918,044, of which interest and profit from sale of investments totalled $550,828. Profit on operation, therefore, increased from $367,216 to $1,381,817.

On the basis of share profits, earnings on the preference stock in the 1934 fiscal year were the largest reported in more than seven years, having amounted to $93.91 a share as compared with dividend requirements of $70 a share. Earnings on the common stock were equal to $6.25 a share. This was the largest share earnings on the common stock reported since 1928, when the company earned $6.48.

Balance Sheet Changes

Several interesting and important changes are noted in Dominion Textile Co.'s balance sheet as at March 31, 1934. In other years the company has always shown its fixed assets at a depreciated value. But in the 1934 account fixed assets were shown at $28,314,504, against which the company had set up a depreciation reserve of $10,970,245.

It is also noted that among the company's inventories raw cottons, less reserve, is carried on the books at $2,504,493, or nearly three times the amount reported in the preceding year. This is, in part, a reflection of the increased value of raw cottons, but at the same time it represents a substantial increase in volume.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common (No par value.)	350,000 shs.	270,000 shs.
Pref. 7% cum. (Par $100.)	$2,000,000	$1,940,600

Funded Debt—
First and refund. mortgage 6 per cent bonds, due Sept. 1, 1949, $4,758,000. The company has guaranteed the issue of $1,600,000 5½ per cent bonds of the Drummondville Cotton Co.

Dividend Record—
Preferred—7 per cent per annum paid regularly, quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 15.
Common—Present rate $5 per share per annum, payable quarterly as preferred; dividends have been paid on common each year since 1907; at $5 from April 1, 1925 to Jan., 1933; at $4 from April, 1933, to April, 1934; increased to $5 rate July, 1934.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—Sir Charles B. Gordon, pres. & chairman; Sir Herbert S. Holt, vice-pres.; G. Blair Gordon, man. dir.; L. P. Webster, sec.; R. A. Lang, treas.; W. A. Eversfield, asst. sec.-treas.
Directors—J. P. Black, Sir Charles B. Gordon, Sir Herbert Holt, W. A. Black, G. Blair Gordon, J. G. Dodd, Montreal, Que.; Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, London, Eng.

Times Bond Int. Earn.—Yrs. end. Mar. 31

	1934	1933	1932
*Amount of bond int. not shown in 1934	*	3.14	5.51

Earnings per Share and Div. Record—

	1934	1933	1932
Pref.: Earn.	$93.91	$32.06	$68.72
Paid	7.00	7.00	7.00
Com.: Earned	6.25	1.80	4.44
Paid	4.00	4.75	5.00

Seven Years' Earnings—

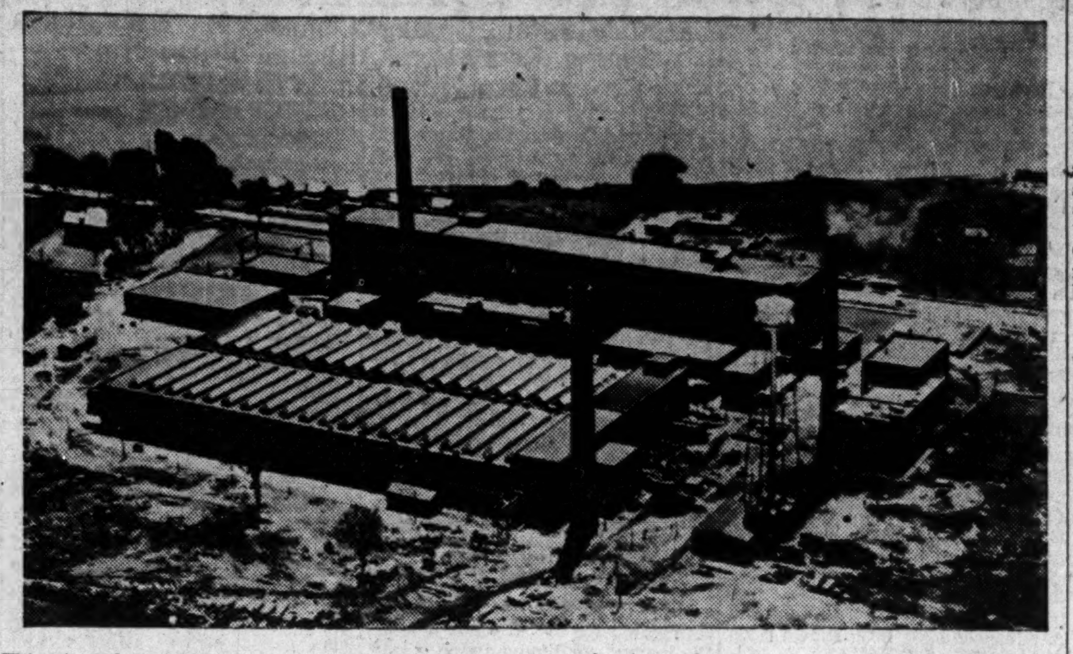
Year	Earnings $	Dividends $	Surplus $
1928	1,903,832	1,260,842	6,862,657
1929	1,976,668	1,316,692	7,211,415
1930	2,079,931	1,485,646	7,498,035
1931	1,807,304	1,485,842	7,515,552
1932	1,633,526	1,485,842	7,363,266
1933	918,044	1,418,342	5,567,123
1934	1,826,388	1,215,842	6,013,596

Market Record—

	*1934 H	*1934 L	1933 H	1933 L	1932 H	1932 L
Com.	88	67	69⅞	39	63¼	39
Pref.	140	112	113	93¼	105	70

*To July 9.

Plant Additions Cost Courtaulds $5,000,000



This view shows the recently completed Cornwall plant of Courtaulds (Canada), Canadian subsidiary of the English firm of the same name. The present addition (in the foreground) is a duplicate in size and cost of one opened three years ago. Operations have already started in the new addition, which with equipment cost $2,500,000, and by the end of the year it is expected that all units will be in place and operating. Courtaulds manufacture a viscose or rayon yarn, for which there has been a substantial increase in demand during the past few years.

REGENT KNITTING

Net Operating Profits Well Ahead During Current Year

Regent Knitting Mills report that for the first six months of 1934 sales were up 55.5 per cent ahead of the same period last year. Gross profits advanced 169.8 per cent, making for a net profit of $100,109 compared with a large deficit in the first half of 1933. In the current period the number of employee hours increased by 60 per cent.

A marked improvement in conditions during the last half of 1933 enabled the company to report an increase of 42.3 per cent in net operating profit for the year as compared with 1932.

Sales last year showed an increase of 7.6 per cent over 1932, the first gain reported by the company since 1928. Had conditions in the first half of the year been as good as those reported for the last six months, operating revenues of the company would have been at or near record levels. As it was, however, the company was able to reduce its bank loans by $142,500, set up reserves for bad and doubtful accounts receivable, write off a large amount for depreciation on plant and equipment, etc., leaving only a net deficit in income account of $34,300. This compares with a deficit of $81,708 in 1932 and $132,605 in 1931.

Current Outlook Good

In regard to the outlook for the current year, the president and managing director states that booked orders during the first quarter were double those for the corresponding period of last year. Expectations are that the volume of business to be handled in 1934 will show a substantial increase in volume and profits.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Issued
Common (No par value.)	100,000 shs.	65,000 shs.
Preferred (Par value $25.)	$400,000	$400,000

Funded Debt—
First mtge. bonds, 6½ per cent, due serially, 1932 to 1935, $389,800.

Dividend Record—
Preferred—Entitled to $1.60 per share per annum, non-cumulative. None paid.
Common—None paid.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—C. G. de Tonnancour, pres. and man. dir.; Jean Rolland, vice-pres.; J. C. Belle-Isle, sec.-treas.
Directors—C. G. de Tonnancour, J. V. Desaulniers, Gerald G. Ryan, J. Ernest Savard, Jean Rolland, H. J. Ross, Montreal; H. Holdroyd, Toronto.

Times Bond Interest Earned:†

	1933	1932	1931
Before deprec.	3.45	1.56	nil
After deprec.	0.45	nil	nil

†After deducting other interest and reserve for doubtful debts.

Earnings per Share—

Preferred: Earned	nil	nil	nil

No dividends have been paid.

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings $	Dividends $	Surplus $
1928	194,802	......	704,877
1929	*7,736	......	606,937
1930	61,653	......	412,794
1931	19,958	......	288,845
1932	110,994	......	66,925
1933	157,904	......	*33,088

*Loss or deficit.

Market Record—

	*1934 H	*1934 L	1933 H	1933 L	1932 H	1932 L
Common	6½	2	5½	¼	2	¼

*To July 9.

REGENT KNIT—a symbol of Integrity and Progress

Established in Montreal in 1913, the Regent Knitting Mills now occupies its own thoroughly modern plant at St. Jerome, which includes its own power development.

The company employs 550 workmen in its manufacture of woollen, worsted and fancy knitted goods.

The reputation for quality products built up in its 21 years of progress, has created a sound trade and consumer goodwill.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED YARNS: KNITTED OUTERWEAR: JERSEY CLOTH: HAND KNITTING YARNS

THE REGENT KNITTING MILLS LTD.
Head Office • Montreal

Aerial view of modern mills at St. Jerome, P.Q.

CANADIAN COTTONS

Operations and Earning Power Record Substantial Improvement — Pay Dividend on Common Stock

Canadian Cottons Ltd., one of the three principal cotton textile manufacturers in the Dominion, has registered a marked improvement in its operations and earning power over the past twelve months.

In common with the other textile manufacturers, this company had been suffering from a series of lean years; but in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1934, the company reported net earnings from operations and interest on investments totalling $424,017—the largest amount recorded since 1928. This figure was arrived at after providing for bad debts, depreciation and Government tax. The amount earned on the preferred stock was equal to $9.35 a share and on the common stock $4.52 a share.

Though Canadian Cottons has not earned its preferred dividends for several years, the directors continue to meet their charge out of surplus. Dividends on the common stock have been omitted since 1930. Due to the marked improvement in the fiscal year 1934, however, the common stock was restored to a dividend basis, payment of $2 a share having been made.

Balance Sheet Stronger

The balance sheet reflects a marked improvement which has taken place in the company's operations. At the end of last March Canadian Cottons had a net working capital of $4,900,678. The funded debt of the company now stands at $1,997,140, a reduction of 50 per cent in the last two years. The amount set aside for depreciation and special replacements now amounts to about 50 per cent of the book value of fixed assets.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref. 6% non-cum.	$4,500,000	$3,661,500
Common (Par $100.)	3,500,000	2,715,500

Funded Debt—
First mortgage 5 per cent bonds, due 1940, $1,997,140.

Dividend Record—
Preferred—6 per cent per annum, paid regularly quarterly Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 4, since April, 1911.
Common—Present rate 4 per cent per annum, payable quarterly Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 4. 8 per cent paid regularly from 1921 to and including Jan. 4, 1930, then passed. $1 paid Jan. 4 and regularly since.

Officers—A. O. Dawson, pres. and man. dir.; George Caverhill, vice-pres.; R. G. Tolmie, gen.-mgr.; H. W. Watson, sec.; K. L. Hamilton, treas.
Directors—W. A. Black, A. O. Dawson, Sir H. Montagu Allan, F. E. Meredith, G. Caverhill, W. J. Morrice, R. G. Tolmie, all of Montreal.

Times Bond Interest Earned— Year Ended Mar. 31:

	1934	1933	1932
After deprec.	5.19	2.04	1.95

Earnings per Share and Div. Record—

	1934	1933	1932
Pref.: Earned	$9.35	$2.48	$3.43
Paid	6.00	6.00	6.00
Com.: Earned	4.52	...	...
Paid	2.00	...	...

Seven Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings $	Dividends $	Surplus $
1928	594,963	436,930	2,749,943
1929	384,626	436,930	2,553,925
1930	197,186	382,620	2,229,019
1931	242,874	219,690	2,114,480
1932	257,876	219,690	2,020,200
1933	177,766	219,600	1,891,246
1934	424,017	274,000	1,959,615

Market Record—

	*1934 H	*1934 L	1933 H	1933 L	1932 H	1932 L
Com.	72	41	49	15	..	..
Pref.	92	70	80	45	60	48½

*To July 9.

MONTREAL COTTONS

Operating Loss in 1932 Turned Into Profit Last Year — Set Up Charge for Depreciation — Outlook Encouraging

Montreal Cottons Co.'s financial statement for 1933 reflected a notable improvement in earnings as compared with the returns for 1932.

Gross manufacturing profits amounted to $162,397 compared with a loss of $75,004 in the previous period. Including other income, the company had a total revenue last year of $245,965 compared with a loss of $14,327 in 1932.

For the first time in several years, Montreal Cottons' income account showed a write-off for depreciation, the amount being $200,000. After making provision for this charge, bond interest, bad debt reserve, etc., there was a deficit for the year of $195,766. This compares with a deficit of $442,156 in 1932 when the company paid $180,000 in common dividends, but made no provision for depreciation.

Sales during the first half of this year, have continued on a satisfactory basis. There has been some indication of a slowing down lately, but expectations are that sales and revenues of Montreal Cottons during 1934 will be on a basis comparing satisfactorily with those shown in the 1933 statement.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$5,000,000	$3,000,000
Preferred (Par $100.)	5,000,000	3,000,000

7 per cent cumulative. No voting power.

Funded Debt—
First mortgage 5 per cent bonds of Montreal Cotton due Nov. 1, 1943, $465,742.

Dividend Record—
Preferred—7 per cent per annum cumulative, payable quarterly, Mar., June, Sept. and Dec. 15.
Common—None at present. Was 6 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, Mar., June, Sept. and Dec. 15. Paid regularly to and including Dec. 15, 1932. None since.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—Sir Charles Gordon, pres. and chm. of board; Sir Herbert S. Holt, vice-pres.; G. Blair Gordon, man. dir.; W. G. E. Aird, gen. mgr.; H. A. Wilson, sec.-treas.; C. W. Gurnham, asst. sec.-treas.; Edgar A. Robertson, sales mgr.
Directors—Sir Charles Gordon, chm.; Edgar A. Robertson, Sir Herbert S. Holt, Sen. R. Dandurand, J. P. Black, William C. Finley, G. Blair Gordon, Montreal.

Earnings per Share and Div. Record—

	1933	1932	1931
Pref.: Earned	$0.47	nil	nil
Paid	7.00	$7.00	$7.00
Common: Earned	nil	nil	nil
Paid	nil	6.00	7.00

Eight Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings $	Dividends $	Surplus $
1926	493,158	390,000	886,619
1927	479,300	390,000	874,065
1928	426,498	390,000	857,068
1929	199,593	390,000	635,515
1930	†130,888	390,000	449,036
1931	†118,787	390,000	383,724
1932	†14,327	300,000	230,451
1933	245,966	210,000	34,687

† Loss.

Market Record—

	*1934 H	*1934 L	1933 H	1933 L	1932 H	1932 L
Com.	45	25	28	16	75	45
Pref.	87	67	75	50	75	65

* To July 9.

GOODYEAR COTTON

Goodyear Tire Subsidiary Retires Entire Bonded Indebtedness

In 1934 Goodyear Cotton Company, fully-owned subsidiary of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Canada, has retired its entire issue of $769,000 6 per cent first mortgage bonds. This had been outstanding at the end of 1933.

In 1933 the company's mill ran to capacity 22 hours a day and in 1934 has had difficulty to fill all orders. It has a 42,000 spindle mill at St. Hyacinthe, Que. It sells the entire output of the plant to Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common (No par value).	5,250 shs.	5,250 shs.

All of the common stock, except directors' qualifying shares, is owned by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Dividend Record—
Common—None paid.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—C. H. Carlisle, pres.; E. H. Koken, vice-pres.; R. C. Berkinshaw, treas.; O. H. Barrett, sec.; S. M. Barbour and W. H. Jeeves, asst. treas.; H. A. Tipple, asst. sec.; J. P. Goudreault, mill supt.
Directors—C. H. Carlisle, E. H. Koken, C. B. McNaught, J. E. McAllister, Toronto, Ont.; C. Slusser, P. W. Litchfield, S. A. Steere, Akron, Ohio.

Wool and Silk Progress

The manufacture of wool, silk and knitted goods are the only ones to show increases in volume in 1931 and 1932 as compared with 1930, according to a survey of the textile industry prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Wolthausen Hat

Sales of Wolthausen Hat Corp., with plant and head office at Brockville, are reported to be on the increase. This company is the principal hat manufacturer in the Dominion and for several years past has conducted a consistent and extensive advertising campaign, with the result that its trademarks are well known throughout the country. It has concentrated production and sales efforts on a medium-priced hat which has been accorded favorable reception by the buying public.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Issued
Pref. non-cum.	$200,000	$200,000
Common, n.p.v.	4,000 shs.	4,000 shs.

Funded Debt—
First mortgage, 7 per cent, due 1943, outstanding $167,000.

Dividend Record—
None.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—F. D. Wolthausen, pres. and gen. mgr.; S. C. Horton, vice-pres. and treas.; A. B. Brown, sec.
Directors—S. C. Horton, F. D. Wolthausen, H. B. Robinson, W. B. Reynolds, W. B. Comstock, C. H. Weir.

W. R. Brock (Western)

Sales and earnings of Brock Co. (Western) have been on a very satisfactory basis for some months past. The financial position of the company continues to be favorable, with current assets exceeding current liabilities in the ratio of about 10 to one. Except for one or two small obligations, aggregating less than $14,000, maturing at the end of the year, the company has no financial obligations of any moment outside of current trade bills.

For a long time this company was operated as a branch of the W. R. Brock Co., wholesale distributors of Toronto.

WABASSO COTTON

Gross Earnings Last Year Reach New Level — Heavy Deficit Converted Into Net Profit in 1933

Wabasso Cotton Co. has shared with the other cotton textile manufacturers the marked improvement in demand, so that at present mill operations, as well as earnings, are on a very satisfactory basis.

Wabasso has always followed the policy of concentrating its production on staple goods and artificial silk weaves. Consequently it has been less affected by fluctuations in demand for fancy goods. The result has enabled the company to maintain manufacturing operations on a comparatively level keel, with earnings more stable than those experienced by other cotton textile manufacturers.

Big Earnings in 1933

Earnings of the company last year showed a substantial improvement, totalling $590,127. This is the largest ever reported by the company and compares with the previous high mark of $538,961 reported in 1927. In 1932 the company had net earnings of $238,463, including a reserve of $136,595 not required and retransferred to income account.

Look for Further Gain

Expectations are that the company's income account and financial statement for the year ended the beginning of this month, will reveal a further improvement.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Capital stock (No par value.)	105,000 shs.	69,903 shs.

Funded Debt—

1st mtge. 6% bonds, due 1947	$1,000,000	$741,000
Sinking fund, 7% bonds, due 1942	750,000	499,000

Dividend Record—
None at present. Dividends paid since 1918: $4 per annum paid regularly from 1922 to June 30, 1928; none since.

Officers and Directors
Officers—C. R. Whitehead, pres.; J. W. Pyke, vice-pres.; W. J. Whitehead, man. dir.; H. W. Capel, sec.-treas.; P. Forbes, compt.; L. H. Hynd, asst. compt.
Directors — C. R. Whitehead, W. J. Whitehead, Three Rivers; W. I. Gear, J. W. Pyke, Hugh Mackay, Montreal; R. N. Ball, Woodstock, Ont.; Wm. Harty, Jr., Kingston, Ont.

Times Interest Earned— Years Ended June 30

	1933	1932	1931
Before deprec.	2.45	0.95	2.03
After deprec.	1.27	0.03	1.16

Earnings per Share & Dividend Record—

	1933	1932	1931
Earned	$0.31	...	$0.05

None paid.

Seven Years' Earnings— Years Ended June 30

Year	Earnings $	Dividends $	Surplus $
1927	538,961	192,500	749,139
1928	483,137	262,500	671,827
1929	155,868	52,500	492,299
1930	484,559	......	383,214
1931	520,732	......	386,862
1932	238,463	......	103,157
1933	590,127	......	124,284

Market Record—

	*1934 H	*1934 L	1933 H	1933 L	1932 H	1932 L
Com.	37	20	18½	4	12	4

*To July 9.

SHAWINIGAN COTTON
(Controlled by Wabasso Cotton Co.)

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common (Par $1.)	10,000 shs.	10,000 shs.

The parent company owns 97 per cent of the stock.

Funded Debt—
1st mtge., 6 per cent gold bonds, due 1949, outstanding $753,500.
Six per cent debentures, due 1936, authorized $200,000; none issued. To be used for collateral purposes only.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—C. R. Whitehead, pres.; J. W. Pyke, vice-pres.; W. J. Whitehead, man. dir.; H. W. Capel, sec.-treas.; P. H. Forbes, compt.
Directors—J. W. Pyke, Hugh Mackay, Montreal; C. R. Whitehead, W. J. Whitehead, Three Rivers, Que.; N. Ball, Woodstock, Ont.

ST. MAURICE VALLEY COTTON
(Controlled by Wabasso Cotton Co.)

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common* (Par $100.)	$1,250,000	$1,250,000

*Acquired by Wabasso Cotton Co. in 1912 by exchange of stock, share for share; all deposited as security against 7 per cent collateral trust bonds of Wabasso Cotton Co., due 1942.

Funded Debt—
1st mtge., 6 per cent bonds, due 1952, outstanding $1,856,900.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—C. R. Whitehead, pres.; J. W. Pyke, vice-pres.; W. J. Whitehead, man. dir.; H. W. Capel, sec.-treas.; P. H. Forbes, compt.
Directors — C. R. Whitehead, W. J. Whitehead, Three Rivers, Que.; J. W. Pyke, Hugh Mackay, Montreal; R. N. Ball, Woodstock, Ont.

TOOKE BROS.

Change in Policies Are Expected to Bring Benefits

Tooke Bros., manufacturers in Montreal of shirts, handkerchiefs, etc., experienced a difficult period last year due to a further decline in sales in units compared with 1932. The net loss for the year, after providing for bond interest, bad debts, and charging all repairs and renewals to operations, amounted to $155,191. No provision was made for depreciation. In 1932, the company experienced a loss of $126,800.

A change in management took place last year and new policies were instituted. It is anticipated that as a result of these changes, and with the prospects of better business conditions, the company will be able to show an improved position this year.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common (No par value.)	10,000 shs.	8,725 shs.
Preferred (7% cumulative. Par $100.)	$1,250,000	$985,000

Funded Debt—
1st mtge. 7% bonds, due 1942, $235,800.

Dividend Record—
Preferred (new)—7 per cent per annum, cumulative, payable quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 15. Dividends accrued from Jan. 1, 1927. Initial dividend, 1¾ per cent paid April 15, 1927. Payment due Oct. 15, 1931, passed. None since. Arrears of dividends on old preferred settled by capital reorganization in 1927.
Common—None paid on either old or new.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—W. K. Trower, pres.; D. A. Young, vice-pres. and man. dir.; R. Craig, sec.-treas.
Directors—W. K. Trower, D. A. Young, H. J. Trihey, F. J. Knox, W. G. Hanson, Lt. Col. C. W. MacLean, Montreal; H. Barrett, Toronto.

Times Bond Interest Earned— Years Ended June 30

	1933	1932	1931
Before deprec.	nil	nil	2.31
After deprec.	nil	nil	1.80

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record

	1933	1932	1931
Pref.: Earned	nil	nil	nil
Paid	nil	nil	$7.00
Com.: Earned	nil	nil	nil

None paid.

Seven Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings $	Dividends $	Surplus $
1927	112,345	34,475	325,375
1928	109,696	68,950	324,934
1929	155,856	68,950	337,231
1930	163,185	68,950	386,965
1931	40,320	68,950	258,937
1932	*27,880	....	117,387
1933	*139,216	....	*42,473

* Loss or deficit.

Market Record—

	*1934 H	*1934 L	1933 H	1933 L	1932 H	1932 L
Com.						
Pref.	15	15	16½	12½	..	..

*To July 9.

HAMILTON COTTON

Earns 59 Cents on Preferred — Improvement is Maintained

Hamilton Cotton Co. covered bond interest in 1933 and in addition earned 59 cents a share on the 19,497 shares of the $30 preferred stock outstanding in contrast with an operating loss of $904 reported for 1932. Improved results are stated to be due to increased volume, together with a slight improvement in the price level.

The improved trend of 1933, it is understood, is being maintained, and the present outlook indicates a much greater volume of business this year. With the exception of 1932, bond interest has been covered by a substantial margin each year since the bonds were issued.

The subsidiary company, Trent Cotton Co., is stated to have also had a satisfactory year, and by reducing its debt by $50,000 the contingent liability of the parent company has been reduced.

Hamilton Cotton Co. spins, weaves and manufactures a diversity of products, including elastic webbing, webbings for straps, yarn and twine, cordage cotton products, such as clothes lines, sash cords and cotton cloth such as overalls, cloth denims, etc. The company spins all its own yarn and has a surplus of 55 per cent which is sold. It also does all its own dyeing and bleaching.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$600,000	$600,000
Preferred (Par value $30.)	600,000	584,910

Funded Debt—
First mtge. 5½ per cent series "A" bonds, due 1948, $844,000.
Preference—Entitled to $2 per share per annum, payable Jan., April, July and Oct. 1. Initial dividend paid July 1, 1928, and regularly to and including Oct. 1, 1931; none since.
Common—None paid.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—A. V. Young, pres. and gen. mgr.; J. V. Young, vice-pres. and treas.; J. C. Burns, asst. treas.; J. Bowstead, sec.
Directors—A. V. Young, J. V. Young, W. S. Burrill, M. B. Holton, F. Allen, Hamilton; D. Stewart, H. R. Tudhope, Toronto.

Times Bond Interest—

	1933	1932	1931
Earned	1.25	0.02	1.06

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:

	1933	1932	1931
Pref.: Earn.†	$0.59	nil	$0.17
Paid	nil	nil	1.50
Common: Earn.†	nil	nil	nil

None paid.
†Before deduction of income tax.

STANFIELDS

Maritime Woollen Firm Holds Position in Trade

Stanfields Ltd., of Truro, N.S., one of the oldest and largest manufacturers of woollen underwear and other lines in the Dominion, was able to report earnings for 1933 on a slightly larger basis than in the preceding year.

While there is a fair-sized public investment interest in this enterprise, its control and policies have always been held by the Stanfield family. The direction given by the family has resulted in building up an organization with a Dominion-wide connection.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common (No par value.)	12,000 shs.	*10,000 shs.
Preferred 6% (Par $40.)	$400,000	*400,000

*All issued to shareholders in exchange for old common shares.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—Frank T. Stanfield, pres.; A. J. Campbell, sec.; E. H. Abbott, treas.
Directors—Frank T. Stanfield, chm.; C. E. Stanfield, A. J. Fraser, A. S. Black, A. J. Campbell, H. F. Bethel.

Dividend Record—
Preferred—Entitled to 6 per cent per annum, non-cumulative. None paid to date.
Common—None reported since 1929.

Earnings per Share and Div. Record—

	1932	1931
Earned	†$1.99	†$1.82
Paid	nil	nil

†On new 6 per cent non-cumulative preferred stock.

Five Years' Earnings:

Year	Earnings $	Dividends $	Surplus $
1927	$135,419	$40,000	$530,766
1928	166,199	40,000	641,965
1929	156,953	60,000	723,918
1931	*18,213	......	18,213
1932	*19,865	......	38,078

*New company. No report issued for 1930.

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	*Earnings $	Dividends $	Surplus $
1928	186,844	30,000	282,687
1929	137,451	39,360	317,013
1930	97,942	39,152	320,114
1931	54,797	29,268	293,056
1932	†904	......	242,818
1933	57,964	......	252,973

*After depreciation.
†Including $22,710 profit from purchase of company's bonds, less adjustments and after deduction of depreciation, $56,044.

Market Record—

	*1934 H	*1934 L	1933 H	1933 L	1932 H	1932 L
Pref.	21	14	15	4	10	6

*To July 12.

RAYON . . . CANADA'S GIANT NEW INDUSTRY

Rooted in CANADA'S SOIL... Serving CANADA'S PEOPLE

NEW methods, new inventions, **new industries,** have long been pointed to by economists as the "way out" of depression into normal business and prosperity.

Recent years have seen rayon take its place as a new and potent force in industry. The future of rayon and the effect of rayon on Canadian commercial life are of vital concern to Canada's business and Canada's people. Courtaulds (Canada) Limited represent a great and growing Canadian enterprise, making almost endless contributions to Canadian industry and commerce.

Lumber from Canadian forests provides the source of Courtaulds yarns. Canadian power, Canadian chemicals, Canadian machinery, Canadian labour, turn raw materials into strong and lustrous rayon yarns. These yarns in the hands of Canadian knitters, weavers and needle workers become attractive, serviceable and economical fabrics consumed by Canadians in every walk of life.

COURTAULDS CONTRIBUTION
To Canadian Industry

Floor area of Courtaulds plant approximately 650,000 square feet, including new unit.
Paid in salaries and wages in 1933 —$1,500,000.
Number of employees prior to operation of new unit 1450.
Over $100,000 was paid for electric power used during 1933.
Over 9000 individual electric motors now being utilized.
Purchases of Canadian raw materials in 1933 amounted to $850,000.

Courtaulds (CANADA) LIMITED

Plant and Head Office: CORNWALL, ONT. Sales Offices: 159 Bay Street, TORONTO. Trade Service Offices: University Tower, MONTREAL

ZIMMERKNIT LTD.

Substantial Progress Since 1931 Reorganization is Continued

Zimmerknit Co. has made substantial progress since it was reorganized in 1931. After providing for bond interest, depreciation and taxes, the company earned $14.30 per share on the 2,500 shares of preferred stock outstanding. Resumption of preferred dividends is being considered, it is understood. Trading profit in 1933 amounted to $148,528, as against $52,255 in 1932 and $2,675 in 1931.

The predecessor company, Zimmerknit Ltd., went into receivership in 1930 and was reorganized late in that year. At that time control was acquired by a group headed by J. Douglas Woods of the York Knitting Mills and Woods Underwear Co. The company's plant is located at Hamilton, Ont., and is chiefly engaged in the manufacture of knit goods. Two subsidiaries, Harvey Knitting Co. and Hosiers Ltd., have plants at Woodstock, Ont., the former manufacturing underwear and the latter hosiery.

The company has the exclusive rights to the manufacture of Annette Kellerman Coats brand of bathing suits.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	*100,000 shs.	†65,880 shs.
No par value.		
Preferred	$250,000	$250,000
Par $100.		

*25,000 shares reserved against option to purchase at $5 a share until July 31, 1935. Also, 8,495 shares were reserved (to Mar. 15, 1934) against warrants, issued to preferred shareholders of Zimmerknit, Ltd.

†37,125 shares deposited in voting trust for benefit of J. Douglas Woods and associates, who also own an additional 25,000 shares.

Funded Debt—
1st mtge. and coll. trust 6 per cent bonds, due 1951, outstanding $250,000.
2nd mtge. and coll. trust 6 per cent bonds, due 1961, outstanding $500,000.

Dividend Record—
Preferred: Entitled to 7 per cent per annum, cumulative from Feb. 1, 1934. None paid to date.
Officers—J. Douglas Woods, pres.; K. W. Harvey, vice-pres.; E. D. MacPhee, sec.-treas.
Directors—J. Douglas Woods, R. A. Daly and E. D. MacPhee, Toronto; K. W. Harvey, St. Clair Balfour, F. J. Maw and A. V. Young, Hamilton.

Times Bond Interest Earned:

	1933	1932	1931
1st mortgage:			
Before deprec.	9.90	3.48	1.95
After deprec.	6.02	...	...
2nd mortgage:			
Before deprec.	4.45	1.24	nil
After deprec.	2.51	...	...

Earnings per Share:

	1933	1932	1931
Pref.: Earned	$14.30	$2.30	nil
Paid	nil	nil	nil
Common: Earned†	0.28	nil	nil
None paid.			

†After deducting full year's preferred dividend requirements.

Market Record—

	*1934 H	*1934 L	1933 H	1933 L	1932 H	1932 L
Com.	6½	4	1½	1½	1	1
Pref.	60	50	..	..	..	..

*To July 9.

Silk Industry Expands

Between 1917 and 1932 the number of silk plants in Canada increased from nine to 24; capital from $2,223,164 to $28,021,412 and gross value of production from $2,372,001 to $19,864,843.

PENMANS

Increase of 5 Per Cent in Sales Reflected in Substantial Gain in Capital Stock Earnings — Prospects Favorable

Penmans Ltd. one of the important Canadian manufacturers of all kinds of woollens, cotton and knit goods, reports sales in 1933 amounting to $5,005,103, an increase of 5 per cent over the total reported in the previous twelve months. On this volume of business the company had a gross trading profit of $549,541 compared with $436,614 in 1932.

The marked improvement in the company's earning power over the past year is better illustrated by the net income available for dividends. After providing for bond interest, an increase of $40,000 in depreciation and writing off $22,030 for bad debts, the company had a net income of $277,511 or roughly $90,000 more than in the previous year.

Larger Earnings Noted

Earnings on the preference stock in 1933, amounted to $25.82 a share, and were the largest reported since 1929. A similar condition is noted in respect to the common stock, earnings on which totalled $3.30. Though the common dividend was not earned in 1930, 1931, or 1932, the strong financial position of the company permitted the continued payment of common dividends although the rate was reduced from $4 to $3 a share in February, 1932. Working capital position has been maintained in the past three years and current assets which include cash, investments and receivables, give the company a good liquid position.

Prospects for the company during the current year are regarded favorably. Public buying has been on a much broader scale, while the price of raw materials has shown consistent strength. The inventory position, consequently, is much healthier than it was a year ago. It would appear by the present trend that income in 1934 will show a further increase.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	75,000 shs.	64,518 shs.
No par value.		
Preferred	$1,500,000	$1,075,000
Shares $100 each.		

Funded Debt—
First mtge. bonds, 5½%, due 1951 ..... $1,832,500

Dividend Record—
Preferred—6 per cent cumulative, payable Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 1, paid regularly since 1907.
Common—$3 per share per annum, payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 15.
Rate reduced from $4 per annum with quarterly payment of 75 cents per share Feb. 15, 1932.
Officers—Sir Charles B. Gordon, chm. of board; R. B. Morrice, pres.; A. F. Baillie, vice-pres.; H. W. Lundy, gen. mgr.; C. B. Robinson, sec.-treas.
Directors—Sir Charles B. Gordon, R. B. Morrice, A. F. Baillie, J. N. Laing, H. B. MacDougall, J. P. Black, G. W. Grier, Montreal.

Times Bond Interest Earned—

	1933	1932	1931
Before deprec.	4.99	3.97	2.85
After deprec.	3.72	3.06	...

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record

	1933	1932	1931
Pref.: Earned	$25.82	$17.44	$13.49
Paid	6.00	6.00	6.00
Common: Earned	3.30	1.91	1.25
Paid	3.00	3.00	4.00

Eight Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings $	Dividends $	Surplus $
1926	695,537	279,560	1,434,595
1927	720,571	344,078	1,539,831
1928	785,919	322,572	1,684,222
1929	675,729	322,572	1,774,657
1930	332,977	322,572	1,641,347
1931	313,578	322,572	1,463,809
1932	*436,614	258,054	1,393,249
1933	*549,542	258,054	1,412,706

*After provision for federal income tax.

Market Record—

	*1934 H	*1934 L	1933 H	1933 L	1932 H	1932 L
Com.	62	47	47	20	35	20
Pref.	100	90	86	65	80	65

*To July 9.

DOM. WOOLLENS

Earnings May Cover Bond Interest This Year

Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd., had a net loss of $117,944 for the year ended June 30, 1933, after provision for bond interest which was not paid, as compared with a loss of $179,472 in the previous year. Though definite confirmation is lacking, it is believed that the company has since then been earning at a rate that may allow it to resume bond interest payments from Dec. 1, 1934.

As a result of capital adjustments the deficit of $924,294 shown in the annual statement of June 30, 1932, has been changed into a surplus of $627,520. Capital reorganization a year ago relieved the company of bond interest payments from December, 1932, to December, 1934.

The company was incorporated in 1928 to acquire and consolidate the business and assets of the Canadian Woollens Ltd., of Peterborough, and its subsidiaries Otonabee Mills Ltd., Milton Spinners Ltd., and the R. Forbes Co. of Hespeler, Ont., and its subsidiary Orillia Worsted Co.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	155,000 shs.	85,385 shs.
(No par value).		

Funded Debt—
First mortgage, 6 per cent, series A, due 1948, outstanding $2,117,000.

Dividend Record—
Common—None paid.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—A. O. Dawson, pres.; W. K. Trower, vice-pres.; Henry Barrett, man. dir.; F. C. Cockburn, sec.-treas.
Directors—A. O. Dawson, W. K. Trower, Wm. Hanson, Montreal; G. D. Perry, G. B. Woods, Henry Barrett, E. M. Saunders, Toronto; C. M. Heddle, Peterborough.

Times Bond Interest Earned:

	1933	1932	1931
Before deprec. and other interest	...	1.23	0.86

BELDING-CORTICELLI

Large Silk Producer Holds Own for Past Year

Business of Belding-Corticelli Ltd., manufacturers of silk threads, paralleled that of other textile operators in the first half of 1933, in that there was a heavy shrinkage in both volume and profits. A marked revival in trade conditions occurred during the last half of the year, resulting in the full year showing a net profit of $95,656 after providing for bond interest depreciation and advertising reserve. This was slightly less than that reported in the previous twelve months.

Operations of the company in the last five or six years have not been particularly favorable, though net profits have been sufficient to take care of the preferred dividend. A distribution of $7 a share was made on the common stock between 1928 and 1932, though income during that period was not sufficient to take care of the charge. In 1933 the management found it necessary to reduce the dividend on the common stock from $7 to $4, the latter rate being covered by a small margin in 1933.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref., 7% cum.	$1,650,000	$865,300
Com. stock	850,000	749,500
Par $100.		

Funded Debt—
First mortgage sinking fund 5 per cent bonds, due May 1, 1936; outstanding $101,812.

Dividend Record—
Preferred, 7 per cent payable Mar., June, Sept. and Dec. 15.
Common—4 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 1. Reduced from 7 per cent to 4 per cent May 1, 1933.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—A. O. Dawson, pres.; Wm. Hanson, vice-pres.; W. P. MacDougall, gen. mgr.; D. F. Pollock, sec.; J. P. Kennedy, treas.
Directors—A. O. Dawson, W. A. Black, Wm. Hanson, J. M. Mackie, R. C. Vaughan, W. P. MacDougall, Montreal.

Times Bond Interest Earned:

	1933	1932	1931
Before deprec.	7.47	8.26	7.23
After deprec.	3.72	4.29	3.40

Earnings per Share and Div. Record:

	1933	1932	1931
Pref.: Earned	$11.05	$12.02	$8.54
Paid	7.00	7.00	7.00
Com.: Earn.	4.68	5.79	1.79
Paid	4.00	7.00	7.00

Ten Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings $	Dividends $	Surplus $
1924	254,771	90,551	361,898
1925	345,853	98,046	358,065
1926	248,930	105,541	371,210
1927	275,341	105,541	402,071
1928	357,348	113,036	449,889
1929	392,925	113,036	510,536
1930	321,112	113,036	518,663
1931	267,342	113,036	479,541
1932	*305,363	113,036	470,487
1933	*276,335	90,551	475,592

*Includes interest on investments of $25,719 in 1933 and $17,236 in 1932.

Market Record—

	*1934 H	*1934 L	1933 H	1933 L	1932 H	1932 L
Com.	80	65	60	50	63	60
Pref.	102	97	90	85½	90	65

*To July 9.

BILTMORE HATS

Company's Earnings Mount in Depression — Initiates Common Dividend

Biltmore Hats which makes men's fur felt and velour hats at Guelph and maintains sample rooms at various points throughout Canada, had a slightly larger volume of business in the year ended November 30, 1933, than in the preceding year. The public buying had dropped to a very low ebb in the first half of the fiscal year and, therefore, this increase in the dollar volume for the whole year was regarded as encouraging. In the first half of 1934 earnings exceeded the same period of 1933 substantially. Canadian dividend was started.

In every year during the depression, the company made a net profit more than sufficient to pay preferred dividends and to provide for sinking fund redemption. The surplus has risen from $8,236 at the end of 1929 to $77,633 at the end of 1933 after providing for this sinking fund.

Working capital position has been improved materially in the last five years. There is no funded debt and no advances have been shown from bankers since 1930.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pref., cum., red.	$300,000	$244,000
Par $100.		
Com., n.p.v.	20,000 shs.	20,000 shs.

Dividend Record:
Preferred—7 per cent per annum, cumulative from Mar. 15, 1929, and payable Mar., June, Sept. and Dec. 15. Initial quarterly dividend paid June 15, 1929, and regularly since. Common—Initial dividend of 50 cents per share paid Jan. 15, 1934.
Officers—F. R. Ramsey, pres. and gen. mgr.; W. J. Tiller, vice-pres.; W. F. Franke, sec.-treas.
Directors—F. R. Ramsey, W. J. Tiller, W. F. Franke, Guelph, Ont.; A. G. A. Spence, Toronto.

Earnings per Share and Div. Record:

	1933	1932	1931
Pref.: Earned	$17.21	$15.87	$12.93
Paid	7.00	7.00	7.00
Com.: Earned‡	1.10	0.98	0.74
None paid.			

‡After provision for redemption of preferred stock.

Five Years' Earnings:

Year	Earnings $	Dividends $	Surplus $
1929	*26,740	15,750	8,236
1930	36,606	20,974	20,160
1931	40,278	20,414	35,266
1932	45,071	18,865	55,332
1933	48,180	17,517	77,633

*For 10 months.

Market Record—

	*1934 H	*1934 L	1933 H	1933 L	1932 H	1932 L
Com.	12	7½	9	3½	5	2
Pref.	93	85	76	62	63	50

*To July 12.

WOODS MFG.

Operating Results in Past Two Years Are More Encouraging

Substantial improvement has taken place in operations and earnings of the Woods Mfg. Co. During 1930 and 1931 the company experienced setbacks due to losses on raw material. In 1932 an improvement was noted and in that year the company was able to show net earnings of $123,699, as against a deficit in the previous year of $30,666. The improvement continued in 1933 when net earnings reached $170,617—the largest reported since 1929.

Since the end of last year operations of the company are reported as being on a better scale than for the corresponding period of 1933. This improvement is largely due to the increased mining activity, resulting in a better demand for sleeping bags, tents, outdoor clothing, etc., which make up the chief output of the company's plant.

Dividends Still in Arrears

The company, which is engaged in the manufacture of jute, and cotton products, had unfavorable experiences with the purchase of raw materials. The resulting losses caused the company to defer dividends on its preferred stock since the beginning of 1931. Last year the company was able to show a profit of $3.87 a share on the preferred. At the end of last month, this stock was in arrears of dividends to the extent of about 24½ per cent. So far the directors have given no indication of a resumption of dividends.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Com., n.p.v.	24,920 shs.	17,106 shs.
Preferred	2,481,800	1,528,300
Par $100.		

Funded Debt—

1st mtge., 6% bonds. ser. "A" due 1943	2,000,000	654,000

Dividend Record—
Preferred—Entitled to 7 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 1. Passed Apr. 1, 1931. None since.
Common—Last paid Sept., 1923.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—T. Mitchell, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; Harold Crabtree, vice-pres.; J. T. F. Keene, sec.-treas.; R. M. Stott, asst. gen. mgr. and asst. sec.-treas.
Directors—S. E. Woods, Ottawa; Glyn Osler, Toronto; Thomas Mitchell, J. W. Pyke, Harold Crabtree, W. A. Eder, Montreal; G. Sackville Browne, Westmount, Que.

Times Bond Interest Earned—

	1933	1932	1931
Before deprec.	4.32	2.93	...
After deprec.	2.76	2.14	...

Earnings per Share and Div. Record:

	1933	1932	1931
Pref.: Earned	$3.87	$3.06	...
Paid	...	...	...
Com.: Earned	...	...	...
None paid.			

Seven Years' Earnings:

Year	Earnings $	Dividends $	Surplus $
1927	229,678	106,981	225,967
1928	281,043	106,981	295,912
1929	222,266	106,981	314,173
1930	*69,208	106,981	71,859
1931	*30,666	....	200,591
1932	123,699	....	247,347
1933	170,617	....	306,554

*Loss.

Market Record—

	*1934 H	*1934 L	1933 H	1933 L	1932 H	1932 L
Com.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pref.	50	20	18	7	..	..

*To July 9.

CANADIAN T. S. R.

French Subsidiary Said to be Experiencing Improvement

Current operations of Canadian T. S. R. of Lyons are reported to be on a satisfactory basis. This company is engaged in the manufacture of pure silk goods and a few years back established a mill at Cap de la Madeleine. Since that time manufacturing facilities have been extended and the productive capacity of the plant increased by about 40 per cent over that originally installed.

No financial statement has ever been made public by the company. Unconfirmed reports are that earning power is limited, though the marked improvements which have taken place in the silk industry in the last year would seem to indicate that this company has shared in the improvement with a consequent betterment in earning power.

This company is a subsidiary of a large silk manufacturing organization in France, the T. S. R. of Lyons. A small block of its first mortgage bonds were sold in Canada.

BRANTFORD CORDAGE CO.

Canada's Leading Cordage Company Has Been Active During Depression, Although Prices Have Been Lowest in Its History

Brantford Cordage Co., which supplies about one quarter of the Canadian consumption of binder twine, operated continuously and at full capacity in the year ended August 31, 1933. Since then the company's operations have been affected somewhat by the fact that the crop was generally unsatisfactory in 1933 and the company's sales for that harvest were therefore not so large as had been expected. The company's inventory position therefore advanced from $242,024 as of August 31, 1932, to $558,691, August 31, 1933.

For a time it appeared as though the 1934 crop might be also a slim one. Welcome rains in recent weeks, however, increased the expectations for the 1934 crop. That is a situation which should reflect advantageously on business of the company. A tendency toward lower crops this summer elsewhere throughout the world tends to limit the market for binder twine manufacturers the world over and therefore makes competition keener.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	100,000 shs.	80,000 shs.
No par value.		
1st pref., cum.	$2,500,000	$1,502,375
2nd pref., cum.	850,000	850,000
Par $25.		

Funded Debt—
None.

Dividend Record—
1st preferred—$2 per annum, payable quarterly, Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 15. Initial dividend paid July, 1925, and regularly since.
2nd preferred—$1.75 per annum, cumulative, from April 15, 1925. Initial dividend of $1.75 per share paid Nov. 25, 1930. None since.
Common—None paid.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—W. M. Messecar, pres. and gen. mgr.; Thomas Neilson, W. C. Wells, vice-presidents; W. C. Wells, sec.-treas.
Directors—W. M. Messecar, W. C. Wells, B. E. James, Brantford, Ont.; Glyn Osler, A. E. Ames, Toronto; Thomas Neilson, Stratford.

Earnings per Share and Div. Record—

	1933	1932	1931
1st pref.: Earn.	$1.57	$1.11	$0.14
Paid	2.00	2.00	2.00
2nd pref.: Earn.	...	...	...
Paid	...	...	...
Common: None paid.			

Seven Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings $	Dividends $	Surplus $
1927	*147,994	154,628	628,309
1928	142,116	152,038	627,276
1929	416,333	147,887	903,550
1930	348,876	141,201	1,109,629
1931	20,995	197,796	956,645
1932	79,588	134,836	909,714
1933	101,320	124,657	907,065

*Loss.

Market Record—

	*1934 H	*1934 L	1933 H	1933 L	1932 H	1932 L
1st pf.	25½	22	23	18½	20	17

*July 12.

MONARCH KNIT

Improving Business Permits Start on Paying Preferred Arrears

Monarch Knitting Company, which is a large manufacturer of heavy and fancy knitted goods, lingerie and hosiery in its factories at Dunnville, St. Thomas and St. Catharines, has improved its business materially in 1934. This is made evident by the fact that it has been able to pay $3 a share on dividend arrears on the $770,000 seven per cent preferred stock. In addition to this the board placed the stock on a dividend basis of $4 a share and two quarterly dividends have already been paid on that basis.

No dividends at all were paid on the preferred stock in 1931, 1932, and 1933. At the end of 1933, arrears were 50 1/6 per cent. The stock has risen to 70 in view of the fact that one payment has been made on arrears. There is also hope that a continuation of present good dividends may permit increase of over the present basis of $4 a share.

Such increase seems likely as the company earned $9.30 a share in 1933 and the balance sheet for that year showed the working capital to be strong. There still remained, however, at the commencement of this year a secured bank loan of $143,401 to pay. Bank loans since then have been further decreased it is understood, and the situation is stronger than it has been for years. The position of preferred stock and arrears therefore looks well.

Nothing has yet been paid on the common.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$1,275,000	$1,275,000
Pref. 7% cum.	750,000	750,000
Shares $100 each.		

Funded Debt—
None.

Dividend Record—
Preferred: entitled to 7% cumulative, payable Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 1; paid regularly 1912 to Nov., 1924; 1 month's payment (7/12%) made in 1925; none thereafter to May, 1929; paid regularly to Nov., 1930; none thereafter to Feb. 20, 1934, when $3.00 paid; $1.00 each paid on arrears April 2 and July 3, 1934. Management hopes to maintain rate of $4.00 per annum payable quarterly.
Common—None since 1921.
Officers—J. A. Burns, pres.; T. A. Russell, vice-pres.; W. J. Appleyard, sec.
Directors—J. A. Burns, Dunnville, Ont.; T. A. Russell, A. E. Ames, F. H. Deacon, G. C. Biddle, Toronto.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record

	1933	1932	1931
Pref.: Earned	$9.30	$1.62	$2.12
Paid	...	...	...
Common: Earned	*1.35	...	...
None paid.			

*After deduction of full year's preferred dividend but disregarding arrears.

Seven Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings $	Dividends $	Surplus $
1927	*78,046	....	456,953
1928	*123,140	....	570,274
1929	147,642	39,375	645,426
1930	†59,613	52,500	498,313
1931	52,511	....	514,196
1932	47,165	....	526,361
1933	114,860	....	594,248

† Loss.
*After all charges and provisions for depreciation.

Market Record—

	*1934 H	*1934 L	1933 H	1933 L	1932 H	1932 L
Com.	8	5½	3	3	..	..
Pref.	71	45	50	20	30	20

*To July 9.

CELTIC KNITTING

Management Reports Betterment in Past Year

Celtic Knitting Co., Montreal, manufacturers of various types of hosiery, has been slowly improving its position. During the first half of last year, conditions experienced by the company were probably the most difficult in its history. From last June, however, there has been a marked improvement in business and the volume of sales handled by the company has been on a much more encouraging scale.

Last year the company reported net earnings of $6,761, or approximately the same as in 1932. In the two previous years operating deficits were recorded. Net profits in 1933, after providing for depreciation and reserve for bad debts, amounted to $3,261, as against $3,215 in 1932. The financial position at the end of last year did not show any material change, except for inventories which were larger due to the increased volume of business experienced by the company in the last half of the year.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	30,000 shs.	27,000 shs.
No par value.		

Funded Debt—
None.

Dividend Record—
Initial dividend of 15c. per share paid Sept. 1, 1929; none since.
Officers—E. P. Gordon, pres.; A. C. Howatson, vice-pres. and man. dir.; E. D. Gordon, sec.-treas.
Directors—E. P. Gordon, A. C. Howatson, E. D. Gordon, W. F. Graw, H. B. Robinson, Montreal.

Earnings per Share—

	1933	1932	1931
Common: Earned	$0.12	$0.12	....

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings $	Dividends $	Surplus $
1928	11,651	4,370	17,288
1929	9,441	4,050	26,533
1930	†28,831	....	5,702
1931	†7,895	....	†2,193
1932	*4,577	....	1,022
1933	*6,761	....	4,283

†Loss or deficit.
*After charges of $4,077 for machine parts, etc., and $2,000 for depreciation.

CAN. CONS. FELT

Sales Increase But Expenses Cut Down Operating Profit

Net sales of Canadian Consolidated Felt Co., controlled by Dominion Rubber Co., amounted to $796,591 in 1933. This represents an increase over the $784,113 reported in the previous year.

While the volume of business handled by the company was appreciably higher in 1933 than was the case in 1932, the increase in expenses resulted in an operating loss of $3,652 last year, compared with an operating profit of $33,886 in 1932. After providing for bond interest, depreciation, etc., there was a net loss last year of $60,142, or more than double that reported in the preceding twelve months period.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Preferred	500,000	500,000
(Par $100).		

51 per cent of the common stock is owned by the Dominion Rubber Co.

Funded Debt—
First mortgage, 6 per cent, due 1940, outstanding $185,000.

Dividend Record—
Preferred—7 per cent per annum, cumulative, payable Jan., Apr., July and Oct. 1. Paid regularly from incorporation to July, 1914; none thereafter until March 30, 1929, when 2½ per cent interim dividend was paid. Similar payments were made June 30, Sept. 30, and Dec. 30, 1929; April 2 and June 30, 1930. As at Dec. 31, 1933, dividends were in arrears to the extent of 121.50 per cent.
Common—No dividends paid.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—W. A. Eden, pres.; G. W. Charles, vice-pres.; J. G. Barrow, vice-pres. and gen. mgr; H. P. Nellis, sec.; A. Whitehouse, treas.
Directors—W. A. Eden, G. W. Charles, H. R. Nixon, A. Whitehouse, all of Montreal; F. Bauslaugh, Brantford; J. G. Barrow, Kitchener.

Times Bond Interest	1933	1932	1931
Earned:‡	nil	0.1	nil

‡After deducting interest in excess of bond interest, and provision for bad debts in all years, and depreciation also in 1931 and 1932.

Seven Years' Earnings:

Year	Earnings $	Dividends $	Surplus $
1927	56,764	......	318,394
1928	97,231	......	389,306
1929	73,979	50,000	391,013
1930	38,897	25,000	389,888
1931	4,933	......	349,386
1932	33,887	......	324,080
1933	*3,652	......	263,937

*Loss.

CAN. CONVERTERS

Changes in Sales Policy Expected to Affect Returns in 1934

Important changes have been made in the sales policy of Canadian Converters Ltd., according to announcement made by the president at the annual meeting of the shareholders held last month. Details were given of a campaign which the company is using in the merchandising of its products. Owing to the rise in the price of cotton which must be passed on to the ultimate consumer, the president stated it was possible sales might show a smaller volume during this period of readjustment. Confirmation of this view is seen in the fact that during last May sales showed a slight decrease for this time of the year.

Operations of the company are confined to the converting of textiles into shirts, collars, overalls, underwear, etc.

Between 1930 and 1933 earnings of the company were not sufficient to cover dividend payment on the common stock, even though the distribution was reduced from $7, to $2, a share. In previous years, however, the company had built up strong reserves so that it was able to maintain dividends even though on a declining scale.

Last year conditions took a turn for the better, the company reporting gross income of $60,085 compared with $13,056 in the previous year. After providing for depreciation, income tax and bad debts, net profits of $37,985 were equivalent to $2.19 a share on the common stock. This was sufficient to cover the dividend rate of $2 a share.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$3,000,000	$1,733,500
Par value $100.		

Funded Debt—
None.

Dividend Record—
Common—$2 per annum, payable Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 15. Rate reduced from $4 to $2 with payment of 50 cents Feb. 15, 1932.
Officers—J. H. Roy, pres. and gen. mgr.; J. M. Mackie, vice-pres.; T. M. Barrington, sec.-treas.
Directors—J. N. Laing, J. H. Roy, T. J. Rodger, D. Paterson, R. C. McMichael, J. M. Mackie, T. R. Rennie, all of Montreal.

Earnings per Share and Div. Record— Years Ended April 30

	1934	1933	1932
Earned	$2.19	$0.35	$1.05
Paid	2.00	2.00	3.00

Seven Years' Earnings— Years Ended April 30

Year	Earnings $	Dividends $	Surplus $
1928	163,624	121,345	669,297
1929	166,268	121,345	673,220
1930	104,788	121,345	639,163
1931	56,291	86,675	597,279
1932	29,660	52,004	563,434
1933	13,057	34,669	534,821
1934	60,085	34,670	538,136

Market Record—

	*1934 H	*1934 L	1933 H	1933 L	1932 H	1932 L
Com.	45	30	35	8	20	16½

*To July 9.

MERCURY MILLS

Company Made Headway in 1933 Against Low Prices and Competition

Mercury Mills, Ltd., makers of wool, cashmere and silk hosiery and underwear and other knitted goods from the raw materials to the finished product, had an operating profit in 1933 for the first time since 1930. After depreciation of $91,500 and bond interest of $73,425, there was a loss of $66,456 but this was less than in any year since 1929.

In spite of reduction in capital in 1932, these losses have resulted in an accumulated deficit of $126,684. Operations in the early months of 1933 were greatly depressed and it is possible that 1934 may give, therefore, a much better account of itself.

Capitalization—

	Authorized	Issued
Common	45,000 shs.	45,000 shs.
No par value.		
Preferred	$2,000,000	$1,000,000
Par $100.		

Funded Debt—
First mortgage 5½ per cent bonds Series "A" due 1953, outstanding $1,335,000.

Dividend Record—
Preferred—Entitled to 6 per cent per annum, cumulative, payable quarterly, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 1. Dividend due Feb. 1, 1931, passed; none since.
Common—None paid.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—H. G. Smith, chm. of board; R. H. Hommel, pres.; J. McHardy, sec.-treas.
Directors—H. G. Smith, W. G. Evel, Hamilton, Ont.; J. H. Gundy, R. H. Hommel, A. D. Cobban, Toronto; G. A. Dobbie, Galt, Ont.; C. G. Cockshutt, Brantford, Ont.

Times Bond Interest Earned:

	1933	1932	1931
Before deprec.	1.34	...	...
After deprec.	0.10	...	...

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings $	Dividends $	Surplus $
1928	394,508	61,000	426,191
1929	294,548	61,861	[illegible]
1930	*125,533	62,052	274,211
1931	*133,903	......	[illegible]
1932	*39,157	......	[illegible]
1933	*66,469	......	†126,684

*Loss. †Deficit.

Production is Maintained

The index of the physical volume of production of textiles and textile products shows an increase of 16.0 per cent since 1923.

MERCURY MILLS
Limited
Manufacturers of
Mercury Brand
Fine Silk and Woollen Hosiery and Underwear for Men, Women and Children
Canadian Manufacturers of
Van Raalte Hosiery
Van Raalte Lingerie
Dr. Denton's Sleeping Garments for Children
Associate Company
Maitland Spinning Mills, Listowel
HEAD OFFICE - HAMILTON, Ontario
Sales Offices in principal cities.

WINDSOR WEAR
For Men
EVANGELINE SILK-TEX
For Women
The Aristocrats of Under Garments
Windsor Wear FOR MEN
FOR WOMEN Evangeline BRAND
Made by
Nova Scotia Textiles Limited
WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA

An Outstanding Canadian Industry

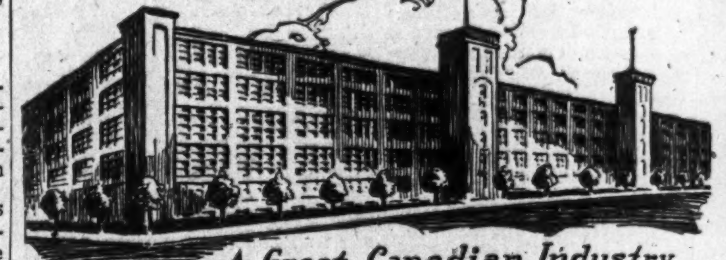
From a modest beginning in 1908, The Wabasso Cotton Company Limited has developed until it is today one of Canada's outstanding textile organizations.

The great modern factory houses the newest mechanical equipment for the production of fine cottons and associated lines and employs over 2,400 skilled workers.

For over 25 years Wabasso has held to the policy of quality first; with the gratifying result that the name Wabasso is a household word throughout Canada and stands for the finest cottons that can be made.

Manufacturers of
Sheets · Slips · Sheetings · Pillow Cottons · Printed Cottons · Broadcloths

The Wabasso Cotton Co., Ltd.
THREE RIVERS, QUE.



A Great Canadian Industry

ONTARIO SILKNIT LIMITED
590 King Street West
Toronto, Ont.
—Manufacturers of—
"May Belle" Lingerie shown in a variety of Novelties and Staple Garments.
"Dunning Line" an ultra-quality line for the exclusive trade.
Men's Rayon Undergarments and Polo Shirts — for men who appreciate superior comfort.
"Lombardi Fancy Wool Patterns" — Manufactured under exclusive rights for Canada.
Plain Wool Jersey Cloth at popular prices.
Our extensive plant equipment of modern knitting machinery, with consequent large production, enables us to supply Knitted Rayon Fabrics at exceptionally attractive prices. Goods are dyed in our own plant, under the supervision of specialists.
May Belle Lingerie
ONTARIO SILKNIT LIMITED
Largest Manufacturers of Rayon Fabrics and Garments in the British Empire

BRUCK SILK

Business Volume and Profits Move Up Sharply

Bruck Silk Mills, manufacturers of real and artificial silks, have experienced a substantial improvement in earning power over the past twelve months. This improvement has been so marked that the company has placed its common stock on a regular dividend basis of 25 cents a share quarterly, while additional capital has been secured through the issuance of an additional 50,000 shares of common stock.

Current earning power of the company is understood to be on a substantially greater scale than that reported in 1932-33.

For the first four months of the current fiscal year ended February 28 last, net earnings, after all charges, are reported to have amounted to $81,000. This compares with an income of $10,000 on the same basis for the corresponding period of the previous year. Net income last March is understood to have totalled $30,000, making a total of $111,000 for the first five months, a period which is relatively quiet for the silk companies.

From orders on hand and prospects for the balance of the current fiscal year, it would appear that Bruck Silk will be able to show a further increase in net profits this year. The Cowansville plant is reported to be operating at capacity, a scale which it will be able to maintain for several months to come.

Capitalization— Authorized Issued
Common .... 125,000 shs. 125,000 shs.
No par value.

Funded Debt—
First mortgage 6; per cent bonds due 1945, $463,600.

Dividend Record—
Common—Present rate $1.00 per share per annum, payable quarterly. Payments resumed Jan. 15, 1934, when 25 cents per share paid; had been deferred since May 15, 1930. 25c paid each quarter from Feb. 15, 1929 to May 15, 1930.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—I. I. Bruck, pres. and treas.; F. G. Bush, sec.; W. P. Creagh, asst. sec.
Directors—I. I. Bruck, M. L. Williams, T. G. Potter, Lt.-Col. C. N. Monsarrat, D. W. Partridge, W. R. Holt, Montreal; Leopold S. Lee, Cowansville; W. M. Chadbourne, New York; A. B. Phillips, London, Eng.

Times Mortgage and/or Bond Interest Earned—

	1933	1932	1931
Before deprec.	9.27	4.21	3.35
After deprec.	6.80	2.00	1.31

Earnings per Share and Div. Record—

	1933	1932	1931
Common: Earn.	$1.56	$0.28	$0.08
Paid	nil	nil	nil

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings $	Dividends $	Surplus $
1928	246,241	......	279,418
1929	395,260	75,000	484,418
1930	62,743	75,000	375,560
1931	111,036	......	387,927
1932	135,078	......	411,970
1933	287,621	......	552,375

Market Record—

	*1934 H	L	1933 H	L	1932 H	L
Com.	22	15½	24	3	6½	2

*To July 9.

WOOL GROWERS

Canadian Co-operative is Handling Big Bulk of Clip

Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers was formed in 1917 by a group of sheep raisers, and ownership of the company is held by the growers themselves. Wool is collected at the main warehouse of the company at Weston, Ont., and other storehouses throughout Canada where it is graded and prepared for shipment. In 1932 the company handled more than 35 per cent of the total Canadian commercial clip of wool and about 50 per cent in 1933. Revenue of the company last year was benefitted materially by the improvement in the rate of sterling and the sharp rise in prices.

It is understood that shipments of wool so far in 1934 have been satisfactory with a volume equivalent to the average of the last few years, indicated.

Capitalization— Authorized Outstanding
Stock $200,000 $115,110
(Par value $10).
No member is allowed to hold more than 50 shares of stock.

Dividend Record—
Dividends—Payment made annually following annual meeting; 6% paid April 2, 1934, for 1934 fiscal year; 5% for 1933; 6% for 1932; 7% for 1931 and 1930; 8% for 1929.

Funded Debt—
None.

Officers—Col. R. McEwen, pres.; Chris. Jensen, 1st vice-pres.; S. A. Logan, 2nd vice-pres.; G. E. O'Brien, gen. mgr. and treas.; W. H. J. Tisdale, asst. gen. mgr.; G. O'Neil, sec.; B. G. Hollingdrake, wool supt.; W. W. Thomson, mgr. Man. and Sask. branch; L. V. Parent, mgr. Quebec branch; W. S. Benson, western agent.

Directors—*Col. R. McEwen, *W. A. Dryden, *G. L. Telfer, Ontario; *Chris. Jensen, John Wilson, Jr., Alberta; *S. A. Logan, Nova Scotia; J. A. McClary, *Geo. Bouchard, Quebec; *I. J. Rushton, Wm. Kerr, Sask.; *G. Gordon, J. R. Hume, Manitoba; Geo. C. Hay, B.C.; Stanley Wood, New Brunswick; Wm. MacGregor, P.E.I.
*Executive committee.

Earnings per Share and Div. Record:

Yrs. end. Feb. 28—	1934	1933	1932
Earned	$3.84	$0.51	$0.67
Paid	0.60	0.50	0.60

$1,000,000,000 of Textiles Imported in Past Seven Years

Ottawa Collects $177,000,000 in Duties Since 1927

Believe it or not, Canada imported approximately $1,000,000,000 of textile products between 1927 and 1933. At the same time the coffers of the Dominion Government were enriched to the extent of $177,000,000, representing the duty collected on nearly $657,000,000 worth of dutiable goods.

It is an appreciation of these figures that makes for a realization of the tremendous importance of the textile industries in the economic life of the country. Though textile operations are largely concentrated in the more thickly populated centres, the various divisions of the industry are to be found in all provinces, contributing no small share to the local welfare of practically every community in the Dominion.

An examination of the accompanying table shows that during the seven-year period Canada purchased abroad about $1,000,000,000 of textile products, of which around $675,000,000 was dutiable. On the latter amount the Dominion Government collected approximately $175,000,000 in the form of duties, an average per year of about $25,000,000.

It is interesting and significant to note that the average rate of duty paid during this period advanced from a low of 23.8 per cent in 1927 to a high of 36.0 per cent. in 1932 and back to 33.7 per cent in 1933. Thus for the last year under review, 1933, one-third of the value of dutiable imports went to the Federal treasury.

	ALL IMPORTS				IMPORTS UNDER — General Tariff			Preferential Tariff			Treaty Tariffs		
Fiscal Year March 31	Total Imports	Dutiable Imports	Duty Collected	Average Rate of Duty p.c.	Imports under General Tariff	Duty Collected	Average Rate of Duty p.c.	Imports under Preferential Tariff	Duty Collected	Average Rate of Duty p.c.	Imports under Treaty Rates	Duty Collected	Average Rate of Duty p.c.
1927	$183,583,931	$127,110,568	$30,2[illegible]21	23.8	$32,433,215	$ 9,704,988	29.9	$65,170,065	$12,614,482	19.4	$29,507,288	$7,916,650	26.8
1928	186,993,814	127,165,263	30,35[illegible]20	23.9	35,411,626	10,494,006	29.6	62,301,895	11,951,469	19.2	29,451,742	7,907,245	26.8
1929	206,439,173	130,364,826	31,989,316	24.5	41,962,314	12,563,061	30.0	60,136,365	12,037,521	20.2	28,266,147	7,388,734	26.1
1930	185,241,252	121,103,721	30,236,519	25.0	42,086,798	12,776,569	30.4	53,178,922	10,636,979	20.0	25,838,001	6,822,971	26.4
1931	130,717,022	87,763,168	24,401,312	27.8	29,476,995	9,971,802	33.8	38,960,798	8,787,681	22.6	19,325,375	5,641,828	29.2
1932	83,879,362	52,367,785	18,827,498	36.0	16,853,118	6,869,838	40.8	23,927,241	7,437,133	31.1	11,587,426	4,520,528	39.0
1933	61,214,824	33,039,457	11,133,652	33.7	9,995,599	3,995,935	40.0	18,441,933	5,480,111	29.7	4,601,925	1,657,606	36.0

ONTARIO SILKNIT

Foreign Business Improving But Domestic Sales Still Lag

During 1933 Ontario Silknit, Ltd., which manufactures rayon lingerie, dresses and other products for markets in Canada, Australia and the British Isles, acquired the assets and liabilities of Ontario Silknit (England) Ltd. and Aberley Knitting Mills, Ltd. Taking in the operations of these companies for part of 1933, the company's profits before depreciation and income tax were $173,189 compared with $158,270 in 1932.

Because of the improvement in Australian exchange, the company was able to reduce the large exchange reserve formerly held and added that to surplus to the extent of $68,581. This brought the surplus to $91,440.

The Canadian business showed a net profit in 1933. The Australian business in the early part of the year was depressed and profits were somewhat reduced. A small profit was made by the English company.

Foreign business in 1934 to date has been much better than in the same period of 1933. Canadian business has not yet recovered to the extent hoped for but it is possible that the question of a dividend on the first preferred may be considered by the board before the end of 1934.

Capitalization— Authorized Outstanding
Common .... 100,000 shs. 40,085 shs.
No par value.
Pref., 7% $1,500,000 $1,000,000
Par $100.

Funded Debt—
None.

Dividend Record—
Preference—Entitled to 7 per cent cumulative, per annum, payable quarterly, March, June, Sept. and Dec. 15. Initial dividend of $1.75 paid Sept. 15, 1928, and regularly thereafter to Dec. 15, 1931, when deferred; none since.
Common—None paid to date.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—M. H. Epstein, pres.; W. B. Milner, vice-pres.; A. R. Greene, sec.; H. Greisman, treas.
Directors—M. H. Epstein, H. Greisman, A. R. Greene, W. B. Milner, C. H. Burgess, all of Toronto.

Earnings per Share and Div. Record—

	1933	1932	1931
Pref.: Earned	$4.17	§$1.51	§$4.39
Paid	nil	nil	5.25
Com.: Earned†	nil	nil	nil
Earned‡	nil	nil	nil
Paid	nil	nil	nil

†Based on preference dividends paid.
‡After allowing full year's dividends on preference shares outstanding as at Dec. 31.
§After writing down net current assets of foreign subsidiaries to basis of current rate of exchange.

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings $	Dividends $	Surplus $
1928	229,409	29,750	136,709
1929	311,359	59,920	288,206
1930	116,118	70,000	112,213
1931	170,419	52,500	53,647
1932	158,270	......	58,934
1933	173,189	......	150,374

Market Record—

	*1934 H	L	1933 H	L	1932 H	L
Com.	7	5	9	4	..	..
Pref.	45	31	45	28	..	..

*To July 9.

CANADIAN CELANESE

Tariff Matters and Preferred Dividend Arrears Occupy Attention of Management — Earnings Continue to Increase

Affairs of Canadian Celanese Ltd. came in for considerable public attention over the past twelve months. Plant operations continued at capacity; earnings increased substantially; a plan to wipe out arrears of dividends on the preferred stock was withdrawn by the directors; while the company's policy respecting the sale of yarns resulted in a lessening of protection afforded by the tariff.

Demand for Celanese materials has shown little abatement. In 1933 the company reported the largest net profits since manufacturing began about the middle of 1927. Net profits totalled $1,857,668, or about $500,000 greater than in the previous year. After providing for all senior charges, revenue available for distribution on the preferred stock was equivalent to $14.01 a share, more than $6 greater than in the previous year.

Cleaning Up Arrears

Directors of the company have continued their policy of reducing the arrears of dividends on the preferred stock. At the end of 1933 these arrears amounted to $26.25 a share. Last September the company submitted an offer to the preferred shareholders to settle the arrears of dividends by the issuance of one half share of common stock and $1.62 in cash for each preferred share held. At the time of offer, arrears of dividends amounted to $27.75 a share. Due to opposition to the plan, the proposal was withdrawn the following month. Since that time the company has continued to pay the regular dividend and has reduced the arrears on the preferred to $24.75 a share.

Operations of the company during the current year continue to be carried on at a high level and according to G. H. Whigham, chairman of the board, net earnings during the first quarter of this year showed an improvement of 45 per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

Capitalization— Authorized Outstanding
Common .... 300,000 shs. 250,409 shs.
No par value.
Preferred $15,000,000 $9,000,000
7% cum., par $100.

Funded Debt—
None.

Dividend Record—
Preferred—7 per cent cumulative, participating, payable quarterly Mar., June, Sept. and Dec. 30.
A dividend of 3½ per cent was paid Dec. 31, 1930. This was the first payment made on the stock. Semi-annual payments of 3½ per cent were continued until quarterly payments were instituted Sept. 30, 1931. Paid regularly since.
Extra dividend as follows: 1 per cent each Dec. 31, 1932, and June 30, 1933; 1½ per cent Dec. 30, 1933; 75c Mar. 31, 1934; 75c June 30, 1934.
Common—None paid.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—G. H. Whigham, chairman; Dr. Camille Dreyfus, pres.; W. McC. Cameron, vice-pres.; Lee Cadien, sec.-treas.; H. Blancke, asst. sec. and asst. treas.; C. W. Palmer, vice-pres. in charge of sales.
Directors—G. H. Whigham, Dr. Camille Dreyfus, W. McC. Cameron, Lee Cadien, New York; Brig.-Gen. Sir Wm. Alexander, Dr. Henri Dreyfus, London, Eng.; C. L. Auger, Patterson, N.J.; P. A. Thomson, A. Schwartz, Montreal.
Finance and Executive Committee—P. A. Thomson (chairman), G. H. Whigham, Dr. Camille Dreyfus, W. McC. Cameron.

Earnings per Share and Div. Record—

	1933	1932	1931
Pref.: Earned*	$14.01	$7.98	$8.95
Paid	7+2.50‡	7+$1‡	7.00
Com.: Earned†	2.52	0.35	0.70

None paid.
*Before making provision for arrears in preferred dividends.
†Before making provision for arrears in preferred dividends, but after deduction of full year's dividends on preferred stock, namely $630,000.
‡On arrears.

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings $	Dividends $	Surplus $
1928	180,409	......	851,649
1929	527,519	......	1,216,966
1930	1,254,530	315,000	1,713,479
1931	1,260,449	630,000	1,730,478
1932	1,301,191	720,000	1,723,450
1933	1,857,666	855,000	1,628,176

Market Record—

	*1934 H	L	1933 H	L	1932 H	L
Com.	22½	16	28½	6½	12½	3½
Pref.	120	104	112	70	84½	42

*To July 9.

TIP TOP TAILORS

Substantial Increases Shown in Made-to-Measure Suit Sales

The business of Tip Top Tailors in 1933, both in unit and dollar value, showed a substantial increase over 1932. The improvement is much greater in 1934. Actual profit in 1933 was $220,423 before depreciation as compared with $33,268 in the preceding year.

The company is still paying dividends on the preferred stock at the annual rate of $7 a share but it is still in arrears the $1.75 a share omitted on April 1, 1933.

Tip Top Tailors sells its made-to-measure suits at a fixed price through 52 stores and more than 3,300 agencies all over Canada. Prices were reduced in 1932.

The company has a strong working capital position. It had a banking loan overdraft at the end of 1933 of $392,596, the first shown since the end of 1929. It has no funded debt and only $7,000 in mortgages.

Capitalization— Authorized Outstanding
Common .... 147,500 shs. 120,000 shs.
No par value.
Preferred 7% $1,500,000 $1,334,100
Par $100.

Funded Debt—
None.

Dividend Record—
Preferred—7% per annum, payable quarterly 1st Jan., Apr., July and Oct. Initial dividend paid July 1, 1928, and regularly to and including Jan. 1, 1933. Payment due Apr. 1, 1933, passed. Payments resumed July 1, 1933, and paid regularly since.
Common—None paid.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—D. Dunkelman, pres.; Rose Dunkelman, sec.; H. P. Mackechnie, treas. and gen. mgr.
Directors—D. Dunkelman, Rose Dunkelman, H. P. Mackechnie, J. B. Dunkelman, R. A. Daly, Jos. Dunkelman, Toronto; A. Miller, Kitchener.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record—Years Ended

	Dec. 30 1933	Dec. 31 1932	Jan. 2 1931
Pref.: Earned	$6.24	nil	$7.91
Paid	5.25	$7.00	7.00
Common: Earned	*nil	nil	0.09

None paid.
*After deducting a full year's dividend on the preferred.

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings $	Dividends $	Surplus $
1928	718,981	76,650	534,560
1929	692,983	101,097	1,025,557
1930	337,480	96,481	1,115,572
1931	229,748	94,637	1,062,242
1932	33,268	93,510	905,652
1933	†220,423	70,040	918,803

†Consolidated statement of Tip Top Tailors and subsidiary companies.

Market Record—

	*1934 H	L	1933 H	L	1932 H	L
Com.	13½	6½	12	1	7	3
Pref.	80½	63½	78	35	67	40

*To July 12.

COSMOS IMPERIAL

Company Made Good Recovery in 1933 — Has Improvement Programme

Sales in 1933 for Cosmos Imperial Mills, Ltd., which makes the heavier grades of cotton duck for sails, mechanical belting and hose, railway car roofing, binder canvasses, tarpaulins, tents, awnings, filters and cotton dryer felts, were 25 per cent higher than in 1932. This was largely due to higher cotton values but the company nevertheless entered 1934 with far more orders on the books than it had at the outset of 1933.

Net profits in 1933 were $102,026 as compared with $49,142 in 1932 and $83,039 in 1931. In the report of directors to shareholders in the spring of 1934, it was stated that the board felt that a reasonable programme of rehabilitation was necessary and should be given effect over a period of three years.

At the end of 1933, preferred dividends in arrears were $2.62½ a share.

The company improved its position in 1933 by disposing of a secured bank loan of $110,000 which had been made the preceding year in the United States. That was the first bank loan made in many years.

Capitalization— Authorized Outstanding
Common .... 50,000 shs. 50,000 shs.
No par value.
Preferred $1,500,000 $1,354,300
Par $100.

Funded Debt—
1st mtge. 6½% bonds, due 1944 ..... 1,000,000 799,600

Dividend Record—
Preferred—3½ per cent per annum, payable Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 15. Initial payment at present rate made Aug. 15, 1932; former rate was 7 per cent per annum. On arrears $3.50 paid Feb. 15, 1934; 87½c. paid May 15, 1934. Arrears amount to $2.62½ per share.
Common—None paid.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—S. H. Greene, pres.; A. V. Young, vice-pres.; W. S. Burrill, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; E. W. B. Moody, sec. and treas.
Directors—S. H. Greene, Boston, Mass.; A. V. Young, W. S. Burrill, Hamilton; J. J. McGill, Montreal; J. E. Rousmaniere, New York; G. H. Allen, Yarmouth, N.S.; H. R. Tudhope, Toronto.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record—

	1933	1932	1931
Pref.: Earned	$7.53	$3.63	$5.98
Paid	3.50	5.25	7.00
Com.: Earned	*0.14	nil	nil

None paid.
*After deducting full year's preferred dividends but not taking arrears into consideration.

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings $	Dividends $	Surplus $
1927	180,586	104,559	134,078
1928	244,977	104,084	254,811
1929	235,466	102,898	381,579
1930	135,808	101,390	409,997
1931	94,195	98,719	317,452
1932	51,442	65,695	349,732
1933	116,026	47,390	404,368

Market Record—

	*1934 H	L	1933 H	L	1932 H	L
Com.	11½	7½	10	2	5½	2
Pref.	93	80	80	39	68	40

*To July 9.

Textile Industries Rank High in Economic Life

Textile industries occupy a far more important place in the industrial life of Canada than is generally realized. Owing to the smallness of many plants and the variety of activities, the fact is not often appreciated that the textile industries provide employment for more than 11½ per cent of the salary workers in the Dominion and over 22 per cent of the workers on wages.

The relation of the textile industries to manufacturing in Canada is set forth in the following compilation. The figures represent the percentage contributed by the textile industries to manufacturing as a whole:

	%
Number of plants	8.16
Capital invested	6.78
Employees on salaries	11.10
Salaries paid	11.51
Employees on wages	22.87
Wages paid	18.72
Power units	17.26
Power units capacity h.p.	1.78
Cost of materials used	13.34
Gross value of production	12.91
Value added by manufacture	12.39

SUPERSILK HOSIERY

Competitive Conditions Still Obtain — Has Improved Asset Position

Sales and net profits of Supersilk Hosiery Mills, Ltd., in 1933 were slightly higher than in 1932. In the first six months of 1934 there was a very considerable improvement in the volume of business. The company anticipate good business in better grade merchandise in the latter half of the year, but prices are the lowest in the history of the industry. The company manufactures 12 lines of pure silk full-fashioned hosiery for the domestic trade and carries on export trade to Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, Trinidad, India and other foreign countries.

The asset position of the company has improved since 1933 and the company was helped in particular by the lower cost of silk through the reduction in United States exchange.

The company continues to pay at the lower rate of 3½ per cent on the preferred stock and the surplus was increased.

Capitalization— Authorized Outstanding
1st preferred .... $975,000 †$515,000
Par $100.
Common .... 25,000 shs. 25,000 shs.
No par value.
†Of which 194 shares are held for cancellation.

Funded Debt—
None.

Dividend Record—
First preferred—Present rate 3½ per cent per annum, cumulative, payable half-yearly, Jan. and July 2. Rate reduced from 7 per cent per annum, July, 1932.
Common—None paid to date.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—W. S. Thompson, pres.; J. D. Good, vice-pres.; A. S. Thompson, gen. mgr.; J. G. Thompson, sec.; R. W. Robertson, treas.
Directors — W. S. Thompson, J. G. Thompson, J. D. Good, W. L. Baragar, W. H. McPhillips, A. S. Thompson, M. O'Donnell, R. W. Robertson, all of London, Ont.; S. Mills, Hamilton.

Sales and Earnings

Sales and earnings of the present and predecessor company are as follows:

Year	Sales	†Net Profits
1925	$ 22,800	$ 864
1926	207,970	18,630
1927 (5 months ended May 31)	127,354	14,033
1928	345,234	*16,948
1929	463,639	35,250
1930‡	670,000	56,000
1931‡	640,000	61,000
1932‡	•	35,000
1933‡	•	36,520

*For period of 19 months ended Dec. 31, 1928.
†After depreciation and provision for doubtful accounts.
‡Figures approximate. •Not published.

Market Record—

	Common H	L	Pref. H	L
1934*	2½	2	65	50

*To July 9.

RIVERSIDE SILK

Shows Increased Prosperity by Paying Preferred Arrears

Riverside Silk Mills, Ltd., which produces silk yarn used in making ladies' underwear and hosiery and broad silk in its factory at Galt, Ont., is showing tangible evidence of increased prosperity in 1934 by a payment of $1.75 a share on account of arrears on the Class A stock at the end of 1933. It had reduced the regular $2 rate to $1 a share on the 30,000 Class A shares outstanding. It is still making regular payments of 25c a share and the two 25c payments on arrears are really equivalent to restoration of the old dividend. At least that is the situation so far in 1934.

The company had a steady decline in earnings after 1928 to the end of 1932. Net earnings in 1932 were $33,835. In 1933 they were $53,637 and so far in 1934 net earnings have been at a greater rate. At the end of 1933 the surplus was fully restored to the pre-depression level.

Capitalization— Authorized Outstanding
Com. A .... 30,000 shs. 30,000 shs.
Com. B .... 20,000 shs. 20,000 shs.
No par value.

Funded Debt—
None.

Dividend Record—
Class A—Entitled to $2 per annum, cumulative, payable Jan., April, July and Oct. 1.
Present rate $1 per share per annum; initial quarterly payment at this rate paid July 2, 1932, and regularly since. Paid on arrears, 25c each Apr. 2, and July 3, 1934.
Class B—Initial dividend of 50c per share paid March 1, 1929, from the profits of the 1928 fiscal year, followed by a similar payment March 1, 1930 from the profits of the 1929 fiscal year. None since.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—E. M. McCormick, pres.; C. A. McCormick, vice-pres.; G. H. McCormick, sec.-treas.
Directors—C. A. McCormick, Paris, Ont.; E. M. McCormick, D. W. McCormick, G. H. McCormick, Galt, Ont.; F. J. Coombs, Toronto.

Earnings per Share and Div. Record—

	1933	1932	1931
Class A: Earn.*	$1.79	$1.13	$1.84
Earned†	1.79	1.13	1.84
Paid	1.00	1.25	2.00
Class B: Earn.†	nil	nil	nil
Paid	nil	nil	nil

*Before taking participating provisions into account.
†After taking participating provisions into account.

Six Years' Earnings—

Year	*Earnings $	Dividends $	Surplus $
1928	159,424	45,000	424,423
1929	130,162	70,000	484,585
1930	54,079	70,000	468,664
1931	55,085	60,000	463,003
1932	33,835	37,500	458,755
1933	53,637	30,000	481,978

*After depreciation and federal income taxes.

Market Record—

	*1934 H	L	1933 H	L	1932 H	L
Cl. "A"	24½	19	19	7	12	6½

*To July 12.

PATON MFG.

Improvement in operations and earnings of the Paton Mfg. Co. one of the largest and oldest woollen organizations in Canada, is reflected in the financial statement for the fiscal year 1934 which shows all senior charges covered, including provision for dividend on the preferred stock.

There is little or no public investment interest in the enterprise. Its securities are closely held by interests identified with the Dominion Textile Co. No financial statement is issued by the directors.

Capitalization— Authorized Outstanding
Common .... 10,000 shs. 10,000 shs.
No par value.
Pref. 7% cum. ... $800,000 $800,000
Par $100.
Both stock issues are closely held.

Funded Debt—
First mortgage, 6 per cent bonds, due 1953; outstanding $718,900.

Dividend Record—
Preferred—7 per cent per annum, cumulative, payable quarterly, March, June, Sept and Dec. 15. Paid regularly since June, 1923.
Common—None reported.

Officers and Directors—
Officers—J. M. Mackie, pres.; J. D. Dodd, vice-pres.; J. H. Webb, sec.-treas.; A. F. Anderson, asst. sec.-treas.
Directors — J. M. Mackie, James N. Laing, Sir Charles B. Gordon, Sir Herbert S. Holt, A. J. Brown, F. R. Daniels, Montreal.

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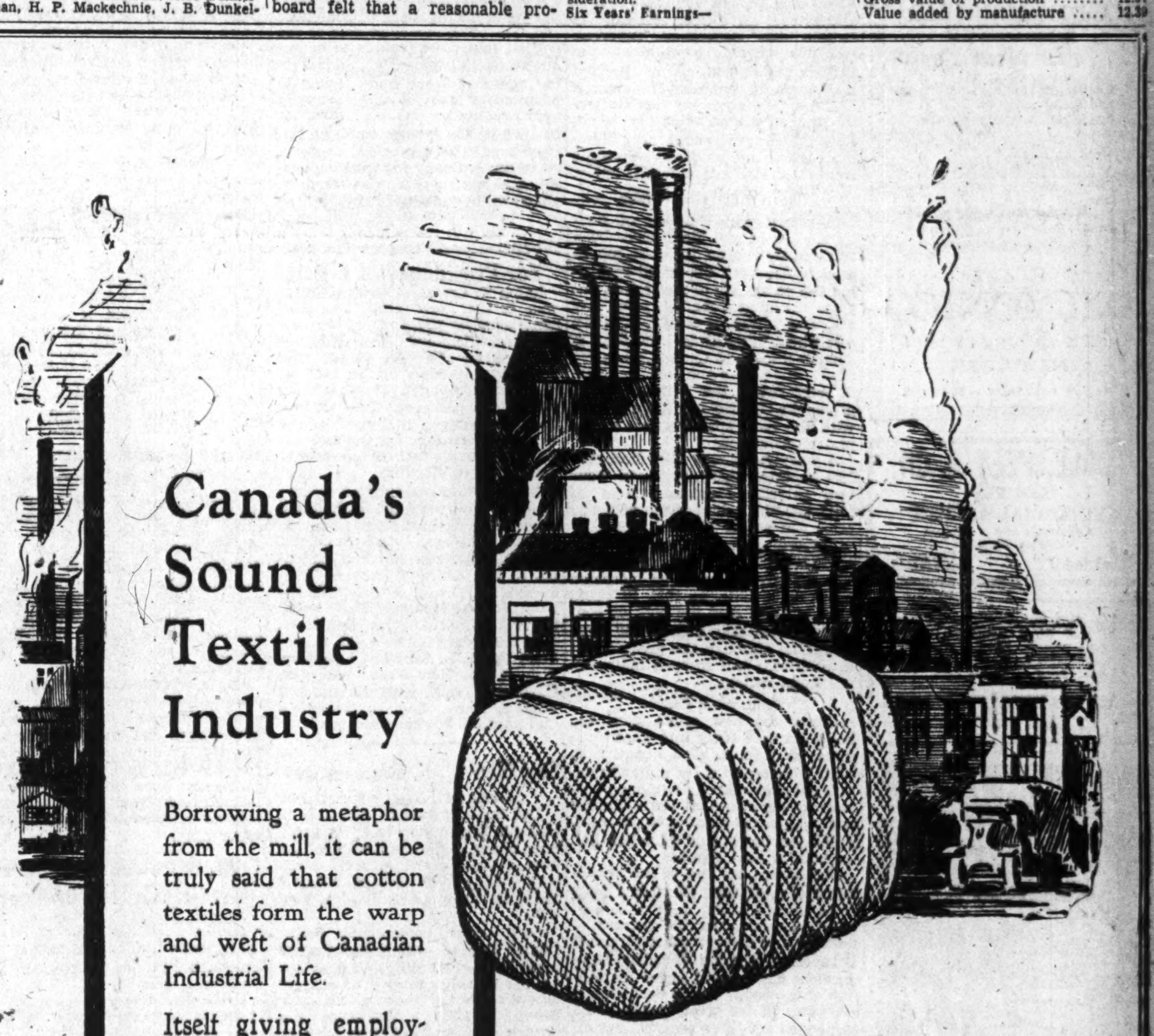
KNITTED OUTERWEAR
for Men, Women and Children
Ladies' Full Fashioned Hosiery
Men's Silk and Wool Socks
Seamless Hosiery for Women and Children
HAND KNITTING YARNS
The Monarch Knitting Company, Ltd.
Factories at Dunnville, St. Thomas, St. Catharines
Head Office: Dunnville, Ont.
Branch Offices:
Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Moncton
also
The Monarch Knitting Company of Quebec Limited
Confederation Building, Montreal

ZIMMERKNIT COMPANY LIMITED
The Zimmerknit Company, Limited, embraces three operating companies, devoted to the manufacture of Knit Goods, with Dominion wide distribution and acceptance.
HARVEY KNITTING CO., LTD. WOODSTOCK, ONT. — High quality Rayon, Wool and Cotton Underwear for Men and Women, selling under the trade-mark "HARVEY-WOODS."
HOSIERS, LIMITED, WOODSTOCK, ONT. — Women's and Children's Hose of the circular knit variety.
ZIMMERKNIT CO., LTD. HAMILTON, ONT. — Men's, Women's and Children's Underwear, Outerwear and Bathing Suits, selling under the trade-mark of "ZIMMERKNIT."
The products of this Company are merchandised through the selling organization of the Woods Underwear Co., Ltd., Toronto.
SALES OFFICES
VANCOUVER TORONTO CALGARY OTTAWA TRURO WINNIPEG MONTREAL



Canada's Sound Textile Industry
Borrowing a metaphor from the mill, it can be truly said that cotton textiles form the warp and weft of Canadian Industrial Life.
Itself giving employment to thousands throughout Canada, Dominion Textile provides the raw materials for many other industries thus extending industrial well-being.
The quality and design of the Company's household cottons have merited and earned the goodwill of the Canadian consumer.
COTTON FABRICS AND YARNS
Basic raw materials for many Canadian Industries
Made in Canada by
DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO HAMILTON WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

AUSTRALIAN TRADE PACT HITS BRITAIN

Preferential Tariff Applies Only to Direct Shipments

U. K. JOBBERS LOSE

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA. — Assuring protection to soft wheat growers and millers in the central provinces and striking a direct blow at British jobbers and commission men, important modifications have been made by the Bennett Government in preferential tariff as applied to Australia.

It is stated in official circles that all of the changes are agreeable to Australia and, certainly, some of them would appear to favor Australian exporters. Comment from British middlemen has not yet been forthcoming.

The facts with respect to the changes are simple, although the consequences are rather involved. By order-in-council the Government has extended the preferential tariff to Australia on all items other than butter, raisins and dried currants, wheat and wheat flour.

Direct trade from Australia to Canada is not affected in any particular. The Australian-Canadian trade treaty of 1931 continues in force. This treaty gives special tariff rates, lower than the preferential tariff, on a wide range of commodities and, in addition, extends (as part of the treaty) all the preferential rates to the Antipodean Dominion.

The treaty, however, applies only to direct shipments between the two Dominions. It is learned that in the past few years the Canadian customs officials, with the passive consent of Ottawa, have been extending the treaty rates to shipments coming from Australia by way of Great Britain. This practice is now to be stopped. In future, shipments received via Britain will be treated in the ordinary way. They will qualify only for the preference and if they fall outside the scope of the recent order-in-council they will be charged the rates under the general tariff. It is explained, at the National Revenue Department that the intermediate tariff extends only to non-British countries with which we have a most favored nation tariff arrangement. Hence, if imports from a British country are not covered by a special treaty or by the preferential schedules, the general tariff applies.

Control Butter Imports

The position with regard to the four items now to be exempted from the preference is as follows:

The treaty rate on butter is 5 cents per lb., and direct shipments from Australia will receive this rate. It will be understood that the two governments have agreed upon control of such shipments and that Australia will not permit her exporters to break Canadian prices. The preferential rate on butter is 8 cents per lb., and in the absence of the recent order-in-council this rate would apply upon Australian butter shipped to Canada via Great Britain. From now forward, however, the rate will be 14 cents per lb. (the general tariff) so that indirect shipments are not to be looked for. In point of fact there have been no butter imports, direct or indirect, from Australia since 1932.

Antipodean Raisins

The change in the tariff on raisins and dried currants is clearly for the benefit of Australian exporters. The treaty rate is free; the preferential rate also is free. If raisins or currants come direct from Australia, free entry is assured. If they come via Britain, the preferential tariff is suspended and the general tariff of 4 cents per lb. will apply. Australia holds the bulk of the Canadian market in this commodity, exporting 27,497,940 lbs. in 1932 and 12,881,326 lbs. in 1933. The reduction is due, largely, to a corresponding drop in total importation. But a substantial part of the imports, it is understood, have been coming via Britain and Australian exporters will now be able to eliminate the British middlemen. It is reported that Australia requested this change.

The treaty gives no specific tariff rate on either wheat or wheat flour. The preferential rate, however, is free and on direct shipments from Australia this will still apply.

Cheap Australian Flour

In recent years imports of Australian wheat and flour have been substantial, and in the past month anxiety has been expressed regarding the possibility of Australian imports breaking Canadian price levels. The wheat, of course, is of the soft wheat varieties and the flour is what is known, in Canada, as pastry flour. The wheat and flour compete directly with the winter wheat grown in Ontario and Quebec—not with the hard spring wheat of the prairie provinces.

A few weeks ago, Canadian millers reported that Australian flour was entering Montreal priced at $3.12 per bbl., whereas the domestic price was $5 per bbl., and better.

Imports of wheat were 90,994 bushels in 1932 and 16,359 bushels in 1933. The flour trade, however, increased from 16,498 bbls. in 1932 to 44,685 bbls. in 1933. And the bulk of both items, wheat and flour, came from Australia, although the greater part in each case was shipped indirectly via Great Britain.

Suspension Clause

Under the new order, Australia holds her free entry into Canada on direct shipments. The quantity so sent, it is reported, is unimportant. But the preference is withdrawn on indirect shipments via Great Britain and the general tariff of 30 cents per bushel on wheat and $1.35 per bbl. on flour is now applied.

This means the end of the importation of Australian wheat and flour from Great Britain. And to be certain that no considerable quantity of either comes direct from Australia it is reported that the Canadian Government has enacted under the section of the treaty which enables single items of the treaty tariff to be suspended on three months' notice. Information obtained from reliable quarters is to the effect that notice of the suspension of the treaty rate on wheat and flour was given June 12 and these items will automatically disappear from the treaty on September 12, when the Canadian Government will be free either to negotiate a new rate or to apply the general tariff.

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Convenient to both business and social activities. . . . The DELMONICO makes an unexcelled residence for the day, week or month.
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FRENCH RIVER AND NIPIGON

CHALET-BUNGALOW CAMPS

7 Days—All Expenses
Toronto—French River and Return $50

Fighting black bass, "muskies," "wall-eyes" and pickerel. Canoeing, swimming, tennis, and good golf. Snug screened-porch bungalows — central club house; log cabin camp at Pine Rapids. French River Station on the Canadian Pacific, is only 215 miles north of Toronto.

9½ Days—All Expenses
Toronto—Nipigon River and Return $85

Nipigon and St. Ignace Island provide square-tailed trout fishing unequalled elsewhere. Also tennis, swimming, canoeing, dancing and all summer diversions. Nipigon Camp station on the Canadian Pacific is 22 hours by rail from Toronto; or you can go by boat on the Great Lakes.

Full information from Wm. Fulton, Asst. General Passenger Agent, King and Yonge Sts., Toronto.

Travel
CANADIAN PACIFIC

Elect New Chairman of Royal-Liverpool, Globe

Arthur E. Pattinson has been elected chairman of the boards of the Royal Insurance Co. and the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. to succeed the late A. Allan Paton.

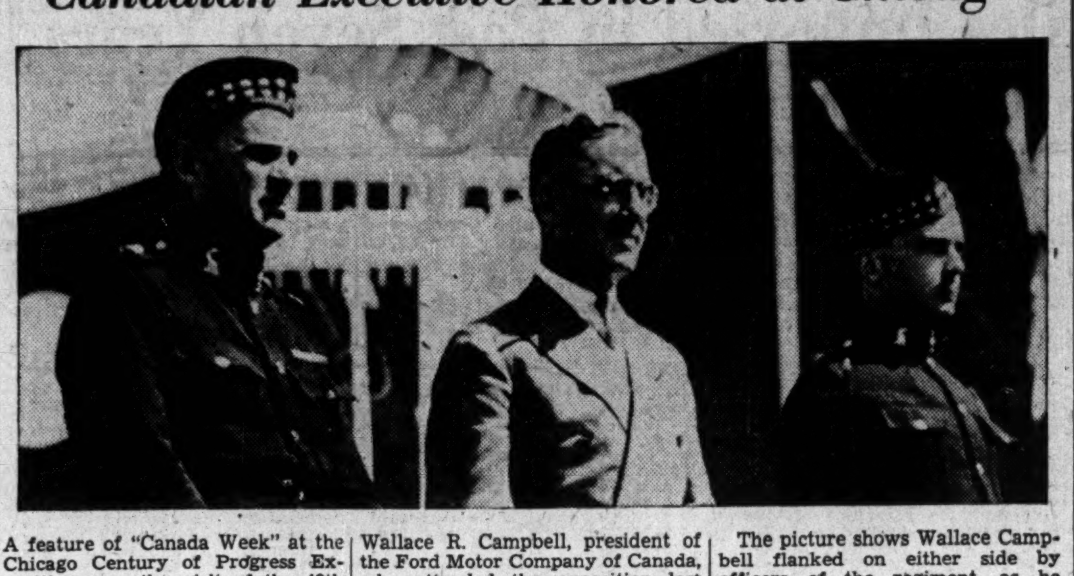
Mr. Pattinson was appointed director of the Royal Insurance Co. in 1917 and deputy chairman in 1927. He became a director of the Liverpool and Globe in 1928, and has been a deputy chairman of that company since 1929. Mr. Pattinson is a leading broker in rice, associated with the firm of J. R. Pattinson and Co., London, Eng.

Heavy Hail Losses Certain This Year

Hail insurance is not likely to be a profitable business this year, reports from the Prairie Provinces indicating heavy losses, particularly in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Although no official figures have yet been compiled, it is understood that premiums are down from the small total of 1933. Results in 1933 were considered fairly satisfactory.

Canadian Executive Honored at Chicago



A feature of "Canada Week" at the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition, was the visit of the 48th Highlanders of Toronto and many notable Canadian citizens and business executives. By way of honoring Wallace R. Campbell, president of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, who attended the exposition last week, the Toronto detachment performed the picturesque ceremonial of "trooping the colors."

The picture shows Wallace Campbell flanked on either side by officers of the regiment, as he watched the ceremonial being performed.

CANDN. THEATRE TO REQUEST CUT BOND INTEREST

Meeting Aug. 7 to Consider New Trust Deed for Bonds

A meeting of holders of the 6½ per cent first mortgage bonds of Canadian Theatre Co., owning the Princess Theatre, Montreal, is to be held at Montreal on August 7 to consider a resolution authorizing the trustee, Montreal Trust Co., to waive any default which has occurred to date.

Bondholders will also be asked to reduce the rate of interest on the bonds to 5 per cent between September 1, 1934, and March 1, 1937, inclusive.

It will be proposed to bondholders that the sinking fund payment from March 1, 1934, to March 1, 1937, be waived and cancelled and replaced by a provision whereby starting Sept. 1, 1937, semi-annual sinking fund payments of $7,500 each be made. Bondholders will be asked to select a nominee to serve as a director of the company.

Propose New Deed

The proposed resolutions, it is suggested, are to become effective only upon a new trust deed being made. Under the proposed new deed, the company is to pay the trustee $845 a week and any surplus earnings for the years ending Dec. 31, 1934, 1935 and 1936. The money so paid to the trustee, under the plan, is to be applied first to payment of interest on the bonds at 5 per cent; second to payment of taxes on the mortgaged premises, license fees, etc.; third, the balance of the money up to an aggregate of $5,000 a year, to be returned to the company for working capital, and any surplus therafter to be added to the sinking fund.

Nominate Ralph T. Crane for Presidency of I. B. A.

Ralph T. Crane, of Brown Harriman & Co., New York, has been nominated as president of the Investment Bankers' Association of America for the year 1934-5. The board of governors of the I. B. A. has also nominated 23 other men for official positions. The nominations are subject to election at the annual convention on October 27-31, but nomination is considered equivalent to election.

Other officers nominated by the board of governors are as follows: executive vice-president, Alden H. Little, Chicago; vice-presidents, Robert A. Gardner, Mitchell, Hutchins & Co., Chicago; Edward Hopkinson, Jr., Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; Francis Moulton, R. H. Moulton & Co., Los Angeles; Daniel W. Myers, Hayden, Miller & Co., Cleveland; Frank L. Scheffey, Callaway, Fish & Co., New York; treasurer, Edward B. Hall, Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago; secretary, C. Longford Felske, Chicago.

Say New U. S. Bankruptcy Doesn't Injure Creditor

The Frazier-Lemke Act, new U. S. farm bankruptcy law, "is not a farm mortgage moratorium law, nor does it impair the secured creditor's lien," according to an analysis of the statute by Gertler & Co., New York.

"The act is an outright bankruptcy law in which the farmer must have everything he owns appraised in bankruptcy proceedings" according to the analysis. "If after being declared a bankrupt the farmer does not have the cash to pay the taxes, interest and a part of his principal, he can keep his property. If he defaults in any other respect he loses his property and the mortgagee is still in his former impregnable position," it is stated in summary.

June Newsprint Output

During the month of June the output of newsprint by Canadian mills totalled 229,637 tons, according to the Newsprint Service Bureau. This compares with 171,419 tons in June, 1933, and shows an increase of 33.9 per cent.

Insurance Inklings

H. P. WEBB has been appointed manager of the new branch of the Standard Life of Edinburgh at Halifax, N.S., A. Warren Miller and Major Brothers Ltd. retain their agency connections with the company.

Prudential Assurance of London announces an increase of 60 per cent in issued business during the first half of 1934 as compared with the same period of 1933. Fire and casualty branches also report good progress in Canada.

Licenses Issued

County Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia has been granted a certificate of registry authorizing it to transact, in Canada, hail insurance in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

SUMMON MEETING OF ARENA CREDITORS

Trustee Asks Arena Gardens Bondholders to Determine Future Policy

A meeting of holders of the six per cent first mortgage bonds of the Arena Gardens, Toronto, has been called by Toronto General Trusts Corp., trustee for the bonds, to be held Aug. 23 at Toronto to consider the position of the property.

Bondholders will be asked to take some action in connection with default of payment of interest and sinking fund, and default of 1932 and 1933 taxes on the property. Bondholders may also authorize the passing by directors of a resolution authorizing the secretary of the property to execute an assignment in bankruptcy on behalf of the company. Owing to lack of funds, the company has ceased to carry on business and the Mutual St. Arena has been closed.

Other factors that are expected to be considered are the financial position of the company and what steps should be taken to conserve the assets, including the possible refinancing and carrying on the company's business.

Port Moody Seeking Compromise on Debt

Port Moody, B.C., is attempting to complete a compromise with its bondholders, it is reported. Possible compromises between some other bankrupt municipalities and their bondholders are to be studied by the B.C. government, it is stated.

Apparently there is some expectation that certain municipalities may seek to reduce the principal amount of their funded debt by arrangement with bondholders. There is understood to be no statutory authority under which Port Moody, or any other municipality can reduce the principal amount of its debt in this manner.

Bondholders generally, have opposed any plan of reducing the principal amount of debentures. They have, in the past, preferred to make generous concessions in the rate of interest, which reduces the annual debt burden of the municipality. Adjustments by reduction of principal is expected to be vigorously opposed in some quarters. It is anticipated that only a small number of municipalities will have to be given this type of adjustment.

Retire Commissioner For North Vancouver

Charles E. Tisdale, commissioner for the city and for the district of North Vancouver, B.C. since early in 1933 has been retired from this position. Mr. Tisdale was appointed commissioner when the municipalities defaulted their bond interest.

J. B. Fisher, Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance, has taken charge of the affairs of the two municipalities.

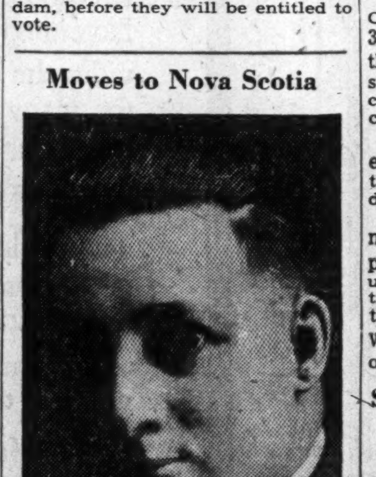
While reports from Victoria have been to the effect that the economy and efficiency of Mr. Tisdale's administration had antagonized a section of the citizens in the North Vancouver area, public protests over his retirement from the office of commissioner have been received from a number of responsible people in the community.

Light & Power Investments Meeting Called for Aug. 3

Annual general meeting of Canadian International Light & Power Investments Ltd. will be held at the head office of the company in Toronto on August 3.

Holders of bearer share warrants of the company who desire to vote at the meeting, must deposit the warrants at least 48 hours before the meeting with authorized depositories in Toronto, Brussels Berlin, Zurich or Amsterdam, before they will be entitled to vote.

Moves to Nova Scotia



G. HERBERT ROGERS

Appointed Nova Scotia manager of the Canada Life Assurance Co., succeeding George E. Archibald who has resigned. Mr. Rogers has been with the New Brunswick branch of the Canada Life since 1929 but travelled extensively in Nova Scotia prior to that time, being engaged in business in that province.

CASTLE BUILDING DEFICIT $53,990 BUT 90% RENTED

St. Catherine - Stanley Realty Issues First Report Since Default

A deficit of $53,990 for the year ended April 30, 1934, and a total deficit of $74,661 is reported by St. Catherine-Stanley Realty Corp., operating the Castle Building, Montreal, in its first public statement of finances. Interest on the $914,200 of outstanding 6½ per cent first mortgage bonds was defaulted May 1, 1934, and sinking fund was in arrears $50,405 at May 1.

An interim report is expected to be issued in the autumn concerning the possibility of resumption of interest on the bonds.

C. C. Holland, president reports the building approximately 90 per cent occupied, and that leases are chiefly short-term, the company having in mind "an immediate increase in rentals" when financial conditions warrant it.

Income account follows:

Income and Deficit Account
Year Ended April 30, 1934

Net rentals	$84,345
Sundry income	344
Total income	84,689
Expenses	55,811
Net bad debts w/o	6,497
Operating profit	22,381
Less: Depreciation	11,800
Bond interest	59,.71
Bond discount w/o	5,000
Deficit for year	53,990
Add: Previous deficit	56,396
Less: Depreciation adjt.	8,225
Sale donated pfd. stock	27,500

Features of Report

The auditors report that the depreciation write-off is half the normal amount. The full allowance, therefore, would have absorbed more than the total operating profit.

A deficiency of $33,346 is shown in working capital. Current assets stood at $7,839, mostly accounts receivable. Current liabilities were $41,185, consisting chiefly of the interest of $29,711 due on bonds May 1, and including bank loan of $2,981 and taxes payable of $7,211.

Mr. Holland remarks in the report that the company's canvass of bondholders reveals a strong feeling that no special meeting should be held, but that several bondholders have urged the company to guard against the procedure and the expense.

The balance sheet shows land and buildings at $1,345,456. Reserve for depreciation totals $111,326. Outstanding bonds are $914,200. Capital stock consists of $400,000 of preferred shares and 25,000 no par common shares carried at $25,000.

Dominion Bridge Co. Pay Regular Dividend

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Directors of Dominion Bridge Co. have declared two regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents each, one payable August 15 and the other November 15, so that the next payment is not due until February 15, 1935.

These two payments call for distribution of $513,951. The strong financial position of Dominion Bridge coupled with the expectation of business being obtained as a result of the $50,000,000 Government public works programme, is regarded as being responsible for the directors maintaining the regular $2 annual rate. During 1932 and 1933, earnings of the company were equal to $1.49 and 93 cents a share, respectively. No particulars are available as to the trend of earnings during the current year.

Easy Washing Machine Sales 58.2 p.c. Higher

Sales of Easy Washing Machine Co. for the three months ended June 30, show a substantial increase over the same period of 1933, it is understood. Unit sales were up 47 per cent, and showed a gain of 58.2 per cent in dollar value, it is reported.

The increased volume has resulted in profitable operations for the three months contrasted to a loss during the same months of 1933.

Continuous assembly line and modern layout at the new Fairbanks plant is expected to allow lower unit cost with the increased production. The plant has been in production in the two weeks and is at present working on several large export orders, it is reported.

Shawinigan Power Output at New Level

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Shawinigan Water & Power Co. reports power output for the second quarter of 1934, aggregating 1,219,553,568 k.w.h. compared with 927,416,653 k.w.h. for the corresponding period of 1933.

Accumulative returns of power production for the first six months of 1934 show an output of 2,242,086,893 k.w.h., as against 1,819,646,003 k.w.h. for the same period last year.

For both the second quarter and the six months, the power output established new high records. Kilowatt hour consumption increased over 20 per cent. for both primary power contracts and secondary power during the six months under review.

FRASER COS. ASKS BONDS TO ACCEPT INTEREST IN STOCK

Will Not Pay Interest in Cash — Reports Profits

Kenneth S. Maclachlan, president of Fraser Companies, has advised holders of the company's six per cent mortgage bonds that interest was not paid July 1, 1934, and will not be met Jan. 1, 1935.

Bondholders have the option of accepting five shares of common stock for each $1,000 bond in lieu of the two interest payments, under the reorganization scheme adopted in 1932. This privilege expires Sept. 1, 1934, and Mr. Maclachlan informs bondholders that the company wishes to know whether they will accept stock. He urges acceptance rather than burdening the company with fixed charges. The alternative to acceptance of stock, under the reorganization, is that the two interest payments be deferred, becoming payable in five equal annual installments starting July 1, 1939.

Working Capital Lower

Mr. Maclachlan explains that although the working capital position of the company has improved substantially, it is still unsatisfactory. In his letter to bondholders, he states that net working capital as at June 30, 1934, was $530,352 as compared with excesses of current liabilities over current assets of $89,086 and $1,066,931 respectively at the end of the 1933 and 1932 fiscal years. Current bank loans have been reduced to $1,786,000 as compared with $1,901,000 at Dec. 31, 1933, and $3,353,291 as at Dec. 31, 1932. Mortgage bonds outstanding at June 30, 1934, totalled $7,713,365.

The letter states that earnings for the first six months of 1934 amounted to $839,760 as compared with $1,115,540 for the entire year of 1933. This figure is after operating expenses, taxes, etc., and provision for bad and doubtful debts, but before interest, depreciation and depletion.

Net profit after providing for bank interest, bond interest and interest on deferred bond interest accrued, but before depreciation and depletion, amounted to $246,083 for the six months ended June 30, 1934, as compared with a loss of $82,632 for the entire 1933 fiscal year.

SHOW FAILURE SCARBORO TWP. SELF-INCURRED

Supervisors' First Report Analyses Position of Defaulter

The board of supervisors for the defaulting township of Scarborough, Ont., has recently issued its first report on the condition of affairs of the township, both before and after appointment of supervisors. The report shows how the township contributed to its own insolvency by unsound finance.

On the outlook for a permanent debt settlement, the supervisors merely express the hope that in 1934 some progress can be made to this end.

The report summarizes the reasons for the financial failure of the municipality and the consequent default of principal of the $4,239,874 debenture debt as follows: "The financial troubles of Scarborough are directly traceable to (a) failure year by year to balance the municipal budget and (b) the incurring of capital obligations beyond the paying capacity of the taxpayers.

Budget Unbalanced

"Either because of a lack of knowledge of the conditions and the fundamental principles involved or a refusal to face the facts, the annual budget has not been balanced for several years. Yearly payments have continuously exceeded yearly receipts yet budgets were invariably based on 100 per cent collection of the taxes levied. No provision was made in the yearly budget for uncollectable taxes. Moneys were borrowed from the bank in increasing amounts to finance the deficits and no effective attempt was made in succeeding years to make additional revenue to liquidate these loans nor were expenditures curtailed. To temporize with the situation, recourse was had to leaving unpaid at the end of the year accounts which should have been met out of the year's revenue. Then, too, local improvement and other works were undertaken whose cost proved so onerous that the ratepayers found it practically impossible to meet the resulting tax burden."

Amplified Statistically

This statement is amplified statistically in the report. It is shown that current liabilities grew from $487,715 in 1928 to $1,072,313 in 1932, and were reduced to $1,023,393 in 1933. Assessment totalled $7,073,700 in 1928, $7,876,458 in 1932 and $11,406,099 in 1933. Debenture debt grew from $2,501,242 in 1928 to $4,240,043 in 1932. Debt charges were $282,171 in 1928, and $446,902 in 1932, an increase of 109.6 per cent. Accumulations of tax arrears grew from $404,044 in 1928 to $852,539 in 1932 and $996,272 in 1933.

Expenditures have been reduced since the appointment of supervisors in December, 1932, as shown below:

Scarborough Twp. Expenditures

	*1934 $	1932 $
General	202,517	274,297
School	129,235	137,352
Debt, etc.	†341,058	568,521
Gross exps.	672,810	980,170
Less revenues	81,681	190,278
Net exps.	591,129	789,892

*Estimated. †Excluding debenture principal.

Supervisors' Difficulties

Despite the position in which Scarborough finds itself, the report reveals that the supervisors have had difficulty in convincing the council that the budget and finances should be operated on the basis of segregating each year's receipts against the same year's expenditures, and that proper provision should be made for the balancing of each year's budget.

Million Dollar Industry

A million dollars worth of raw pelts were taken in Alberta in the season of 1932-33, acording to the revised figures — 1,215,052 pelts valued at $1,074,917.

Textile Survey (Cont'd)

TORONTO CARPET

Manufactures Big Variety of Floor Coverings — Long Established

The main plant of the Toronto Carpet Mfg. Co. is located at Toronto, and occupies 7 acres, containing 500,000 sq. ft. of floor space. The company manufactures Wilton, Saxony and Brussels carpets and rugs, Smyrna carpets and rugs, Axminster squares, runners, mats and ingrain carpets and rugs.

Originally the company was incorporated in 1891 and was reincorporated in 1917 under a Dominion Charter.

The company owns common stock of the following companies: Barrymore Cloth Co., which has a plant in Toronto to make velours, cashmeres, ladies' cloth and cloaking, other coatings, worsted suiting and worsted yarn; Barrymore Seamless Wiltons, Inc., with a plant in Philadelphia and another at Holmesburg; Campbellford Cloth Co., which weaves woollen cloth in the plant at Campbellford, Ont.; J. Henry Peters Mfg. Co., which manufacturers rayon lingerie, scarves, neckties, braids and trimmings in Toronto; Toronto Rattan Co., which makes Reid fibre and stick furniture in a Toronto plant; and Barrymore Furniture Co., which makes a high grade upholstered furniture as an operating branch of the Toronto Rattan Co.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Preferred (Par $100.)	1,000,000	832,000

Funded Debt—

1st mtge. 6% bonds series A due 1944	5,000,000	699,500

Officers and Directors—F. B. Hayes, pres. and man. dir.; G. D. Perry, vice-pres.; B. B. Hayes, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; W. G. Berner, sec.; P. D. Hayes, treas.; G. H. Muntz, P. D. Hayes, R. Fennell, all of Toronto.

Dividend Record—

Preferred and common, 8 per cent paid regularly each year on both classes from original incorporation in 1891 to January, 1933. None since.

ACME GLOVE

Gains in Last Half of 1933 Offset Earlier Losses

During the first few months of 1933 Acme Glove Works were faced with a serious problem when sales dropped 19.7 per cent from January to May compared with the same period of the preceding year. From mid-year on, however, conditions improved materially, till the last three months, when, owing to changing business conditions and early cold weather, the company was favored with an increase in volume of business, bringing the year's turnover to 11.7 per cent over 1932.

Since that time further increases have been recorded and the marked improvement in the company's position is reflected in the action of the directors in declaring an interim dividend of 1⅝ per cent on the preference stock—the first payment to be made since December 15, 1930, when the last quarter dividend was paid.

Net earnings of Acme Glove Works in 1933 totalled $89,647. This compares with a deficit of $74,252 in 1932; $12,896 in 1931, and $11,263 in 1930. Last year earnings on the first preferred stock amounted to $5.24.

This company has an issued capitalization consisting of two classes of preference shares and no par value common stock. Its working capital has been maintained at a very high level, which has permitted the directors to carry out a policy of retiring first preference stock.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
1st pref. (Par $50)	$750,000	$461,050
2nd pref. (Par $50)	300,000	300,000
Com. class "A"	15,000 shs.	
Com. class "B"	30,000 shs.	15,000 shs.

No par value.

Class "A"—All reserved for the conversion of the first preferred.

Class "B"—12,000 shares reserved for the conversion of the second preferred.

Funded Debt— None.

Dividend Record—

First Preferred—$3.25 per annum, cumulative, payable Mar., June, Sept. and Dec. 15. Initial dividend paid June 15, 1929. Payment due Mar. 15, 1931, passed. Resumed with payment of 81¼c June 15, 1934.

Second Preferred—$3 per annum, non-cumulative, payable Mar., June, Sept. and Dec. 15. Initial dividend paid June 15, 1929, and regularly to and including Sept. 15, 1930, since passed.

Class "B" Common—None paid.

Officers—J. D. Ouellette, pres. and man. dir.; A. Lepine, asst. man. dir. and sec.-treas.

Directors—J. D. Ouellette, A. Lepine, H. D. Dwyer, F. G. Donaldson, I. I. Bruck, E. Lavoie, Montreal; W. Burke, Joliette, Que.

Earnings per Share and Div. Record:

	1933	1932	1931
First pref.: Earn.	$5.24	nil	nil
Paid	nil	nil	nil
Second pref.: Earn.	*3.05	nil	nil
Paid	nil	nil	nil
Cl. "B" com.: Earn.	†0.02	nil	nil
None paid.			

*Calculated after deduction of full year's first preferred dividend.

†Calculated after deduction of full year's first and second preferred dividends.

GUELPH CARPET

Strong Liquid Position Again Improved Despite Lower Earnings

Guelph Carpet and Worsted Spinning Mills for the year ended Sept. 30, 1933, earned preferred and common dividends, and despite a reduction in net earnings, increased surplus account and reported an improvement in the already strong liquid position of the company.

Net earnings from operations were $138,312, as compared with $152,118 in 1932. After provision for depreciation and taxes and after including increased income from investments, the company earned $9.95 per share on the 6½ per cent preferred stock. During the year 101 shares of preferred stock were redeemed. The company earned 72 cents a share on the 35,000 shares of common stock outstanding and paid dividends of 50 cents a share.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Preferred (Par $100.)	$2,500,000	$734,300
Common (N.p.v.)	125,000 shs.	35,000 shs.

Funded Debt—

None.

Dividend Record—

Preferred—6½ per cent per annum, cumulative from May 1, 1929, and payable Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 1. Initial dividend of 1⅝ per cent paid August 1, 1929, and regularly since.

Common—No set rate. Initial payment of 25 cents per share paid Nov. 1, 1929, and regularly quarterly to and including Nov. 1, 1931; none thereafter until Nov. 1, 1932, when 50 cents was paid. 75 cents paid Nov. 1, 1933.

Officers and Directors—

Officers—H. Quarmby, pres.; Lt.-Col. E. Gerald Hanson, vice-pres.; B. F. Griggs, sec.-treas.

Directors—H. Quarmby, B. F. Griggs, Guelph, Ont.; Lt.-Col. E. Gerald Hanson, Montreal; Boyd A. C. Caldwell, Roland O. Daly, Toronto.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:

	1933	1932	1931
Pref.: Earned	$9.95	$10.61	$10.61
Paid	6.50	6.50	6.50
Com.: Earned	0.72	0.78	1.05
Paid	0.50	0.25	1.00

Five Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings $	Dividends $	Surplus $
1929	*94,749	16,250	43,396
1930	152,576	99,846	39,015
1931	166,103	96,065	40,632
1932	152,118	60,409	59,183
1933	138,312	65,410	66,842

*For six months.

HARDING CARPET

Substantial Improvement in Last Year Reported — Liquidity Better

Harding Carpets Ltd. reported an operating profit of $35,835 for the year ended Oct. 31, 1933, as compared with an operating loss of $22,864 for the preceding period. For the first time since 1929, provision was made for depreciation, and working capital position was strengthened by $20,000, although the deficit carried forward was only slightly reduced.

Since the end of the last fiscal year it is reported that the company's plant is very busy and with a continuance of present conditions, profitable future operations are anticipated. A bank loan of $169,000 was reduced to $147,000 by the end of the 1933 fiscal year.

Wide Range

This company manufactures carpets and rugs, specializing in the seamless Axminster and Wilton rugs, with the plant located at Brantford, Ont.

Capitalization—	Authorized	Outstanding
Common (No par value.)	20,000 shs.	20,000 shs.
Preferred (7% cum. Par $100.)	$998,000	$750,000

Funded Debt—None.

Dividend Record—

Preferred—7 per cent per annum, cumulative from Jan. 1, 1928. None yet paid.

Common—None paid.

Officers—A. E. Cuthbertson, pres. and gen. mgr.; E. A. Mott, vice-pres.; A. R. Wynn, sec.-treas.

Directors—A. E. Cuthbertson, E. A. Mott, C. Gordon Cockshutt, Brantford, Ont.; S. W. McKeown, J. S. Dickson, H. J. McLaughlin, Toronto, Ont.; Frank Harding, St. Thomas, Ont.

Earnings per Share:

	1933	1932	1931
Pref.: Earned	$0.03	nil	nil
None paid.			

Five Years' Earnings—

Year	Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1929	47,152	......	10,498
1930	19,145	......	13,137
1931	†5,310	......	†3,672
1932	†22,864	......	†38,862
1933	35,835	......	†38,595

†Loss or deficit.

Over 2,000 Textile Plants

More than 2,000 plants in Canada are engaged in manufacturing textiles. Their gross value of production in 1932 amounted to $274,411,736. This was the lowest valuation since 1918, due to the lower unit value.

Common Salt Useful

Common salt, from the point of quantity, represents one of the principal materials used for dyeing and finishing of textile goods. During 1932, 1,015,600 pounds were used as compared with 1,073,740 pounds in 1931.

Textile Capital Outlay Exceeds $321,000,000

Over $321,000,000 of capital is invested in the Canadian textile industry. This sum is lower than that reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the preceding five years. The decline was due to a shrinkage in the value of fixed assets, drop in the value of inventories owing to lower cost of raw materials and manufacture, while cash and current accounts reflect the decline in the value of the unit, rather than to a withdrawal of capital.

During 1932 the bureau reports that $321,953,062 was invested in the textile group of industries. Of this amount $197,478,593 was in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools, etc.; $63,195,808 in materials on hand, stocks in process, supplies and finished goods; and the balance, or $60,918,661, in cash, accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, etc.

In the following tabulation covering the capital investment in the textile industries from 1924 to 1932, it will be noted that the all-time high point was reached in 1929, when, due to inflated values, over $383,000,000 was invested in the group.

CAPITAL INVESTED IN THE TEXTILE GROUP OF INDUSTRIES

	Fixed capital	—Working capital—		
	Land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools, etc.	Inventories	Cash, bills and accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, etc.	Total capital
1924	$148,765,516	$84,632,747	$65,089,500	$298,487,763
1925	153,878,381	82,773,696	68,803,001	305,455,078
1926	159,160,196	82,078,813	75,728,697	316,967,706
1927	170,612,437	90,246,201	85,653,527	346,512,165
1928	181,875,194	98,425,504	85,420,893	365,721,591
1929	193,841,995	99,212,392	90,099,410	383,153,797
1930	200,335,297	87,654,895	80,577,451	368,567,643
1931	205,110,388	72,559,752	74,673,933	352,344,073
1932	197,478,593	63,195,808	60,918,661	321,953,062

Bank Chat on Current Topics

Pleased to Meet You

WALTER M. STEWART, president of MacDonald Tobacco Co., who recently gave surprise testimony to the Stevens committee on mass buying at Ottawa, is said to be not only one of the largest shareholders but one of the largest depositors of the Bank of Montreal.

Jackson Dodds, joint general manager of the bank and president of the C. B. A., is said to have hardly known Mr. Stewart before he met him at Ottawa, where Mr. Dodds was testifying before the banking and commerce committee.

Of the meeting of the two men at Ottawa, one witness remarks: "It was hard to tell which was the more interested in the other."

* * *

Interest Rates

CANADIAN bankers who hear constant demands for lower rates of interest will be interested in an item in a recent monthly summary of Australian conditions by the National Bank of Australasia.

It is pointed out in the bank's bulletin that the interest rates of ¾ to 1 per cent on the New York Stock Exchange and the 2 per cent discount rate of the Bank of England are taken by some people as indications that bank lending rates in Australia are unduly high. "Those people fail to realize that the low rates mentioned apply to special limited classes of transaction; also that they are abnormally low as the result of a combination of conditions and pressures which prevent an upward movement," it is stated by the bank.

The bulletin points out that interest rates on loans to farmers in the Federal Reserve Districts of New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, range from 5 to 6 per cent and that in England the rate for loans and overdrafts ranges from 4 to 5 per cent, the higher rate applying mainly in the provincial areas.

It is further explained that the maximum rate that an English bank would pay for deposit is about 1½ per cent which compares with 2 to 2¾ per cent in Australia. The highest rate in Australia on secured loans to farmers is 5½ per cent, which compares favorably with overseas charges for the same class of loan, it is stated. In fact, the current lending rates in Australia are probably the lowest in the Commonwealth's financial history, the bank adds.

It will be evident to Canadian bankers that no matter how low the maximum rate charged for bank loans in Canada may go, there will still be people who would like to see the rate at zero.

* * *

Banking for Municipalities

THE board of supervisors for the defaulting township of Scarborough, Ont., has just published its first report on the financial affairs of the municipality. The board describes its difficulties in establishing in the minds of the council the necessity for allocating receipts only to the year against which they apply.

It is pointed out that instead of doing this, the township has been borrowing on future income to meet outlays that belong to years past. Continuous and increasing borrowings of this nature lead to disaster, it is pointed out. The report states: "The bankers of the township should also recognize this principle, and should insist upon it being carried out, and refuse to make any advances in the way in which they have heretofore been made."

There has been considerable blame laid on bankers for making large loans to municipalities that were getting beyond their depth. From the banker's view, the difficulty has been that severe criticism and adverse publicity is often the natural consequence of shutting down on municipal borrowers. And until the recent heavy municipal defaults swept Ontario, bankers have hesitated to take any action that might lead to default.

There appears to be ample scope for bankers to educate municipal officials to sound finance. It is beneficial to the bank, the municipality and its bondholders. The view that may once have been held by some bankers that a municipality is good for almost any loan has changed in the last few years. Financial education may not be the least of the responsibilities of the bankers to his municipality in the future.

News of Bank Men

A. B. Colerick, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Chatham, Ont., recently addressed the Kiwanis Club of that city and explained the functions of Canadian banks, some of the things they cannot do, and also offered enlightenment of foreign exchange operations.

Staff Changes

Bank of Montreal announced the following staff changes:

A. N. LEE, formerly assistant inspector at head office to be assistant manager at Hamilton, Ont.

H. M. MONTEITH, formerly on head office staff, to be manager at Clinton, Ont.

T. ANDREWS, formerly manager at Pembroke, Ont., to be manager at Cornwall, Ont.

J. E. RIGGS, formerly manager at Cowansville, Que., to be manager at Pembroke.

C. D. KERR, of the Paris, France, office, to be assistant manager at Paris.

Montagu Norman Holidays in Maine

Montagu Norman, perennial governor of the Bank of England, is taking a short vacation on the coast of Maine. He travelled to New York on the Europa in the company of George L. Harrison, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Mr. Norman announced his trip publicly, in contrast with some of his "secret" journeys of recent years.

Talk of stabilization of the pound in terms of gold and the United States dollar arose from the news. Small credence is given to such talk in financial circles. Mr. Norman is accompanied by Mrs. Norman on his American holiday trip.

Banking in Canada

Visit of Sir A. McFadyean Linked With Central Bank

Sir Andrew McFadyean, for the 20 years between 1910 and 1930 an important official of the British Treasury, has been visiting Ottawa, and recently called on Premier R. B. Bennett. The visit is interpreted in some quarters to indicate Sir Andrew as a possibility for an important post with the newly sanctioned, but unproclaimed, central bank, the Bank of Canada.

Sir Andrew is just 47, the age at which Walter B. Pitkin, in his "Life Begins at Forty," claims many superior men are just entering on their most productive years. The British knight retired in 1930, and it is understood that he feels eligible for a more active life than that of retirement.

Sir Andrew was born in 1887, and graduated from University College, Oxford, with second class honors in classical moderations in 1907. He entered the British Treasury by open competition in 1910. Subsequently he served as private secretary to several important treasury officials, and took an active part in war and post-war financial negotiations in the United States and France. He worked on reparations between 1920 and 1930, and finally wrote a book about them.

OTTAWA PROMPT TO SWELL ISSUES DOMINION NOTES

Dominion Jumps Circulation as Soon as Power Conferred

ACCUMULATE GOLD

New Policies Viewed as Moves to Increase Bank Cash, Ease Credit, Reduce Interest Rates

Major changes in the monetary policy of the Dominion Government are indicated in a concrete manner in the statement of circulation of Dominion notes as at June 30 issued late last week.

Briefly, the Dominion is making immediate use of its new powers to increase the Dominion note issue and appears to be expanding its gold reserves. Both these policies are considered credit-easing measures designed to increase the total of bank cash and by this means to expand either loans or investments of the chartered banks.

Total Dominion note circulation was increased $1,546,654 to $172,657,593 in June.

Expansion of gold reserves has taken two forms: (1) an actual increase of $1,141,012 in total holdings during June, and (2) an increase in the gold holdings in excess of statutory requirements to $43,515,760 from $371,002. The latter, of course, merely represents a change in bookkeeping due to this year's alteration of statutory requirements.

How Notes Are Issued

There are three statutes under which Dominion notes are issued. There is a 1915 statute under which $26,000,000 of notes has been outstanding for years. This is unchanged. Secondly there is the Finance Act under which banks may obtain Dominion notes on the security of negotiable documents. Changes in circulation under this act have been small in recent months. At June 30, there was $37,944,000 issued under this authority, a decrease of $500,000 in the month.

The Dominion Notes Act is the statute under which the latest increases in outstanding currency have been effected. Formerly this act allowed issue up to $50,000,000 with 25 per cent gold cover and thereafter dollar for dollar cover. By an amendment passed by Parliament June 26, issue up to $120,000,000 with only 25 per cent cover, and thereafter dollar for dollar cover, is allowed under this statute. It is by making use of this amended authority that the June increase was effected.

No time appears to have been lost between June 26, the amendment date, and June 30, the date of the circulation statement, in issuing more notes.

Gold Holdings Up

Total gold holdings of the Minister of Finance increased $1,141,012 in June to $72,973,923. Before the Dominion Notes Act was amended, $108,194,158 of notes could have been issued against this gold under the statute. But the note issue on the authority of the Dominion Notes Act at June 30 was $108,713,593. Even with the increased gold, therefore, the authority of the amendment was necessary to allow the larger issue.

Gold holdings and Dominion note issues at June 30 were as follows:

Gold Held by Minister of Finance

	June 30, '34	May 31, '34
	$	$
Held against:		
P.O. deposits	2,279,765	2,294,959
*Dom. notes	27,178,398	69,166,950
Excess gold	43,515,760	371,002
Total	72,973,923	71,832,911

*Under Dominion Notes Act.

Dominion Notes Outstanding

Authority:		
1915 Statute	26,000,000	26,000,000
Finance Act	38,944,000	38,444,000
Dom. Notes Act	108,713,593	106,666,949
	172,657,593	171,110,949

Old Valuation

The gold holdings are the highest in more than a year. While the holdings against post-office savings have no relation to note issues, they are included in the table merely to show how the total is reached.

The valuation placed on the gold holdings, of course, is based on the present statutory price of $20.67 an ounce in Canada. The increase in value, if, as and when the Canadian dollar is devalued in terms of gold, will mean much larger reserves, even without taking into consideration some $66,000,000 of gold held by chartered banks.

More Increases Possible

Under the amended Dominion Notes Act, it is possible that the full $120,000,000 of notes with 25 per cent gold cover may be issued in the next few months. This would only entail a shrinkage of $2,821,602 in the excess reserves. Judging from the prompt issue of additional currency in June, this development may even be probable.

There is also the authority to increase issues under the Notes Act by still another $40,694,158 on the basis of present gold holdings. If stocks of gold are further increased, this authority to issue notes will be increased by an equivalent amount.

It should be noted that the present currency statutes are only temporary, pending commencement of operations of the Bank of Canada. This embryo institution will find itself with larger note issue liabilities than might have been expected, if the Dominion continues its present policy.

The significance of the increasing issues of notes, according to economists, is this: The Dominion apparently is issuing notes for deposit in banks. Cheques may be drawn against the deposits to pay certain accounts. This, however, leaves banks with more Dominion notes (bank cash) than they had before. In order to keep their cash ratios down to reasonable proportions, banks may then invest funds or make loans. This action, in turn, tends to increase deposits. In this cycle, the increased issue of Dominion notes might turn over several times until the effect might be to increase total bank loans and advances from six to ten times the amount of the original increase in the note issues.

In some quarters it is claimed that something of this kind has occurred in Canada in the last two years. One of the possible consequences that close observers look for is a further downward trend of interest rates on securities in this country; unless, of course, some international development leads to selling of securities from abroad.

Another possible consequence of the new policy of increasing note issues may be a tendency to weaken the Canadian dollar on foreign exchange markets, particularly if foreign selling of Canadian securities were to develop. The effects of Dominion currency policy, however, cannot be accurately foretold, according to experts, because of the many extraneous influences and imponderable factors.

Insurance Problems

Insurance questions of general interest submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered in this column. Other enquiries will be answered by mail. A three-cent stamp should be enclosed to cover a direct reply.

New Jersey-Portage Mutual

Would you be good enough to send me some information concerning the New Jersey Insurance Company and also the Portage La Prairie Mutual?

New Jersey Insurance Co. has been operating in Canada under federal registry since 1918. It is one of the Shaw & Begg companies—a group which is one of the leading non-tariff organizations in Canada. Latest figures show the company to have on deposit for the protection of Canadian policyholders, approximately $124,000. Under Shaw & Begg management the company has a good record of performance in the Dominion.

Portage La Prairie Mutual is a Canadian company which has been operating in Canada for 50 years. Up until a few years ago, it operated a purely provincial farm fire business with headquarters in Manitoba. In 1930, the company obtained a federal charter and since that time has been rapidly expanding its business into eastern and central Canada. It also has extended the type of business written into the automobile, casualty and general fire fields.

So far this venture has not been particularly profitable although the company made a better showing in 1933 than it did the previous year. At the end of 1929, for instance, the company showed a surplus of assets over liabilities of $549,000. As at December 31, 1933, this figure stood at $373,600.

This experience was to be expected with the rapid expansion of the company into a new field, and the next few years will show whether or not the company can maintain the considerable volume of business it has built up on a profitable basis. The management of the company is energetic and aggressive and its record during the time it operated in Western Canada only was excellent.

New Licenses

Transportation Employees' Mortuary Benefit Society of Montreal has been licensed and registered to transact the business, in the Province of Quebec, of a mutual benefit society.

County Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia has been licensed to transact hail insurance in Alberta.

Wapiti Insurance Co. has been licensed to transact fire, automobile and windstorm insurance in Alberta.

Weekly Bank Clearings

	July 19, 1934	Change year ago	July 12, 1934
	$	%	$
Halifax	2,297,494	+11.0	2,671,499
Saint John	1,742,509	+4.8	2,073,171
Moncton	719,009	+15.6	647,928
Sherbrooke	565,021	—8.2	599,752
Quebec	4,360,301	+2.8	4,613,795
Montreal	87,719,999	—27.5	92,751,218
Ottawa	4,327,970	+5.9	5,622,839
Kingston	520,405	—19.2	589,769
Peterborough	670,875	—2.3	739,417
Toronto	99,821,755	—34.5	103,520,513
Hamilton	3,480,990	—29.2	3,909,148
Kitchener	993,600	—12.9	1,099,195
Brantford	791,469	—6.3	955,487
London	2,217,480	—31.4	2,487,375
Chatham	394,032	—24.1	432,089
Windsor	2,017,972	—27.2	2,094,768
Sarnia	416,870	—1.5	421,419
Sudbury	719,146	+23.6	828,089
Ft. William	625,248	+5.8	678,328
Winnipeg	65,700,160	—29.4	69,647,780
Brandon	326,170	+2.9	347,305
Regina	3,147,115	—18.1	2,644,789
Moose Jaw	449,923	—11.8	458,084
Saskatoon	1,229,028	—0.8	1,262,093
Pr. Albert	286,776	+9.6	272,171
Edmonton	3,306,168	—5.1	3,670,305
Calgary	5,391,010	—19.8	4,816,267
Medicine Hat	281,547	+52.0	195,868
Lethbridge	352,686	—2.2	355,631
N. W'minster	434,518	—1.2	548,702
Vancouver	15,053,910	—7.9	15,030,985
Victoria	1,403,910	—18.9	1,619,908

Insurance for Buyer and Seller

ORDINARY SALES LIFE INSURANCE LOWER IN JUNE

Six Months Figures Are Slightly Below Total for 1933

Sales of ordinary life insurance in June totalled $32,277,000 according to the monthly compilation of the Sales Research Bureau, Hartford. This is $900,000 below the total for the previous month and 8 per cent below the total sales in June, 1933.

The lower trend is contrary to seasonal trend in that June sales are usually the highest of any month in the first half of the year. It is the first month since January of this year that the 1934 figure has been lower than the corresponding monthly figure for 1933.

Alberta, P. E. I. Show Gains

Compared with a year ago, Alberta and Prince Edward Island were the only areas to show a gain in sales. Sales in both these provinces were also greater in June than in May. Quebec and Newfoundland were two other areas where sales showed an increase over the previous month.

Total sales for the first six months of 1934 amounted to $189,141,000. This is slightly less (1.3 per cent) than the corresponding figure for the first six months of 1933.

The Canadian total is not so favorable as the June showing in the U. S. A. Sales for that month of ordinary insurance were 10.5 per cent above the same figure in 1933. Total sales in the U. S. for the first six months are 12.8 per cent above the corresponding period of last year.

Detailed figures of sales by months and by areas, follow:

(A) By Months, 1932-34

	1932	1933	1934
	$	$	$
Jan.	39,289,000	31,114,000	27,925,000
Feb.	40,636,000	28,776,000	29,493,000
March	39,858,000	32,046,000	32,966,000
April	35,922,000	31,666,000	33,296,000
May	33,653,000	32,938,000	33,184,000
June	43,912,000	35,217,000	32,277,000
July	36,720,000	36,006,000	....
Aug.	31,138,000	30,846,000	....
Sept.	27,974,000	28,335,000	....
Oct.	32,918,000	34,534,000	....
Nov.	37,417,000	32,087,000	....
Dec.	32,852,000	41,481,000	....

(B) By Provinces and Newfoundland

	June, 1934	June, 1933	May, 1934
	$	$	$
Alta.	1,382,000	1,223,000	1,181,000
B. C.	2,133,000	2,277,000	2,394,000
Man.	1,758,000	2,066,000	1,906,000
N. B.	784,000	810,000	819,000
N. S.	1,088,000	1,127,000	1,103,000
Ont.	13,065,000	15,128,000	14,265,000
P. E. I.	142,000	128,000	98,000
Que.	10,712,000	10,777,000	10,181,000
Sask.	991,000	1,397,000	1,023,000
Nfld.	222,000	284,000	214,000

Total Sales:	
Six months, 1934	$189,141,000
1933	191,757,000
Decrease (per cent)	1.3%
Decrease, June, '34 over June, '33	8.3%

Figures represent new paid for ordinary business by 19 companies having in force at Jan. 1, 1934, 91 per cent of the total business in force in Canada. Figures represent both Canada and Newfoundland and are prepared by the Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn.

Insurance Inklings

Manufacturers Life new issued business in first six months of 1934 exceeds same period of 1933 by 17.4 per cent.

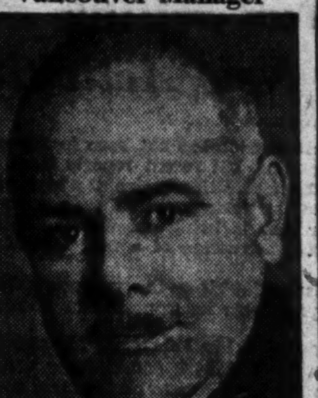
Monarch Life reports new paid business up almost 25 per cent in first six months of 1934.

J. G. PROTHEROE has been appointed Manitoba manager of the life branch of the London & Scottish Assurance Corp.

ERNEST MOULDS, C.L.U., is manager of the Ottawa branch of the Excelsior Life which recently annexed the paid-for business competition between members of the Quebec organization of the company. The branch is also 1933 holder of the company's "Production Cup," highest agency award.

J. L. McCULLOCH, president of J. L. McCulloch and Co., general insurance agents, Montreal, died recently in his 72nd year. He was widely known in Montreal Marine insurance circles.

Vancouver Manager



A. L. WRIGHT

Appointed manager at Vancouver for the Sun Life of Canada. Mr. Wright has been assistant manager of the Western Ontario branch of the Sun since 1928, his appointment to Vancouver being to replace W. W. Hutton who has retired. By his new appointment Mr. Wright returns to the territory in which he first worked after joining the company.

1933 FIRE LOSS OFF ONE QUARTER IN PAST YEAR

Over 80% of Total Loss is Covered by Insurance

A 23 per cent decline in Canada's property fire loss for 1933 is reported by J. Grove Smith, Dominion Fire Commissioner in his annual report for that year.

The 1933 figure is placed at $32,676,000 as compared with $42,194,000 the previous year. This is the smallest total since 1927. The number of fires declined by less than 4 per cent, the total for 1933 being $46,166.

81 Per Cent Insured

Of the total loss, Mr. Smith reports that only 81 per cent was insured against fire in 1933 as compared with 84 per cent in 1932. The corresponding figure for 1927, however, was 76 per cent. The insured value of property in the Dominion stood at $10,646,000,000 at the end of the year, a decline of about three per cent from the corresponding figure a year ago.

Reference was also made to the continued heavy loss from residential fires. Of the total number of fires, 75 per cent were residential fires, the total for 1933 being 34,329. Some improvement was shown in the number of large fires, there being only 19 which exceeded $100,000 loss as compared with $23,000 the previous year and 41 in 1930.

Fire loss per capita is reported at $3.15 in 1933 as against $4.06 in 1932. The lowest per capita loss in any province was Manitoba with a figure of $1.64. Alberta showed a loss of $1.96 while New Brunswick had the highest figure, namely $5.36.

Crown Life Opens London, Eng., Office

Joining five other Canadian companies in the field, Crown Life Insurance Co. has secured offices in London, Eng., and will write business there. By the establishment of this branch, Crown Life completes a world chain of offices. Already the company has agencies in a number of states of the Union, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Bermuda, Newfoundland, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, British Guiana, China, India and Egypt.

Offices have been taken at 21-24 Cockspur St., London, nearly opposite Canada House. R. J. Findlay, B.Sc., of Aberdeen, has been appointed London manager, and T. H. Plunkett, F.A.S., from head office, Toronto, secretary.

Other Canadian companies doing business in Great Britain are: Canada, Confederation, Imperial, North American and Sun.

LARGE NUMBER OF UNDERWRITERS GET C. L. U. AWARD

Forty-eight Life Candidates Successful in Canadian Examinations

Fifty-two life insurance underwriters have successfully completed their final examinations leading to the degree of Chartered Life Underwriter, according to an official announcement by the Life Underwriters Association of Canada. Of this total, 48 may now use the designation "C. L. U." after their names while the remainder, although completing the examinations have not as yet qualified in other respects for the award.

In addition, the association reports that 37 members have successfully completed their second or intermediate examinations, while an additional 65 underwriters have completed their first year examinations. The examinations were held in April of this year.

To successfully pass the examination in life underwriting, the candidate must have a thorough knowledge of certain phases of business law and practice in order to properly serve his clients in the field of business insurance. He is also required to have knowledge of the Succession Duty Act of his province and some knowledge of law and practice as related to the administration of estates. The period of study extends over three years and is covered by three examinations written in successive years.

Those who are eligible to use the term C. L. U. as a result of the 1934 examinations, are shown below.

British Columbia

VANCOUVER.—John E. Gordon, Metropolitan Life.

Saskatchewan

LIMERICK. — James B. Lawson, Canada Life.

REGINA.—Albert Pace, Manufacturers Life; Edward F. Troendle, Manufacturers Life.

Manitoba

BRANDON.—Lewis W. Denstedt, Sun Life.

Ontario

FORT WILLIAM.—Donald W. Coburn, London Life.

HAMILTON.—Charles G. Rundle, Sun Life.

KINGSTON. — Thomas E. Ross, Prudential Ins. Co.

KITCHENER.—Norman L. Ham, Excelsior Life.

NORTH BAY.—Cecil E. Bain, London Life.

OTTAWA.—Howard C. Graham, Manufacturers Life; Wilbur L. Mooney, Mutual Life; William L. Phelan, Mutual Life; Max Widder, Metropolitan Life; P. A. S. Todd, Excelsior Life.

PETERBOROUGH. — Everett L. Sackville, Manufacturers Life.

PORT ARTHUR.—W. L. Nesbitt, Sun Life.

ST. CATHARINES. — John W. Preston, Imperial Life.

STRATFORD.—Howard G. Clark, London Life.

SUDBURY. — Arthur J. Brown, Metropolitan Life.

TORONTO.—Gordon Wm. Adams, London Life; Angus C. Dand, Travelers Insurance Co.; William I. Fleming, Travelers Insurance Co.; Ernest Houghton, Dominion of Canada General; Warren D. Jackson, London Life; Clarence C. Kilner, Travelers; Charles N. Macdonald, Travelers; Percy R. Snider, Travelers; Arthur L. Spracklin, London Life.

WELLAND.—Charles S. Bowers, Metropolitan Life.

WINDSOR.—Ray Atkin, Confederation Life; Thomas Jory, London Life; Bertram F. Walters, London Life.

Quebec

MONTREAL.—Samuel S. Burman, North American Life; Antoine Desmarais, Confederation Life; J. Adelard Fournier, Mutual Life; Russell H. Freeman, London Life; Joseph N. Lafortune, Mutual Life; William L. Leach, Mutual Life; Samuel Litwin, Sun Life; Pierre A. Masson, North American Life; Laurie C. Ogilvy, Travelers of Hartford; Frank H. Wilson, Manufacturers Life.

SHERBROOKE. — Wendell H. Armitage, Canada Life; Earle B. Peabody, Canada Life.

New Brunswick

MONCTON.—Lawrence D. Hutchinson, T. Eaton Life.

ST. JOHN.—Walter R. Pearce, Canada Life; Clarence McN. Steeves, North American Life.

Foreign Exchange Markets

RENEWED rumors of a pound-dollar stabilization have arisen because of Montagu Norman's trans-Atlantic crossing in company with George L. Harrison, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. While the two currencies have been comparatively steady, there has been no outward indication that definite stabilization is planned.

Close American observers feel that Washington may take some action in the early autumn to attempt to stimulate flagging business. Another devaluation of the dollar is suggested. A tendency to comparative weakness for the U. S. dollar gives some indication that those dealing in Amercian funds place some credence in this talk. With this uncertainty it appears unlikely that British authorities would be willing to consider any stabilization. And there is a very large body of British industrial opinion that does not favor Mr. Norman's reputed hard money stand. It appears, therefore, that the attitude of the British Government, which is affected by that of industry and by the international economic tangle, may be of more importance than that of Mr. Norman.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AT TORONTO AND MONTREAL

	Par $	July 17	July 18	July 19	July 20	July 21	July 23
U. S. dollar, High	.5906	.98 11/16	.98 11/16	.98 11/16	.98 5/8	.98 11/16	.98 5/8
Low	.5906	.98 3/8	.98 17/32	.98 17/32	.98 1/2	.98 1/2	.98 9/16
1933 High	1.000	1.05	1.04 1/4	1.04 1/8	1.05 1/8	1.06	1.05 1/8
Low	1.000	1.04 1/4	1.03 1/4	1.02 1/4	1.04 1/8	1.04 1/4	1.04 1/8
U. K. pound	4.8665	4.98 1/8	4.98	4.98	4.97 1/4	4.97 1/4	4.97
Argentina	.9648	.2434	.2422	.2428	.2441	.2456	.2454
Australia	4.8665	3.9678	3.9634	3.9618	3.9593	3.9573	3.9538
Austria	.1407	.1877	.1875	.1872	.1870	.1869	.1871
Belgium	.1392	.2313	.2310	.2304	.2302	.2302	.2301
Brazil	.1963	.0633	.0632 1/2	.0641	.0641	.0650	.0641
Czechoslovakia	.0296	.0412	.0411 1/2	.0410	.0410	.0410	.0409 1/2
Denmark	.2680	.2229	.2226	.2224	.2224	.2222	.2220
France	.0392	.0653 1/2	.0652 1/2	.0651	.0650	.0650	.0650
Germany	.2382	.3795	.3808	.3878	.3851	.3848	.3839
Greece	.013	.0094	.0094	.0094	.0094	.0094	.0094
Holland	.4020	.6707	.6700	.6683	.6674	.6669	.6671
Hungary	.1749	.2947	.2945	.2936	.2934	.2934	.2932
India	.3650	.3795	.3788	.3788	.3758	.3782	.3750
Italy	.0526	.0849	.0848 1/2	.0847	.0846	.0846	.0846
Japan	.4985	.2962	.2960	.2959	.2959	.2954	.2952
Jugoslavia	.1929	.0226 1/2	.0226 1/2	.0226	.0225 1/2	.0225 1/2	.0225 1/2
New Zealand	4.8665	3.9837	3.9792	3.9776	3.9751	3.9731	3.9696
Norway	.2680	.2506	.2503	.2502	.2502	.2500	.2499
Poland	.1122	.1878	.1876	.1872	.1870	.....	.1871
South Africa	4.8665	4.9777	4.9721	4.9701	4.9670	4.9645	4.9601
Spain	.1929	.1355	.1352	.1349	.1347	.1347	.1347
Sweden	.2680	.2573	.2570	.2568	.2567	.2565	.2563
Switzerland	.1930	.3230	.3224	.3217	.3215	.3214	.3214
Hong Kong	.3422	.3729	.3736	.3735	.3728	.3723	.3706

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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

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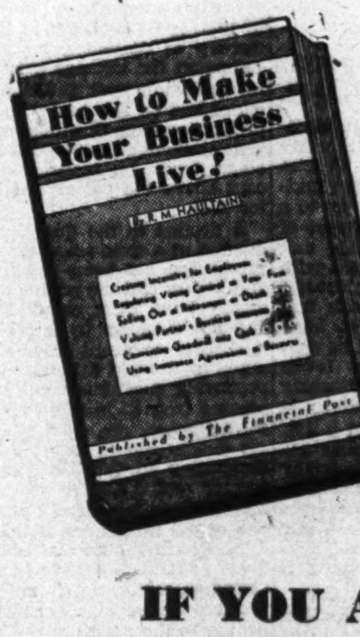

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News of Canadian Mining Investments

The Week in Mining

Mining Stands New Test

LARGELY due to that strange sympathy which links mining and industrial issues, losses were felt in nearly all mining stocks during the past week in Canadian and New York exchanges.

Heavy selling waves, originating in New York, and spreading to other exchanges, were blamed by Canadian market observers for this bearish effect. It is thought that the uncertainty which still surrounds the policy of the New Deal in regard to regulating the security markets, plus the demoralising effect, still felt, of the San Francisco strike, was behind last week's softening in industrials, and, consequently, in mining issues.

But last week's picture was far from being a drab one. One of the brightest spots was the staunch action of Canadian gold stocks. The Toronto stock exchange index of 20 golds showed a slight increase over the month before, being 124.9 as compared with 124.8 a month ago.

Slight as this increase is, it carries no little significance when placed against the background of a generally declining market, and a decrease in the industrial index.

Time and time again, the mining change has demonstrated its ability to stand the test of a softening stock market. Last week's experience was just another example of the basic soundness of Canadian mining.

* * *

A FEATURE of last week's market was the erratic action of Gunnar Gold and God's Lake. The latter issue dropped from a high of well over $4 in the early part of the week to a low of about $2.85 toward the end of the week. Partly responsible for this decline was the report from the property when the crosscut from the second or 275-ft. level intersected the vein, and showed values of about $7 per ton at $35 gold. As in most stocks, the heavy selling originated in New York.

* * *

To Probe Wayside

LATEST news of the battle between Toronto shareholders in Wayside Consolidated, and officials of the company, is that the British Columbia government is to study the affairs of the company, leading up to the reports of the two engineers which so bitterly disappointed many investors.

The investigation, conducted as it will be, by impartial government officials, may prove to be of inestimable value to Canadian mining, whatever the findings of the B.C. Attorney-General. Even if Wayside officials are cleared of any stigma in their handling of company affairs, the fact that the methods of exploration of a mining company can, at the request of shareholders, come under the hard-boiled study of a government, may serve as a gentle reminder to unscrupulous promoters from both Canada and U. S. that methods tolerated elsewhere can have no place in the Canadian mining world.

As has been said, Wayside officials may be cleared of all responsibility in connection with too optimistic press reports, but the effect on other promoters will be keenly felt.

NUGOLD IS ALREADY TALKING PRODUCTION

Company, Newly Incorporated, Owns Three Groups of Claims

Nugold Mining Corp., incorporated with an Ontario Charter in May of this year, has recently issued a prospectus in which the assets and aims of the company have been set forth.

The company owns outright three gold prospects situated in separate gold producing areas in Ontario. Chief of these is the Matachewan property, comprising 350 acres in Kimberley Township. The shaft on this property is down 30 ft. and the company is looking forward to reaching a production in "a relatively short space of time." The company has also acquired ownership of the Duncan group of claims in the Pashota property in the Kowkash mining division, Thunder Bay. The third group, consisting of six claims, is on the north shore at Cree Lake and Swayze Township, Ontario. In 1933-34 a considerable amount of work was done on this property, including erection and equipping of camps, docks, etc.

Nugold Mining Corp. has an authorized capitalization of $3,000,000, of which 900,000 shares have been issued to date.

The directorate comprises: Dr. Howard A. Nesbitt, president; Thomas W. Powell, vice-president; L. B. Lowe, secretary, all of Toronto; Dr. N. F. Hollenberg, Winnipeg, and J. N. Laine, Waterloo, directors.

Hazelton Plans to Acquire Extensive New Properties

Hazelton Exploration & Finance Company has decided to incorporate a new company to operate the property consisting of 360 acres in Denton Township, Porcupine mining division. It is also proposed to take over the property of the Cobalt Kittson Co. at Latchford, Ontario, for which there would be given 930,000 shares in the new company.

Hazelton Exploration & Finance Co. was reorganized in 1933 and at the present time has a capitalization of $1,152,965, divided into 941,207, A 10 per cent non-cumulative shares and 211,758 B shares. At the present time there are 241,207 series A shares outstanding and 211,758 series B shares outstanding. Under present proposals the new company would have an authorized capitalization of $3,500,000 and would allot to the shareholders of the present company share for share in the new. If and when the Kittson property is taken over, the new company would have about 600 acres of property. On the Kittson property there is a shaft down 650 ft. and considerable crosscutting has been done.

DOME'S OUTPUT DROPS SLIGHTLY IN 2ND QUARTER

But Value for Half Year Exceeds That for 1933 Period

An increase in bullion production from Dome Mines is shown in a report for the first half of the year, when $3,734,262 worth of gold was produced compared with $2,383,330 for the corresponding period of 1933. Compared by quarters, however, bullion production for the second quarter of 1934, was down slightly from the first quarter production figure. An operating profit of $964,205 is shown for the three-month period ending June 30, while for quarter ending March 31, the operating profit was $1,174,411, due in part to an increase of $129,639 in taxes paid.

In the table given below, which compares the first two quarters of 1934, no allowance has been made for depreciation, depletion, and adjustment of surplus or contingent reserve accounts. Comparative figures follow:

	2nd quar. 1934	1st quar. 1934
	$	$
Earnings:		
Bullion prod.	1,837,122	1,897,141
Less: Oper. & gen. exp.	543,443	524,752
Taxes	325,127	195,488
Outside explor. w/o	4,347	2,490
Oper. profit	964,205	1,174,411
Add: Non-oper. inc.	72,897	110,374
Profit before deprec. and depletion	1,037,102	1,284,785
Production:		
Tons treated	137,100	136,100
Recovery per ton	$13.40	$13.94

BRALORNE MINE CUTS KING VEIN STOCK HITS $17

Company Starts Drifting from Eleventh Level East and West

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—The crosscut from the bottom of the shaft on the 11th level at Bralorne has cut the King vein, according to Austin C. Taylor, president of the company, and this news is regarded as the most significant to come from the Bridge River camp for several months. It resulted in Bralorne stock reaching an all-time high of $17, although it dropped back the following day owing to profit-taking.

This development establishes the King vein on what is designated the "A" block at a depth of 200 ft. below the previous bottom level, No. 10, and 450 ft. below the main adit level, No. 8. The "A" block is the section between No.'s 1 and 2 faults.

"At the point where this cross-cut intersected the King vein," reported Mr. Taylor, "a width of 14 ft. was encountered. The structure and appearance of the vein at this point are very favorable. Although first assay results received are under mine grade we have every reason to expect that when this new level has been developed fully it will be found to contain mine average values.

Establish "C" Vein

"Throughout the mine the King vein has both lean and high grade sections, and until considerable work has been done it is impossible to estimate what the average values in any level will be. There is a length of approximately one thousand ft. to be developed in the A block alone. On this level drifts are now being started both east and west from the point of intersection."

Another interesting development at Bralorne has been the establishment of the C vein on the tenth level. This vein has been drifted on for about 100 feet, the last 50 ft. of which has averaged better than drift width, good grade ore. The present face is still in good grade ore.

Vanson Manitoba Reports Shaft to Depth of 150 ft.

Latest reports from Vanson, Manitoba Gold Mines which recently acquired the property of Vanson Gold Mines, states that in the middle of July, the shaft was down to a depth of 150 ft. with an objective of 265 ft. Company officials state that when the objective is reached with the two compartment shaft several thousand feet of lateral work will be carried out at the 250 ft. horizon and the shaft will later be continued to 500 ft. and other levels opened up. The company's property is located on Wanipizow River in the Rice Lake area, one and a half miles from San Antonio and 115 miles from Winnipeg. Company officials report that they are considering the construction of a two-mile 60,000 volt electric transmission line and installation of electrical machinery with a view to having it completed by this autumn.

The company has an authorized capitalization of 2,500,000 shares of no par value of which 1,142,705 were outstanding as at June 30, 1934. The company paid 1,000,000 shares of treasury stock to Vanson Gold Mine in February of this year when the properties and assets of the latter company were acquired.

Calmont Oil Reduces Liabilities by $79,500

In their annual report recently issued, Calmont Oils, states that their liabilities have been reduced from $120,979 to $41,479 during the past year. The company is not at present receiving any revenue from production but has drilling equipment which is being used in part by other companies on a royalty share basis. Calmont has a royalty interest in Royalite Oil in S. Turner Valley, and on this property a depth of 5,200 feet has been reached. Directors state that they do not contemplate engaging in any drilling campaign in the near future, but will conserve assets to build up revenue by leasing drilling equipment to other companies.

Red Lake District Setting For Many New Activities

The Red Lake area, in the Patricia district, has not been in the news columns so much in the past few months, but recent reports from that area show that activity, though unpublicized, still remains at a high pitch.

Following is the latest word from the various activities in the area:

McKenzie Red Lake—The power line is being cut through to this property. Present plans are to start construction of a mill toward the latter part of this year.

McCuaig Red Lake—Prospecting is continuing on this property, adjoining McKenzie Red Lake. The company was incorporated in February of this year.

Gold Eagle Gold Mines—Also incorporated in February, this company is stripping its property. In the winter of 1933-34, considerable drilling was done in what is believed by company engineers to be the main shearing of McKenzie Red Lake.

South McKenzie Island Mines—Incorporated in April, is completing a programme of surface exploration, under the direction of Charles E. St. Paul and W. M. Rice.

Middle Bay Mines—Drilling is being carried on at this property, formerly known as the old Dean Stevens property. Middle Bay is another new company, having been incorporated last May.

Cardinal Gold Mines—This company is preparing the ground for a diamond drilling programme to start before the end of the summer.

Big Lode Gold Mines—States that it is now being financed for continued development work. Prior to 1934, the property had been inactive for a number of years. Under previous operators, 17 trenches had been cut and four test pits sunk.

Frontier Red Lake Gold Mines—Incorporated in May of this year, this company plans to start active development work in the very near future.

Rahill Red Lake Mining Co.—Is conducting surface development work on 17 claims two miles north of Howey Gold Mines. This work started in June with a crew of 15 men.

Dupont Mines—A new find on the north shore in Fairlie twp. is undergoing surface exploration.

Goldside Mining Co.—Drilling is being carried on at this company's property, formerly known as McChesney Gold Mines.

East Bay Mines—Drilling is also being conducted on this company's property, which was purchased from the Red Lake Gold Fields.

Red Crest Gold Mines—Operating the old Rowan Hall property, and incorporated in May of this year, is carrying on surface development.

West Red Lake Gold Mines—A newly incorporated concern, this company is reported to have a complete new plant installed, ready for preliminary development.

In addition to these activities, visitors to the area report that considerable prospecting is being carried on.

Gold Output Decreases As Dollar Value Soars

Capital Employed in Gold Mining Industry in Canada Increased $129,000,000 in 1933; Russia Threatens Canada as Second World Producer

An increase in the output of gold during the month of May as compared with the preceding month and with the corresponding month of 1933 is revealed by a report published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics last week, production being reported at $259,706 ounces. This is the highest monthly production on record since June, 1933 and the only monthly output of the current year that has exceeded the quantity produced in the corresponding month of 1933. In April, 227,856 ounces were produced and in May, 1933, the output was 238,603 ounces.

Production for the first five months of this year, however, shows the opposite trend, output totalling 1,191,097 ounces, a decline of 10,177 ounces from the amount produced in the corresponding period of 1933. Output from January to May in 1932 was 1,230,578 ounces.

This reduction in the current year's production is a continuation of the trend established in 1933. While the man-on-the-street is of the opinion that gold production in Canada has been increasing by leaps and bounds this is far from fact. A comprehensive statistical survey of the Canadian gold mining industry, entitled "Summary Review of the Gold Mining Industry in Canada, 1933," just issued by the Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa reports that production of new gold during 1933 from all sources in Canada decreased 3.1 per cent from 1932, output totalling 2,949,309 ounces as compared with 3,044,387 ounces in 1932 and 2,693,892 in 1931.

Dollar Values Up

Dollar value of Canadian gold production on the other hand has shown an enormous increase, the increase in the world price of gold being more than sufficient to offset the reduction in production. Valued at the old statutory price of gold, namely $20.67 per ounce, the 1933 output of Canadian mines amounted to $60,967,626 as compared with $62,933,063 in 1932 and $55,687,688 in 1931. The Bureau of Statistics, however, has estimated the average price of gold for the whole year at $28.60 per fine ounce and on this basis the value of production from Canadian mines last year amounted to $84,350,237 in Canadian funds, an increase of 18 per cent above the corresponding value for 1932.

A decline in the quantity of production at a time when the value of production has been soaring higher and higher and the profits of the industry have been steadily increasing would appear to be paradoxical. A further apparent enigma is presented by the fact that the number of producing gold mines in Canada increased from 65 in 1932 to 87 in 1933. Furthermore, ore milled was 522,417 tons higher in 1933 than in 1932, amounting to 6,446,776 tons in the former and 5,924,359 in the latter. The explanation merely emphasizes one of the influences of the present high price for gold and reflects the great advantage that is accruing to Canadian mines, not from increased profit alone, but also by substantially adding to the potential ore reserves.

Treat Lower Grade

Most of the major producers of gold in Canada have adopted the policy of treating low grade ore. They are now milling ore that was "rock" when gold was valued at $20.67 per ounce. In every mine considerable tonnage exists below the profitable milling grade, with gold at $20.67 per ounce. With the price of gold increased to approximately $35 per ounce it becomes highly profitable ore and most of the mines are now taking advantage of the opportunity to clean up their low grade. Some mines are even milling ore from their dumps. This is being accomplished with a lower recovery in ounces, but a higher dollar value and as result earnings have increased notwithstanding the lower grade ore.

In view of the reduction in output during 1933 and the first five months of the current year it may be argued by some that the much-heralded stimulation of the gold industry as result of the rise in price of the precious metal has been largely fictitious. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Canada is experiencing the greatest mining boom of her history. Every mining section of the country is being scoured for gold. New gold fields are in the process of development and old properties are being redeveloped. Fields which hitherto were regarded as too speculative are being explored. Low grade ore deposits which previously had no commercial value are now being worked, and while the number of enterprises that are operating entirely on low grade ore are few in number it is reasonable to assume that the number of low grade deposits discovered far exceeds the number of medium or high grade deposits, and that eventually many of these will prove worthy of development.

In the summary of the industry, mentioned above, the 1933 production is indicated as being recovered from the following sources: gold contained in crude bullion made by gold mines, 2,352,766 fine ounces; alluvial gold, 58,692 fine ounces; gold in blister and anode copper and in base bullion made at Canadian smelters, 440,040 fine ounces; and the estimated recovery of gold in ores, matte, slags, residues and concentrates exported to foreign metallurgical plants, 97,811 fine ounces.

Ontario Leads

Seven provinces and the Yukon contributed to the production as follows: Nova Scotia, 1,382 fine ounces, Quebec, 382,886 fine ounces; Ontario, 2,155,519 fine ounces; Manitoba, 125,310 fine ounces; Saskatchewan, 5,400 fine ounces; Alberta, 324 fine ounces; British Columbia, 238,995 fine ounces; and the Yukon, 39,493 fine ounces.

The enormous expansion which took place in the gold mining industry during 1933 is revealed by tables showing the number of mines or plants operating, the capital employed, the number of employees, the total amount of wages paid, etc. Total capital employed in the industry increased during the year under review by $128,973,937, amounting to $209,228,462 in 1933 as compared with $80,254,525 in 1932. By far the greater portion of this increase was invested in the auriferous quartz mining branch of the industry where the increase amounted to approximately $100,000,000. Capital invested in this branch of the industry is given at $158,599,931 in 1933 as compared with $58,167,335 in 1932; in alluvial gold mining, at $10,400,905 as against $7,293,818; and in the copper-gold-silver mining industry at $40,228,626 in comparison with $14,793,372.

Alluvial Workings Decrease

The number of alluvial gold mining operators decreased during the year from 120 to 73 while the number of auriferous quartz mines or plants operating increased from 100 to 216. The number of copper-gold-silver mines decreased by one, numbering 29 at the end of the year. Wages and salaries paid by the entire industry in 1933 showed an increase of $3,156,019 over the amount paid in the previous year. The amount disbursed in 1933 was $25,178,941. Employees numbered 13,891 in 1932 and 16,118 in 1933.

While gold production in Canada declined during 1933 world production registered a gain. According to figures supplied by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics the 1933 world output totalled 25,371,570 ounces as against 24,227,415 ounces in 1932, a net gain of 1,144,155 ounces. While the Union of South Africa and Canada were able to maintain their respective positions as first and second largest producers of gold in the world, United States dropped from third position to fourth, being replaced by Russia, which reported a net gain in output of 824,000 ounces.

Russia Comes to Fore

During the first quarter of the current year Russia has climbed to second position, displacing Canada which is now the third largest producer. Russian production for the first quarter of 1934 increased 67.3 per cent over the production in the corresponding months of 1933. This would indicate a production of 835,000 ounces for the three months ended March 31. Canadian production in the same period amounted to 703,535 ounces. Russian production for the month of May is estimated at 300,000 ounces as against Canadian output of 259,706 ounces.

The Union of South Africa, Canada and Newfoundland are the only countries in the world which produced less gold in 1933 than in 1932. Output in the former declined 544,819 ounces, in Canada 95,078 ounces and in Newfoundland 1,821 ounces. United States, on the other hand, produced 87,881 ounces more than in the previous year and Australian production increased from 707,447 ounces to 819,569 ounces. South American production was 933,752 ounces as against 682,695 in 1932.

Figures issued by the governmental agencies at Ottawa and Toronto would indicate that Canada's 1934 gold production will exceed $100,000,000 in value even though a slight decrease may be shown in quantity produced. Ontario's output will amount to about $70,000,000 as against $59,479,031 in 1933.

During the six months of the current year the gold mines of Ontario have milled 3,045,815 tons of ore and value of bullion output was $34,867,329, as compared with 2,751,357 tons milled, and output of $27,054,335 in the corresponding period of last year. Several new mines are expected to go into production later in the year and as result production is likely to show a further increase in the second half of the year.

CARIBOO CHEERED BY ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEWMONT MILL

New Hotel, Local Improvements, Evidence of New Spirit in Area

From Our Own Correspondent

QUESNEL, B.C.—Work commenced on Tuesday on a 50-ton cyanide mill for the Island Mountain Line Co. controlled by Newmont at Wells, four miles northwest of Barkerville, B.C. The new mill will be built on the site of the old stamp mill erected at the foot of Island Mountain on the northwest shore of Jack of Clubs Lake, directly opposite the mill of the Cariboo Gold Quartz which has been producing gold at the rate of $1,000 a day since March, 1933.

Announcement that the long awaited Newmont Mill is about to be started caused a wave of optimism and joy in the Cariboo area. News travels quickly and by daylight on Tuesday, the trek to Island Mountain had commenced by those seeking jobs as laborers, carpenters, lumber merchants and vendors of farm products produce.

Cariboo Gold Quartz has recently installed new equipment which will approximately double its production. This company reports that new ore bodies from one to five feet have been cut in the last month.

Streets Being Paved

Indicative of the new spirit which has gripped this district, is the fact that construction of a 17-room modern hotel for the new Wells townsite commences this week. Streets are graded and surfaced and the place is a hive of industry with real estate sales active and new buildings going up on almost every street.

Walter Oliver, of Port Arthur, is in charge of construction at Island Mountain which will include additions to bunk houses and office and a power house. Dr. W. V. Smitheringale is mine superintendent and H. Dewitt Smith, chief consulting engineer for the property, arrived from New York recently.

Reward Mining Co. and Cariboo Consolidated Gold Mines Holding Company are both interested in Island Mountain, Reward holding 50,000 shares or five per cent interest and Cariboo Consolidated 100,000 shares or 10 per cent interest. Newmont Mining Co. of New York which controls Island Mountain has been one of the dominant factors in the revival of the old Cariboo Gold country during the past two years.

At the Mines

Reno Gold Mines.—The vein has been picked up beyond the fault on No. 6 level. Width is reported at 2½ feet and the first assays, at .80 oz. of gold per ton, 100 tons of ore are being milled daily.

* * *

Reward Mining Co.—Officials of the company have announced that its option on claims at Sioux Lookout, Vermillion Lake, Ontario, has been taken up. The company will get an 80 per cent interest in return for undertaking to develop the property.

* * *

San Antonio Gold Mines.—It is reported that two new veins have been found on the company's property in Rice Lake. The veins run five feet wide and assay one-half ounce of gold to the ton. No 26 vein has lengthened to 900 feet on the 3rd. level.

* * *

Reno Gold Mines—A new monthly production record was set by this company in June, it is reported. Production valued at present gold prices, was $60,500 from 2,431 tons treated, or at the rate of $24.70 per ton. The mill in June handled on an average of 86.4 tons per day, but is back on the 100-ton daily schedule

* * *

Stadacona-Rouyn Mines.—Sampling of Stadacona-Rouyn Mines ore by Noranda Mines confirms that done by the company itself, according to Roy Anderson, secretary-treasurer of the company. Variations in the aggregate average over full length of the drift amounted to only a few cents, and the check made by Noranda Mines definitely proves consistent distribution of values throughout the deposit as indicated by previous reports, says Mr. Anderson.

* * *

The Teck-Hughes Gold Mines.—It is understood that Teck-Hughes has been producing gold at a rate of between 13,000 and 14,000 oz. per month so far this year. This would indicate upwards of 80,000 oz. for the half year ended June 30. At the current price of gold, the monthly output would have an approximate value of $450,000.

Working Profit Now Reported By Lebel Lode

Considerable improvement is shown in the working capital position of Lebel Lode, by its balance sheet as at June 30, 1934, which has just been issued. Current assets of $12,243 are shown as against current liabilities of $4,016, working capital amounting to $8,227. The last report issued by the company, as at December 31, 1932, showed a working capital deficit of $3,617, current assets totalling $4,256 as compared with current liabilities of $7,873.

As at June 30, cash on hand amounted to $1,526 and accounts receivable, $10,717.

Accounts payable totalled $1,468 and loans payable are shown at $1,275. A sum of $1,219 is shown as due to officers and $54 to mine manager.

Block Underwritten

Lebel Lode was incorporated in Ontario in 1921 to develop a gold prospect consisting of five claims two miles from Kirkland Lake. Considerable surface work, including 150,000 ft. of trenching, and some 3,500 ft. of diamond drilling was done on the property, three veins being probed to a maximum depth of 800 ft. The property was closed down in 1928 due to lack of funds but operations were resumed in January of this year, finances being provided by Buffalo interests. A programme of development including shaft sinking and diamond drilling is being proceeded with and it is understood that arrangements are being made with a Toronto brokerage house to underwrite a block of stock to provide further finances. As at June 30 the company had outstanding 1,128,043 shares of an authorized capitalization of 2,000,000 shares of no par value stock.

The management of the company is as follows: J. J. McNab, of Gravenhurst, president; Thomas Stark, of Glasgow, Scotland, vice-president; Directors, W. J. Dagenais, North Cobalt; L. R. Larson, Huntsville; John Stewart, Glasgow; W. B. Kendall and E. R. Peacock. Percy E. Hopkins is consulting engineer and T. C. Fawcett, mine manager.

VIDETTE DRILLING SAID TO DISCLOSE HIGH GOLD RATIO

Mill Now Operating on 35-Ton-Per-Day Basis

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA, B.C.—Ore carrying from seven to 18 ounces of gold per ton was disclosed in a diamond drill core driven ahead of a cross-cut on the No. 2 level at Vidette Gold Mines Ltd. near Savona, B.C., it is reliably reported. An official statement issued by the management merely stated that the diamond drill had intersected high grade ore, but it was unofficially admitted that assays showed between $238 and $612 per ton.

According to the latest progress report issued by the company the north drift on No. 2 level has now been extended a further 65 ft. to a total of 314 ft. north of the winze. Average widths and values have been maintained, the face continuing to show good grade ore.

At a point 300 ft. north, a cross-cut was driven to the hanging wall, a distance of 101 ft. and a diamond drill hole from the end of this cross-cut intersected the vein at 20 ft. east of the main shear, showing the high grade. This cross-cut is now being continued to open up the vein.

Mill Averages 35 Tons

Sill cutting and timbering, preparatory to opening up stopes is being continued in the south drift at this level for a length of 200 ft. The east cross-cut on the No. 3 [illegible] is being continued to intersect the vein on its downward course. The mill is now averaging 35 tons per day with values being maintained at .75 ounces gold per ton. Concentrates are being produced at the average rate of 45 tons per month.

Good progress is reported being made on the road from Tobacco Flats to the mine, which is being constructed at the rate of one third of a mile per day and has now been completed for a distance of 5 miles out of the total distance of 17½ miles.

Payore Gold Intercepts Ore Extension at Depths

Payore Gold Mines, operating in the Siscoe Gold area, a block of claims formerly held by Herbin Lake Gold Syndicate reports that the downward extension of the surface showings has been located at a vertical depth of 200 ft., carrying commercial width and values, by an extensive diamond drilling campaign. Diamond drilling is now in progress to cut a further continuation of this ore zone at a vertical depth of 500 ft. and for the purpose of locating a central working shaft.

The properties of this company consist of some 1,120 acres in Bourlamaque twp. The directorate is headed by John T. Tebbutt, of Three Rivers, Que. C. A. Jones, of Toronto, was recently elected vice-pres. E. M. Tice, is sec.-treas., assisted by R. MacDonald, both of Toronto. H. H. Knoll, of Humberstone, Ont. is also on the board.

An offering of shares is currently being made the public through H. P. Pedden & Co., Toronto and Ottawa, at 25 cents a share. Payore Gold Mines has an authorized capitalization of $4,000,000, of which 1,750,000 shares have been issued for properties and development to date and pooled.

Expect to Start Drilling At Fifty-Three Syndicate

R. J. Jowsey, director of Fifty-Three Syndicate, accompanied by C. M. Bowyer, engineer in charge, are at the company's property, on Herb Lake. Mr. Jowsey will meet Dr. J. F. Wright at the property and plans will be made for diamond drilling which is expected to start at once.

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Completion of Power Plan Epic of Bridge River Area

New 4,600 h.p. Service Boon to Mine and Townsites — Done in Record Time

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—A new epoch in the development of the Bridge River mining district began when the new 4,600-h.p. preliminary hydro-electric service of B. C. Electric Railway went into operation a few days ago. Not only has new power been provided for various mining enterprises in the district, but lighting and other electric facilities have been provided for Bridge River townsites.

The initial connected mining load on the Bridge River power system will be approximately 1,500 h.p., although a total transformer substation capacity of 5,000 h.p. will soon be installed.

Plans are now going ahead for provision of power for the Pacific Eastern Mine, involving an extension of the transmission line from Bradian, which is able to operate 250 h.p. in electric motors as a result of the B. C. Electric's advent. A good deal more power will shortly be available.

Bralorne, which has a power unit of its own, will require 800 h.p. from B. C. Electric, and this will enable the company to increase its milling capacity. Bradian and Bralorne are now being served by the same substation. More transformers are on their way, however, and Bradian will have a substation of its own.

Done in Record Time

B. R. X. mine has been awaiting B. C. Electric power for increasing its development programme. It has an initial connected load of 300 h.p. in motors, largely used for compressed air. Continued shaft sinking is planned and two new mine levels, at least, will be opened in the near future. The substation supplying B. R. X. has a capacity of 1,000 h.p.

Another substation is to be located in the vicinity of Minto and Congress mines for the supply of power to that section of the Bridge River district. The substation has a 1,000 h.p. capacity.

Townsites to be served by the new power facilities are Bralorne, Fish Lake, Goldbridge and Minto City.

The job of laying the transmission lines after clearing the right of way and establishing the power plant consumed only four and a half months, making it one of the fastest engineering projects of its kind in Canada.

The work so far done represents only a miniature of what is planned by B. C. Electric for the ultimate future in that section. For this scheme a two and a half mile tunnel has been driven connecting Seton Lake with Bridge River. The programme of producing 54,000 h.p. there as a preliminary to a peak of 600,000 h.p. was halted in 1931 by the general business slump, but will be resumed as soon as conditions are considered favorable.

Requirements Urgent

This Bridge River-Seton Lake proposition was, of course, to serve a much wider area than is at present being accommodated. The present installations are of merely local application to meet the pressing requirements of the Bridge River mining area. Power was needed by the Pioneer and Bralorne mines, and in a hurry. It was the job of the B. C. Electric to supply it. While the tunnel was being bored a transmission line had been built over Mission Mountain, a distance of four miles, direct, or nine miles by the switchback route. From the end of this line the new transmission circuits, 40 miles long, were built and the old line brought up to carry 60,000 volts.

Altogether 120 miles of aluminum cable half an inch in diameter were ordered. The amount of metal in this wire weighed 115,000 pounds. The power plant is located on the shores of Seton Lake and houses the 4,600 h.p. generator and Pelton wheel brought up from the company's dismantled plant at Jordan River, Vancouver Island. The energy for driving this unit comes from the 1,200-ft. head of water conveyed from the mouth of the tunnel to the power house by a two-foot pipe 2,700 ft. in length. The tunnel, 14 ft. in diameter, acts as a forebay for the storage of water. For eight months of the year the level of Bridge River will be below the tunnel intake and resort must be had to pumping. Two 40 h.p. pumps have been installed to take care of this condition. They are capable of delivering 11,000 gallons a minute.

INCREASED PROFIT FOR HOWE SOUND SHOWN IN REPORT

Earnings Per Share $1.10 in Second Quarter of 1934

Steadily increasing operating profits are shown in the quarterly report recently issued by Howe Sound Company which operates as a holding company with subsidiaries in British Columbia and Mexico.

In the quarter ended June 30, an operating profit of $458,714 is shown as compared with an operating profit of $440,149 in the first quarter of this year. An increase in the value of metal sold and in the resultant net surplus is also shown in the report. Comparative quarterly earnings and production figures for the current year are given below in comparison with figures for the fourth quarter of 1933:

	Second Quarter 1934	First Quarter 1934	Fourth Quarter 1933
	$	$	$
Val. of metals sold	2,812,179	2,742,321	2,363,947
Oper. costs	2,343,465	2,298,172	1,947,542
Oper. profit	468,714	444,149	416,405
Add: Misc. income	135,230	124,076	118,450
Total income	603,944	568,225	534,855
Less: Deprec.	81,939	79,671	84,697
Net profit	†522,005	*488,554	450,158
Earn. per sh.	$1.10	$1.03	$0.95

*After providing for additional taxes contemplated in revenue bill now pending.
†Includes credit resulting from provision for additional taxes made in first quarter.

Sales for the quarter ending June 31, 1934, are shown below compared with those of the previous quarter:

	Second Quarter 1934	First Quarter 1934	Fourth Quarter 1933
Gold, oz.	3,480	2,633	4,286
Silver, oz.	1,094,102	1,081,309	1,173,765
Copper, lbs.	2,796,659	2,293,137	3,062,229
Lead, lbs.	32,007,200	32,040,554	34,308,395
Zinc, lbs.	33,468,381	33,594,122	17,415,597

Note:—Sales of current production of copper were continued during the quarter. Results for the first quarter include profit of $39,739 and for the second quarter, $35,152 on metals sold from inventory Dec. 31, 1932.

A dividend of 75 cents per share payable in U. S. funds, was paid on June 29, 1934. Similar payments were made March 30, 1934, and Dec. 30, 1933.

GREAT BEAR REGION GETS NEW COMPANY

North West Minerals Formed—Plans Active Development Work

With the formation recently of North West Minerals Ltd. a new mining company was launched in the Great Bear Lake mineral field.

North West Minerals has acquired the properties of North West Radium Minerals comprising 47 gold-silver-radium prospects along McTavish Arm. These claims include the Thompson, Mickey and Patricia groups, totalling 27 claims, adjoining B. E. A. R. property in the Echo Bay area.

It is reported that finances for development have been assured by means of an underwriting agreement with the Imperial Securities Co. of Toronto. A crew of four men have been on the property since March, preparing camps and carrying out preliminary development work. Ten more men, including H. C. Horwood, geologist, of Kingston, are being sent to the property in the course of the next two weeks, it is stated. W. B. Airth, Toronto engineer, has been retained by the company in an advisory capacity.

North West Minerals has an authorized capitalization of 3,500,000 shares of no par value. Of this, 1,500,000 shares were issued for the property, and 1,000,000 of these held in escrow until July 15, 1935, or until completion of financing.

Officers and directors include, Melvin E. Tiffin, president; Col. F. C. Jamieson, vice-pres.; Carl Wesley McKee, vice-pres. and gen. man.; Herbert A. Plaxton, sec. and director; Alfred Koch, Hans Nielsen, and Robert A. Muir, treas.

Ore from Congress Mine Stands Up Under Tests

Tests are being made on ore from the Congress Gold Mines on Gun Creek in the Bridge River area and results are reported satisfactory, according to H. L. Batten, consulting engineer.

Flotation tests were conducted on ore forwarded by Mr. Batten and are stated to show that gold concentrates assaying 2.70 oz. gold can be produced at a ratio of not less than 10 to one with a quite simple flow sheet. Mr. Batten states that the ore samples were reasonably representative of the ore Congress may expect to mill, assaying 0.343 oz. gold per ton. The gold concentrate assayed 2.72 oz. gold with 0.82 per cent antimony. Tails assayed 0.04 oz. gold, an extraction of just under 90 per cent.

At the mine work is being steadily carried on by a working force of 22 men, under the supervision of T. C. Botterill, with H. L. Batten acting in a consulting capacity.

No. 3 (Upper Tunnel) has reached a point 320 ft. from the portal, the last 250 ft. reported to be in good milling ore—with values increasing as depth is gained.

No. 2 tunnel—135 ft. lower elevation — should intersect the vein within the next week having, it is estimated, about 38 ft. to go, and progress being made at the rate of 5 ft. per day.

BUFFALO ANKERITE DECLARES DIVIDEND

A semi-annual dividend of five cents per share to be paid to stockholders of record of August 1, 1934, payable on August 15, 1934, has been declared by Buffalo Ankerite Gold Mines. With the extra bonus of three cents per share paid in May and the regular five-cent dividend in February, this company has to date paid shareholders dividends totalling 13 cents per share.

LONGAR TRAFALGAR LIMITED LAC

Vancouver Isle, Long Idle Stirs to Mining Revival

Many Major Companies, Syndicates and Private Concerns Busy, Survey Shows—Vancouver Island Gold Mines Employs Crew in Underground Development Work

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA, B.C.—Revival of gold mining activity on Vancouver Island after a number of years during which little or no interest was displayed in this section of British Columbia, is becoming more and more apparent as the number of operations increases. At the present time there is one major development in the Alberni Canal section while two other companies are doing active exploration work in the same district. Farther north in the area contiguous to Nootka Sound, three other properties are being developed by companies and syndicates, while up and down the length of the west coast numbers of small private operations are being carried on.

At Vancouver Island Gold Mines, the largest operation on the Island, considerable work has been done since financing of the company was completed in the spring of the present year. At the present time there are 17 men employed at the property, which is located on Mineral Hill, 12 miles from the town of Port Alberni. A modern camp and fully equipped assay office has been built and underground development is powered by a Diesel caterpillar compressor which also generates electric light plant.

Tunnel in 200 ft.

Present underground work at this property consists of driving a tunnel on the opposite side of Mineral Creek from the power house and camp and at an elevation 180 ft. higher up the mountain, to intersect the Golden Belcher vein. This tunnel is now in a distance of over 200 ft. driving with two shafts at the rate of seven ft. a day. Surface exploration above this tunnel and beside the old Montrose shaft where exceptionally high values were found in all test sampling, led to the assumption that an intersecting vein from the Dunsmuir vein would probably join the Golden Belcher vein at about the point where the tunnel is now being aimed.

From the Montrose shaft just above the tunnel and also from the Dunsmuir tunnel below, considerable high grade ore was taken by the former operators of the property more than 35 years ago, when first the late Sir James Dunsmuir and then Lord Montrose built stamp mills on the property and produced for short times. Both groups abandoned the property, however, owing to the fact that they were able to extract generally only about $26 per ton from ore which assayed $70 and over.

The present operators are keeping part of the crew at work continuously in surface exploration, with systematic assaying forming part of the daily routine. A number of important veins have been stripped and tested on the surface and values obtained are considered by the management to be highly satisfactory.

Officials of the company report that development costs are averaging $7.53 per foot and that ample funds are in the treasury to carry out the present development programme to ultimate completion. It is understood that 754,000 shares have been issued to the public, netting the company a total of $100,800. It is more or less common knowledge in B. C. that one of the largest individual shareholders in the company is David Sloan, managing director of Pioneer Gold Mines Ltd.

Four miles down the Canal from Vancouver Island Gold Mines the Golden Kettle Mines is operating the W.W.W. property. Here a small crew of men is being employed in surface exploration work, opening up and testing a number of promising showings prior to laying out a programme of underground development.

On the other side of the Alberni Canal at the head of Sproat Lake Taylor River Gold Mines is planning an immediate start on underground work after an exhaustive test of a series of eight veins on the surface. On this property a 300 ft. tunnel driven many years ago by individual operators has been subjected to the most intensive sampling, channel samples having been taken and assayed of each one of the many showings appearing in it. These samples have shown average values of around $8 to $9 per ton in gold with many of them which were discarded by the management in computing their average, running to exceptionally high levels.

Strip Eight Veins

On the surface the eight parallel veins have been stripped for considerable distances and thoroughly tested and it is planned to cross-cut them and open them all at depth from the present tunnel on the property.

Far to the north of these operations, three other groups are receiving the attention of mining operators. On Nootka Sound itself, recent surface discoveries have resulted in the formation of the Nootka Gold Syndicate by a Vancouver group composed principally of the management of Vancouver Island Gold Mines. Plans are now under way, it is reported, to commence active development at the property immediately.

Still farther north the King Midas Mining Co., financed by a strong group of British Columbia business men, has been carrying on development work at its property on the bank of the Zeballos River for some time. Although definite information on this operation has been difficult to obtain, it is understood that satisfactory results are being obtained and that plans are now being made for more extensive developments here. In the same region the Zeballos River Mining Company, which was recently reorganized is believed to be planning resumption of development on its property this summer.

Mining Concerns Newly Formed

Formed

Alcanada Mining Corp.—Ont. Incorp. June 21; H. O. Toronto; Capit. author. 1,000,000 n.p.v. shares.

Bigstone Bay Gold Mines — Ont. Incorp. June 22; H. O. Kenora; Capit. author. $2,500,000 par value, $1.00.

Birch Bay Gold Mines—Ont. Incorp. June 25; H. O. Toronto; Capit. author. $2,000,000 par $1.

Ballantyne Long Lac Mines—Ont. Incorp. June 28; H. O. Toronto; Capit. author., $3,000,000 par $1.

Birrell Gold Mines—Dom. Incorp. June 28; H. O. Toronto; Capit. author. 3,000,000 n.p.v. shs.

British Guiana Gold — Dom. Incorp. June 29; H. O. Montreal; Capit. author. 2,500,000 n.p.v. shs.

Boundary Lake Mining Co.—Ont. Incorp. June 19; H. O. Toronto; Capit. author. 30,000 shs. of n.p.v.

Edgecreek Consolidated Gold Synd.—Ont. Incorp. June 27; H. O. Toronto; Capit. author. $150,000 par $10.

Groundhog Gold Mines—Ont. Incorp. June 18; H. O. Toronto; Capit. author., $3,000,000 par $1.

Kirkland Consolidated Mines — Ont. Incorp. June 11; H. O. Toronto; Capit. author., $7,000,000 par $1.

Kozak Gold Mines—Ont. Incorp. May 31; H.O. Toronto; Capit. author. $2,000,000, par $1.

Lake Caswell Mines—Ont. Incorp. June 26; H. O. Toronto; Capit. author. $3,000,000 par $1.

Muton-Champagne Gold Mines—Ont. Incorp. June 22; H. O. Toronto; Capit. author. $3,000,000 par $1.

North West Minerals Ltd.—Dom. Incorp. May 26; H. O. Toronto; Capit. author. 3,500,000 n.p.v.

Plator Longlac Gold Mines—Ont. Incorp. June 28; H. O. Toronto; Capit. author. $3,000,000 par $1.

Plymouth Gold Mining Co.—Que. Incorp. May 19; H. O. Montreal; Capit. author. $4,000,000 par $1.

Quebec Gold Dredging Co.—Que. Incorp. June 15; H. O. Beauceville, Que.; Capital author. 4,000 shs. of n.p.v.

Rainy River-Kirkland Gold Mines—Dom. Incorp. June 26; H. O. Ottawa; Capit. author. 3,500,000 shs. n.p.v.

Sakoose Gold Mines—Que. Incorp. June 18; H. O. Montreal.

Wells Longlac Mines—Ont. incorp. June 18; H.O. Toronto; Capit. author. $3,000,000 par $1.

Merged

Aurcana Gold Mines — Name changed by S. L. P. dated June 27, 1934, to Del Sol Gold Mines, and capitalization decreased to 3,000,000 n.p.v. shares.

Swayze Rand Gold Mines—Changed name by S. L. P. dated June 16, to Lafayette Long Lac Gold Mines.

Fifty-three Syndicate — A programme of diamond drilling has been started on the property of this company in the Herb Lake District of Manitoba. The equipment for this programme was sent in from God's Lake and installed recently.

Siscoe Gold Reports Vein Intersected on Sixth Level

Siscoe Gold Mines, in a recent progress report, states that a new vein has been opened up, and termed the "H" vein. Drifting has been carried on for a distance of about 170 ft. Channel assays over a period of one month show values of as much as $9.

The new vein was located on the 6th or 850-ft. level, to the southeast of the present main workings in new and previously unexplored territory.

The company has been notified that shipment of the new hoist will be made on July 27. This has a capacity of 500 tons daily, and will permit opening up the mine to a depth of 2,500 ft. if developments warrant it. The new management announces that for the present advantage will be taken of the facilities offered by the new hoist to speed up the development programme.

Shaft Sinking Centre of Wendigo's Activity

Work at Wendigo Gold Mines, in the Lake-of-the-Woods area is being concentrated in sinking the shaft, according to Henry D. Tudor, of Boston, new president of the company, who recently returned from a trip to the property.

Mr. Tudor stated that while it is too early to make definite estimates of ore in sight, the management believes there is enough ore indicated down to 200 ft. to more than pay for work and equipment to date.

Work has been suspended on the 200-ft. level with both east and west faces in ore, Mr. Tudor stated, in order to concentrate on shaft sinking. Additional compressor equipment, powered by Diesels, is being installed, and will provide necessary air for exploration to 500 ft. of the section now under development.

Sigma Has Sunk Shaft To Depth of 124 Feet

Sigma Mines, a subsidiary of Dome, in a recently issued progress report, states that the shaft has been sunk from 95 ft. in April to a present depth of about 124 ft. A station has been cut on the 100-ft. level, and 541 ft. of drifting done. In addition to this, 109 ft. of crosscutting, and 96 ft. of slashing are reported on this level.

Since April 30, a further 3,198 ft. of diamond drilling has been completed, bringing the total footage up to 10,572 ft.

Preparations are now under way to sink the shaft and establish a second level at a vertical depth of 225 ft. where further development will be carried.

Vein is Cut By God's Lake At Second or 275-ft. Level

In a wire received from H. R. Drummond-Hay, vice-president of God's Lake Gold Mines, it is stated the vein has been cut on the second level. On Monday, July 23, assays averaged .2 ounces, or about $7 per ton over a width of eight and a half feet according to Mr. Drummond-Hay.

Propose New Power Lines For Quebec Mining Areas

Harricana Power Syndicate has received a permit from the Quebec Public Service Commission for the right to construct and operate an electrical system in certain parts of the Northern Quebec mining districts. The application, which was a preliminary step preceding incorporation of the company, was contested by the Northern Quebec Power Co. on the ground that the syndicate was illegally constituted and had no right to appear before the commission.

The engineers of the commission reported the project feasible from an engineering standpoint but some doubt was expressed as to the financial success of the undertaking. The commission stated that the mining interests in the district, which apparently are behind the syndicate, should not be prevented from taking whatever steps are necessary to provide themselves with power from waters in the neighborhood but added that the mines constitute practically the only source of revenue in the territory the syndicate proposes to serve.

Canadian Slate Mines Say Production Near

Canadian Slate Mines, which originally purchased the assets of Ontario Slate Products, states that it has a shaft on its property at Madoc, Ont., and that development is "almost at the point of production." Financing of the company is in the hands of F. A. Boden & Co., Toronto stockbrokers. The property comprises 357 acres under 15- and 21-year leases, production to be on a royalty basis. The company claims that there is approximately $3,500 worth of equipment on the property, but it is understood that more equipment will be needed before the production, presently anticipated can be carried out.

This property is an old one, the quarry having been opened and worked about 50 years ago to a depth of 60 ft. over an area of approximately 70 by 40 ft. Canadian Slate Mines has an authorized capitalization of 1,000,000 no par value shares of which 500,000 were outstanding on July 15.

Mining Stock Quotations

Week Ending July 23

Par. Val.	Range 1934 High	Range 1934 Low	Company	Sales	Close July 16 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close July 23
1	.06	.01	Aconda	13,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.33	.13	Aldermac	27,785	.23½	.22½	.19½	.21
1	.10	.02¾	Alexandria	43,100	.05½	.05	.04½	.04½
No	.18	.09	Algoma	66,360	.09¾	.16	.09	.12
1	.04	.01½	Amity Copper	40,600	.02	.02	.01½	.01½
No	4.51	2.00	Anglo-Huronian	2,244	4.20	4.40	4.20	4.40
1	.08½	.03	Area	67,000	.03½	.05	.03	.04
No	.20	.02	Arno	1,000	.04	.02	.02	.02
1	1.25	.50	Ashley	3,100	.61	.60	.50	.50
1	.18	.12	Astoria Rouyn	106,200	.13½	.16	.13	.13½
1	.18	.05	Bagamac	63,000	.15	.15	.13½	.14
No	.10	.00½	Baldwin	20,000	.02½	.03	.02½	.02½
1	.22	.09	Barry Hollinger	67,800	.09	.14½	.09¾	.12½
1	2.05	.65	Base Metals	7,865	1.21	1.25	1.05	1.10
5	.91	.16	B.E.A.R.	29,800	.23	.42	.22	.30
1	.33	.08	Big Missouri	34,661	.31	.32	.30	.31
1	.75	.24	Bidgood	577,993	.62	.65	.60	.63
1	3.72	2.40	Bradian	13,345	3.49	3.72	3.40	3.45
No	17.00	10.75	Bralorne	14,577	15.70	17.00	15.90	15.90
1	1.50	.75	Brazil Gold	75,600	.80	.80	.75	.80
1	.12	.03	Brett Trethewey	16,050	.03	.03	.03	.03
50c	1.40	.28½	Bridge River Exp.	65,185	1.20	1.33	1.18	1.18
1	.14	.02	Brownlee	25,000	.03	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.19	.00½	Buckingham	3,000	.01	.01	.00½	.01
1	3.70	1.90	Buffalo Ankerite	26,155	3.04	3.70	3.04	3.35
No	.14	.06	Bulolo Can.	12,100	.08	.07½	.07	.07
5	34.50	23.50	Bulolo Gold	2,635	32.75	34.50	32.90	33.00
No	.05½	.01½	Bunker Hill	28,100	.02½	.02½	.02	.02
5s	1.20	1.00	B'Wana McKubwa	.....	1.20	.....	.....	.....
No	.14	.02½	Canam Metals	500	.03	.03	.03	.03
1	.20	.05	Can. Kirkland	369,050	.06½	.09	.05	.68
No	.72	.38	Can. Malartic	34,882	.60	.62	.59	.60
1	.02¾	.00½	Capital Rouyn	9,000	.00¾	.01	.00½	.00½
1	2.85	1.00	Cariboo Gold	2,050	1.30	1.35	1.20	1.25
1	.09	.01	Cartier Malartic	18,300	.04	.05	.04	.04½
1	.81½	.49	Castle Trethewey	27,634	.60	.60	.53	.53
1	.16	.07	Cen. Manitoba	50,312	.10	.10½	.10	.10
1	.98	.54	Cen. Patricia	67,260	.92	.93	.84	.85
No	.16½	.05½	Chibougamau Pros.	95,000	.13½	.13½	.12	.12½
No	.15½	.05	Church. M. & Mill.	16,700	.06¾	.06	.05½	.05½
No	.14	.06½	Clericy (new)	12,925	.07½	.07	.06½	.06½
1	.03½	.01	Clifton Cons.	4,000	.01½	.01¾	.01½	.01¾
5	5.75	3.20	Coast Copper	400	3.45	3.61	3.35	3.35
1	.06¾	.03	Cobalt Contact	23,000	.03½	.03½	.03	.03
1	.94½	.25	Columario	14,750	.25	.27	.24	.26
5	2.45	1.25	Coniagas	900	2.00	2.10	2.00	2.00
No	1.60	.97	Coniaurum	2,993	1.35	1.35	1.26	1.26
25	170.25	132.00	Cons. Smelters	1,517	148.00	147.00	118.00	128.00
No	45.50	32.25	Dome Mines	4,615	43.25	42.90	40.00	40.00
No	.07½	.02	Dom. Explorers	8,100	.04	.03¾	.03	.03
1	.02½	.00¾	Dominion Kirk	6,000	.01½	.01¼	.01	.01¼
1	.02	.00½	Don Rouyn	.....	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.17½	.01	Duparquet	23,650	.12½	.13	.10	.10
1	4.35	1.76	Eldorado	189,020	2.52	3.20	2.35	2.65
No	4.15	3.00	Falconbridge	1,190	3.60	3.50	3.40	3.45
1	.11½	.01½	Federal	40,600	.04	.05½	.04	.04
No	.07	.02½	Gilbec	21,800	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
No	2.64	.70	God's Lake	480,470	2.60	4.15	3.65	3.80
1	.29½	.08	Goldale	117,200	.28	.30	.25	.26
50c	.47	.42	Gold Belt	.....	.43	.....	.....	.....
10	.57	.16	Goldfield	.....	.27	.....	.....	.....
1	.43	.17	Goodfish	15,375	.22	.27	.17½	.17½
1	.18½	.02½	Graham Bosquet	26,800	.10	.10	.09	.09½
1	1.09	.55	Granada Gold	24,210	.65	.65	.58½	.60
No	.53	.20	Grandora	7,900	.30	.27	.20	.25
1	1.22	.66	Greene Stabell	160,890	.83	.95	.80	.81
1	.18	.05	Grozelle	.....	.09	.....	.....	.....
1	.48	.16	Grull Wihksne	4,400	.16	.15	.14½	.14½
1	2.50	1.28	Gunnar Gold	180,970	2.10	2.50	2.00	2.10
1	.53½	.13½	Halcrow Swayze	156,300	.15	.21	.13½	.19½
1	.15	.03½	Harker	62,800	.12	.12	.11	.11
1	.02½	.00½	Hilltop	9,500	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
5	19.50	11.40	Hollinger	6,585	17.85	17.75	17.00	17.00
1	1.40	.93	Howey Gold	34,760	1.28	1.28	1.24	1.24
No	14.50	9.00	Hudson Bay	2,042	13.20	13.50	12.75	13.00
1	14.25	10.45	Inter. Mining	.....	13.90	.....	.....	.....
1	6.25	4.00	Do., Pur. Warr.		5.00	.....	.....	.....
No	29.00	21.15	Int. Nickel	15,042	25.75	25.75	23.75	24.12
1	.48	.28	J. M. Cons. Gold	37,245	.42	.43	.37½	.40
1	.03	.00¾	Keora Mines	8,000	.01½	.01	.01	.01
.	.26	.24	Kirk. Cons.	56,198	.....	.26	.24	.26
1	.73½	.45	Kirk. Hud. Bay	2,600	.70	.62	.55	.60
1	.05	.00½	Kirk. Hunton	1,500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.76	.29	Kirkland Lake	39,245	.57	.60	.52	.55
1	.40½	.21	Kirk. Townsite	10,300	.22	.24	.21	.22
20c	.02½	.01	Koot. Florence	6,000	.01	.01½	.01	.01
1	.23	.02	Lakeland	8,150	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
No	.18	.07	Lake Maron	38,100	.09	.09½	.08	.09
1	54.50	42.00	Lake Shore	2,072	54.25	54.25	53.00	53.00
1	.26	.08	Lebel Oro	373,075	.13½	.16½	.10	.11
No	.22	.10	Lee Gold	51,600	.10½	.11	.10	.10
No	7.75	4.05	Little Long Lac	34,933	7.45	7.75	6.75	6.75
1	3.05	1.85	Macassa	55,930	2.50	2.60	2.40	2.55
1	.08½	.01½	Malrobic	55,100	.04	.04½	.03½	.03¾
No	.17	.09	Mandy	5,100	.09½	.10	.09	.09½
No	.40	.21½	Man. and Eastern	251,950	.33	.40	.31	.36
1	1.00	.28	Maple Leaf	62,625	.41	.43	.38	.38
5	50.00	39.25	McIntyre	1,140	49.20	48.80	45.00	45.00
5	1.74	1.01	McKenzie R. Lake	36,325	1.61	1.67	1.45	1.50
1	.75	.50	McKinley	150	.65	.70	.70	.70
No	.06½	.01½	McLeod River	147,900	.05½	.06	.04½	.05½
1	.75	.39	McMillan	28,450	.72	.72	.67	.67
No	.53	.25	McWatters	65,550	.38	.51½	.35	.48
1	1.21	.39½	McVittie	73,950	.41	.58	.39½	.54
5	1.50	1.25	Mentor Exp. & Dev.	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....
No	2.47	1.60	Mining Corp.	6,480	2.10	2.10	1.95	2.00
1	.08½	.02½	Moffatt Hall	192,755	.06¾	.06¾	.05½	.05½
1	.20	.08½	Moneta	8,500	.16	.16	.15	.15
1	.04	.01½	Murphy	10,000	.01¾	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.09½	.02	Newbec	11,200	.03½	.03½	.03	.03
1	.06¾	.03	Night-Hawk Penn.	18,000	.05	.05½	.04	.04
5	2.85	2.00	Nipissing	5,125	2.45	2.60	2.45	2.45
No	45.05	33.25	Noranda	6,186	43.50	43.75	41.35	41.35
No	.54	.24	Nor. Canada	4,750	.24	.30	.26	.28
1	.27	.07	Osisko	1,500	.09½	.09	.07	.07
1	.72	.36	Parkhill	38,155	.44	.43½	.40	.40
1	.06	.01½	Pawnee Kirk	5,000	.02	.02½	.02	.02½
1	.31½	.19	Paymaster	78,950	.23½	.27½	.25	.26½
1	1.44	.60	Pend Oreille	7,800	.66	.65	.60	.60
1	.05½	.02	Peterson Cobalt	6,000	.02½	.02½	.02	.02½
1	1.85	1.40	Pickle Crow	69,440	1.65	1.65	1.40	1.56
1	14.15	10.75	Pioneer Gold B.C.	9,465	13.25	13.80	12.45	12.45
1	.08½	.01½	Porcupine Crown	42,700	.04½	.04¾	.04½	.04½
1	.03	.00½	Potter Doal	3,000	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	1.75	1.02	Premier Gold	13,150	1.30	1.29	1.25	1.25
1	.06¾	.01½	Preston E. Dome	57,000	.03½	.05	.04	.05
No	.60	.30	Prospectors Air's.	100	.50	.45	.45	.45
No	.70	.15	Quebec Gold	11,500	.20½	.20	.16	.18
No	.15	.05	Quemont	.....	.06	.....	.....	.....
1	1.73	.27	Read Authier	101,356	1.47	1.50	1.19	1.32
1	1.29	.75	Reno	42,970	1.00	1.09	.94	.94
1	.02¾	.00½	Ribago	3,000	.02	.01	.06¾	.06¾
1	.05½	.01½	Ritchie	15,000	.02½	.02½	.02	.02
1	.11½	.01½	Robb Montbray	119,000	.07	.07½	.06½	.07
1	6.30	1.75	San Antonio	48,187	6.05	6.30	5.40	5.50
1	1.43	.75	Sherritt Gordon	30,075	.85	.86	.75	.75
1	2.63	1.43	Siscoe	57,265	2.44	2.48	2.37	2.47
1	.07¾	.02¾	South Keora	5,500	.03½	.03½	.03	.03
No	.26½	.09½	South Tiblemont	40,800	.11½	.14	.11½	.13½
No	.46	.08½	Stadacona	131,465	.42	.42	.36½	.37½
1	.65	.31	St. Anthony	92,715	.52½	.61	.52	.54
No	2.00	1.00	Sudbury Basin	8,245	1.45	1.50	1.34	1.50
1	.16½	.07	Sudbury Contact	9,900	.08	.08½	.07	.07
1	.11½	.00¾	Sudbury Mines	39,300	.09	.08½	.08	.08
No	.18	.18	Sudbury Nickel	.....	.18	.....	.....	.....
1	.63	.44	Sullivan Cons.	63,394	.49½	.63	.48	.53
1	3.20	1.29	Sylvanite	33,355	2.84	2.87	2.60	2.66
1	8.05	5.75	Teck Hughes	20,860	6.95	6.95	6.45	6.50
1	.59	.29	Thom. Cadillac	139,800	.46	.55	.47	.51
1	.76	.26	Towagmac	4,650	.51	.49½	.45	.45
1	.85	.35	Treadwell	.....	.40	.....	.....	.....
No	.02½	.01	Vacuum Gas	14,000	.01½	.01½	.01	.01½
No	1.22	.77	Ventures	26,030	.85½	.86	.80	.80
1	.03½	.01½	Vickers	5,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	1.53	1.02	Waite Amulet	11,448	1.05	1.08	1.05	1.05
50c	.50	.07	Wayside	100,050	.07½	.08½	.07½	.07½
1	.43	.21	White Eagle	234,500	.23½	.25	.21	.21½
1	.07½	.03	White Lake	1,000	.03½	.03	.03	.03
1	.18	.06	Wiltsey Coughlan	9,200	.09½	.08½	.06	.06½
1	.20	.05	Wood Kirkland	14,200	.11	.13½	.11½	.12½
No	10.25	6.75	Wright-Hargreaves	10,545	9.60	9.65	9.35	9.50

OIL STOCKS

Par. Val.	Range 1934 High	Range 1934 Low	Company	Sales	Close July 16 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close July 23
No	.33	.17	Acme Gas & Oil	21,550	.20½	.20½	.19½	.20½
1	.20	.09	Admiral	.....	.20	.....	.....	.....
1	1.60	1.00	Ajax	4,150	1.04	1.04	1.00	1.00
1	.25	.08	Alta. Pacific	3,085	.12	.12	.08	.12
No	.35	.15	Associated	1,875	.17	.18	.15	.15
No	.13	.05	Baltac	3,000	.05	.05	.05	.05
No	1.60	.70	Calgary & Ed.	945	.70	.70	.70	.70
1	.15	.05	Calmont	500	.06	.06½	.06½	.06½
1	.12	.05½	Common Pete	500	.05½	.06½	.06½	.06½
No	.65	.27	Dalhousie	5,695	.30	.33	.27	.30
No	.30	.10	East Crest	2,400	.11	.12	.10	.12
No	.58	.09	Erie Gas	500	.12	.13½	.13½	.13½
No	.75	.32	Foothills	500	.35	.35	.35	.35
No	.23	.20	High Sarcee	1,000	.....	.23	.20	.20
No	1.90	1.01	Home	3,200	1.15	1.12	1.05	1.05
No	.05	.02	Homestead	.....	.05	.....	.....	.....
1	.19	.12	Homestead O. & G.	8,400	.18	.18	.16½	.16½
No	.44	.15	Lowery	5,000	.20	.15	.15	.15
No	.42	.20	Merland	4,300	.24	.22	.20	.20
No	.48	.10	Midwal	.....	.15	.....	.....	.....
1	.33	.19	Model	700	.20	.20	.20	.20
5	.17½	.08	Nordon	9,000	.08½	.08	.09	.07
No	.09	.03½	Oil Selections	9,500	.04	.03¾	.03½	.03¾
No	.34	.14	Olga Gas & Oil	3,500	.14	.15	.14	.14½
1	1.10	.60	Petrol Oil & Gas	.....	.60	.....	.....	.....
No	19.55	14.00	Royalite	85	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10
1	.13	.06	Sarnia Oil	.....	.06½	.....	.....	.....
No	.17	.07	South West Pete.	.....	.07	.....	.....	.....
No	.97	.63	Wainwright West	20,150	.86	.90	.85½	.89½

VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE
(Transaction for Week to July 18.)

Par. Val.	Range 1934 High	Range 1934 Low	Company	Sales	Close July 11 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close July 18
1	.09½	.03½	Alexandria	6,500	.05	.05½	.04½	.05
25c	.03½	.01	Bayview	2,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
20c	.08½	.03	Beaver Silver	10,400	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
25c	.03½	.01	Bluebird	.....	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	3.65	2.10	Bradian Gold	5,757	3.48	3.65	3.30	3.55
No	16.95	9.85	Bralorne	2,793	15.50	16.95	15.50	16.75
1	.48	.17	Bridge River Cons.	12,700	.20	.20½	.18½	.19½
50c	1.40	.28	Bridge River Exp.	52,615	1.31	1.31	1.18	1.20
50c	.27	.18	B. R. Mountain Gold	.....	.20	.....	.....	.....
100	99.00	99.00	B. C. Electric, pref.	.....	99.00	.....	.....	.....
1	1.76	.51½	B. C. Nickel	31,670	.73	.78	.65	.75
1	1.25	.90	B. C. Silver	.....	.90	.....	.....	.....
50c	.29	.15	Butte I.X.L.	4,200	.15	.16	.15	.16
1	.24	.15	Can. Rand	3,300	.20	.20	.15	.19
1	2.90	1.00	Cariboo Gold	7,260	1.35	1.36	1.20	1.30
No	12.60	8.75	Coast Breweries	254	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1	.45	.18	Congress Gold	31,250	.30	.34½	.30	.34
25c	.02	.00½	Cork Province	.....	.00¾	.....	.....	.....
1	.08	.05	Cotton Belt	.....	.05	.....	.....	.....
1	.06	.01½	Dalhousie Mines	49,500	.03½	.03½	.03	.03½
No	2.07	.25	Dentonia	22,275	.55	.57	.50	.51
1	.45	.14	Dunwell	3,245	.16	.17	.15	.17
No	.44½	.12	Fairview Amal.	4,700	.12½	.14½	.14	.14
1	.12	.07½	Federal Gold	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....
1	.42	.30	George Copper	.....	.31	.....	.....	.....
50c	.02½	.01½	George Enterprise	.....	.01½	.....	.....	.....
1	.06½	.01½	George River	4,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
50c	.08	.01	Glacier Creek	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....
1	.63	.35	Golconda	4,750	.38	.39	.37	.37
5c	.20	.13	Golconda Ex.	300	.13	.13	.13	.13
50c	.63½	.27	Gold Belt	10,125	.44	.46	.44	.46
50c	.51	.30	Gold Mountain	19,000	.36	.39	.37	.39
50c	.06	.02½	Grandview	8,300	.02½	.02½	.02	.02½
No	.35	.18	Grange Mines	11,725	.22	.26	.22	.26
1	.50	.12	Grull Wihksne	17,625	.17	.17	.12	.15
No	.16	.04	Haida Gold	.....	.04	.....	.....	.....
25c	5.80	5.25	Hecla	204	.....	5.80	5.25	5.25
.	.26	.18	Hedley Amal.	12,500	.22½	.23	.22	.23
No	.29	.12	Hedley Sterling	1,200	.15	.12	.12	.12
1	.09½	.04	Hercules Cons.	90,300	.05	.05½	.05	.05½
No	.28	.07	Home Gold	16,950	.15	.15	.13	.13
1	.04	.01	Independence	.....	.01½	.....	.....	.....
1	.04	.01½	Indian Mines	.....	.02½	.....	.....	.....
1	.15½	.10	Inter. Coal	.....	.15½	.....	.....	.....
1	.42	.29	Jack Waite	700	.35	.35	.35	.35
50c.	.65	.19	Kootenay Belle	3,950	.50	.51	.48	.50
25c	.02	.00½	Kootenay King	.....	.00½	.....	.....	.....
25c	.01½	.00½	L. & L. Cons.	.....	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.01½	.00½	Lakeview	.....	.00½	.....	.....	.....
No	2.95	2.40	Little Long Lac	.....	2.95	.....	.....	.....
10c	.06	.02½	Lucky Jim	.....	.02½	.....	.....	.....
No	.40	.11	Mak Siccar	6,900	.25	.28	.25	.28
50c	.01½	.00½	Marmot Metals	.....	.00½	.....	.....	.....
10c	.33	.09	Meridian Min.	47,600	.12½	.15½	.13	.14
5c	.04	.03½	Metaline Metals	.....	.03½	.....	.....	.....
No	.85	.13	Minto Mines	47,150	.21½	.24½	.20½	.23
25c	.01½	.00½	Mohawk	.....	.01½	.....	.....	.....
1	.27	.26	Mont'y Ackerman	.....	.27	.....	.....	.....
50c	.46½	.15	Morning Star	17,400	.18	.19	.16	.16
1	.05½	.01½	Morton Woolsey	2,000	.02½	.01½	.01½	.01½
50c	.09	.03	National Silver	6,800	.03½	.04	.03	.03½
1	.13	.02	Native Sons	11,000	.02½	.02½	.02	.02
50c	1.30	.40	Nicola	16,080	.53	.53	.40	.40
50c	.17	.08	Noble Five	15,950	.08½	.08½	.08	.08½
No	.19½	.10	Norgold	31,400	.16½	.19	.17	.19
1	.54	.12½	Pavilion	2,000	.48	.48	.48	.48
1	14.25	11.00	Pioneer Gold	1,675	13.25	13.75	13.00	13.75
50c	.18	.08	Porter Idaho	1,500	.10	.09½	.09½	.09½
No	.02½	.00¾	Premier Border	12,000	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
1	.06	.03	Quatsino Copper	1,500	.04	.04	.04	.04
50c	.19	.06	Red Hawk	1,000	.06	.06	.06	.06
No	.27	.09	Reeves McDonald	.....	.15	.....	.....	.....
1	1.25	.75	Reno Gold	29,870	.91	1.05	.90	1.02
1	.15	.04½	Reward Mining	2,800	.05½	.05½	.05	.05
No	.27	.13	Richfield Cariboo	.....	.13	.....	.....	.....
1	.03½	.01	Rufus Argenta	2,000	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	.05	.02	Ruth Hope	.....	.02½	.....	.....	.....
1	.55	.27	Sally Mines	1,250	.30	.30	.30	.30
50c	.35	.11	Salmon Gold	1,000	.11	.12	.12	.12
1	.09	.04	Silverado	.....	.04	.....	.....	.....
25c	.04½	.02	Silvercrest	6,000	.02½	.02½	.02	.02½
20c	.17	.04	Silversmith	300	.08	.08	.08	.08
50c	.03½	.01	Snowflake	.....	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.46	.18	Standard Gold	100	.25	.18	.18	.18
10	6.00	4.75	Sunshine	550	5.75	5.95	5.95	5.95
1	.28	.20	Sunloch	.....	.20	.....	.....	.....
No	1.20	.36	Taylor Bridge	26,000	.47	.48	.36	.41
1	.65	.35	Taylor Windfall	30,075	.53	.65	.54	.62
25c	.05	.04	Thurlow Gold	.....	.04	.....	.....	.....
5	.25	.20	Toric	.....	.20	.....	.....	.....
50c	.28	.04½	United Empire	4,000	.16	.15½	.15	.15
No	3.50	1.40	Vidette Gold	3,765	1.95	2.10	2.00	2.10
No	.24	.06½	Viking	1,000	.07	.07½	.07½	.07½
No	.27½	.08	Waterloo Gold	3,000	.10	.10	.09	.10
25c	.03	.01	Waverly Tangier new	10,000	.01	.01½	.01½	.01½
50c	.47	.07	Wayside	31,100	.07½	.08	.07½	.07½
20c	.03	.01½	Wellington	.....	.01½	.....	.....	.....
No	.44	.23	White Eagle	2,100	.25	.24	.23	.23
1	.10½	.04	Whitewater	1,000	.05	.05	.05	.05

OIL STOCKS

Par. Val.	Range 1934 High	Range 1934 Low	Company	Sales	Close July 11 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close July 18
1	.15½	.03	Amalgamated	3,100	.09½	.10	.08	.10
1	.08	.03	Anaconda	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....
No	.12	.04½	Askalta	4,400	.04½	.05	.05	.05
1	.10	.07	Brit. Dominion	162	.10	.09	.07	.07
1	.10½	.05	Crow's Nest	1,100	.06	.06	.05	.06
No	.09½	.03	Devenish	5,000	.03	.05	.05	.05
No	.01½	.00½	Fabyan Pete	30,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
No	.16½	.06	Freehold	4,000	.07	.08	.07½	.07½
No	.13	.05	Hargal	.....	.05½	.....	.....	.....
No	.35	.14	High Sarcee	500	.16	.17	.14	.17
No	.05	.00½	Madison	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No	.35	.05	Marjon Oil	1,000	.10	.06½	.06½	.06½
No	.05½	.02½	McD. Segur Ex.	1,000	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.47	.25	McLeod	5	.30	.30	.30	.30
No	.22	.12	Mercury	5,300	.13	.13½	.13	.13
No	.22	.10	Mill City Pete	500	.10	.14	.14	.14
No	.18	.05½	Okalta	4,000	.05½	.08	.05½	.06½
100	30.00	18.00	Do., pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No	.17	.05½	Pacalta Oil	10,900	.06	.07½	.07	.07
No	.75	.14	Ranchmen's	100	.56	.53	.53	.53
No	.04	.02½	Richfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.42	.20	Spooner	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No	.11½	.04½	United	.....	.05	.....	.....	.....
No	.50	.11	Vanalta	2,250	.16	.17	.15	.17
1	.20	.10	Vulcan	5	.16	.10	.10	.10
1	.35	.15	Wellington Oil	.....	.33	.....	.....	.....

DIVIDEND PAYERS

Company	Rate	Yield	Company	Rate	Yield
Acme Gas†	2c.	.....	McIntyre	$2	4.44
Ajax Oil	8c.	8.00	Mercury Oils‡	4c.	.....
Bralorne	60c.	3.77	Merland Oils‡	5c.	.....
Bulolo Gold‡	60c.	.....	Model Oils	3c.	.....
Coast Brew.	92c.	9.20	Nipissing	12½c.	.....
Coniagas‡	12½c.	.....	Noranda‡	$1	.....
Cons. Smelters	1.00	.....	Petrol Oil‡°	1c.	.....
Dome Mines	$2+$1.50	8.75	Premier	12c.	9.60
Falconbridge	5c.	.....	Pioneer, B.C.	60c.	4.36
Goldfield Cons.‡°	5c.	.....	Royalite	50c.	3.54
Hollinger	65c.+40c.	6.17	San Antonio†	5c.	.....
Howe Sound	$3	.....	Siscoe	12+3c.	6.07
Howey Gold	6c.	.....	Sylvanite	20+5c.	.....
Int. Coal & Coke‡	1c.	.....	Teck Hughes	60c.	9.07
Int. Nickel c.	10c.	.....	Wright-Har.	40+15c.	5.78
Lake Shore	$2+$1	5.66			

‡Interim. †Initial. °Paid in 1933

Unlisted Mining Stocks

July 24, 1934

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Adanac	..	.20	La Roche	.12	.15
Ardeen	.35	.38	Lafayette L. Lac	.19	.22
Afton Mines	.30	.33	Lake Geneva	.10	.15
Alschbach	..	.07	Long Lac Adair	.38	.42
Arntfield Gold	.88	.94	Long Lac Lag	.35	.36
Arntfield Synd.	.98	1.04	Lamaq. Contact G.	.28	.31
Bailor Gold	.25	.28	Lamaque Gold	1.70	1.85
Bankfield Gold	.90	1.00	Lamaq. Cont. Un.	60.00	75.00
Bathurst	.03½	.04½	McCarthy Webb	.05	.07
B. C. Nickel	.70	.77	McFarlane L. Lac	.28	.30
Beattie	1.28	1.34	McL. Cockshutt	.68	.72
Bidgood	.03½	.04½	McQuaig R. Lake	.41	.44
Big Long Lac	.18	.23	Makwa Champ'ne	.40	.44
Bob Tough	.25	.30	Mancey Mines	.19	.22
Bousault Gold	.34	.39	Matalac Units	11.00	14.00
Casey Mtn. Syn.	150.00		Marbrian	.67	.72
Calder Bosquet	.25	.30	Matachewan Can.	.18	.22
Can. Matachewan	.17		Metals Devel.	.06	.08
Can. Pandora	....	.15	Middle Bay	.28	.30
Can. Radium	.10	.14	Minefinders	2.00	3.00
Canusa Mining	.06	.08	Martin-Bird Un.	16.00	20.00
Casey Contact	.33	.35	Magnet Lake	.30	.32
Casey Summit	.60	.68	Montague Gold	3.00	3.75
Cen. Malartic	13.00	17.00	Murwood	.35	.40
Cent. Porc.	.48	.55	Mosher Gold	.29	.32
Clover Gold	.30	.32	Muton Champ.	.28	.30
Cochenour Wil.	84.00	94.00	Newroy Gold		.34
Columario (old)	.15	.20	North West Min.	.22	.25
Condor Cons.	.39	.42	Norco Thomp.	.28	.32
Continental Kirk.	.05½	.07½	Normetal Mining	.50	.60
Craw. Sud. Syn.	11.00	12.00	Nu Sigma Gold	24.00	26.00
Crown Reserve	.05½	.07½	O'Connell Gold		.38
Cuniptau	.58	.68	Payore Mines	.22	.26
Delta Units	40.00	50.00	Peninsular Pet.	.00½	.01
Demers Placer	.98	1.03	Pontiac Rouyn	.90	.98
Dennison Cop.	.02	.04	Powell Rouyn	1.15	1.20
Dunlop Cons.	.04	.05	Que. Eureka	.09	.12
Eagle Oil	.65	.75	Queen Lebel	.18	.23
El Bonanza	.19	.22	Rice Lake	.58	.61
Fifty-three Syn.	1.50	2.00	Rice Lake Units		40.00
Forty-four Gold	15.00	16.00	Rouyn Reward	.36	.39
Four Nations	.18	.20	Roche Long Lac	.28	.31
Francoeur		.20	Rubec	.02½	.03½
Gashin Gold	9.00	11.00	Scotia Gold	.34	.37
Gold Eagle	.50	.54	Shawkey Gold	.40	.44
Golden Long Lac Unit	14.00	16.00	Smelter Gold	.32½	.35
Goldside Stk.	.18	.23	So. McK. Island	.35	.37
Gr. Bear Dev.		.27	Supreme Gold	.19	.21
Gr. Bear Lake	.23	.29	Talisman Gold		.90
Gabrielle	.77	.85	Tashota Goldfield	.60	.65
Hardrock	1.00	1.10	Tiblemont Island	1.40	1.50
Hardrock Un.	100.00	110.00	Toburn	1.32	1.38
Herbin L. Un.	16.00	18.00	Trafalgar L. Lac	.28	.31
Horseshoe	.06	.08	United Gold	1.00	1.10
Hudson Pat.	.62	.66	Upper Can. Gold	.20	.25
Island Lake	.10	.13	Wendigo	.88	.94
Jellicoe	.17	.19	Young Davidson	.30	.35
Johnson Nipigon		.20	Wingold	.46	.50
Jomac Synd.	34.00	37.00	Wanapitei		27.00
Kenty Gold		.70	Wells L. Lac	.29	.32
Kirk. Gold Belt	.28	.33	West Red Lake		.32
Kowkash	.07	.09	Ymir Yankee Girl	.55	.58

Source of quotations on application. Not guaranteed.

At the Mines

Broughton Soapstone & Quarry Co.—An outstanding feature of the company's balance sheet as at December 31, 1933, is the entire absence of any current or deferred liabilities, while current assets amount to $18,321, consisting of $11,467 cash, $4,247 accounts receivable and $2,607 merchandise on hand. Liabilities consist of $14,000 paid-up capital and $12,039 earned surplus.

Capital Rouyn Mines—A special general meeting of shareholders of the company has been called for July 31 for the purpose of considering changes in the company's financial structure. It is proposed to reduce the present capitalization of 4,000,000 shares, $1 par, to 400,000 shares of $1 par value, and distribute the new issue on the ratio of one of the new for ten of the old held. An additional 2,600,000 shares of the new stock is then to be authorized for the purpose of securing additional financing.

* * *

God's Lake Gold Mines—It is reported that drifting on the vein recently cut on the 150-ft. level is opening up ore assaying one ounce to the ton.

* * *

Home Gold Mining Co.—The road to this property from the railway is practically completed and will be ready for tractors to begin hauling in heavy machinery and supplies for the mill early in August, company officials report. It is hoped that the 30-ton mill will be ready for operation by September 15.

* * *

Kirkland Gold Belt—Steady progress in underground development of this property is reported. Cutting of the new station on the 625-ft. level has now been completed and at this point the main break was intersected, measuring over eight ft. of well-mineralized ore. Shaft sinking is now below the 650-ft. level.

Lake Maron Gold Mines—A quartz vein, showing a width of eight ft. with parallel veins over a total width of 15 ft. has been uncovered on one of the company's claims, adjoining the west side of the Longlac Lagoon Gold Mines property. The vein appears to have a northeast-southwest strike.

* * *

Lamaque Contact Mines—Official word from the company's property states that the main vein has been traced an additional 200 ft. on the surface. The extension of this vein brings known surface showings to 1,600 ft. The width of the vein on the surface runs from three to four feet.

* * *

MacFarland Long Lac—It is officially stated that a quartz vein six ft. wide has been discovered on this property and traced for a length of 75 ft. One of the newest companies to enter the big Long Lac field, this company is increasing the number of men at present at work doing surface exploration.

* * *

Mammoth Porcupine Gold Syndicate—Diamond drilling on the company's property, which consists of 429 acres in Whitney Township, South Porcupine, about 1,000 ft. from Dome Mines, is expected to commence some time this month. Plans call for 10,000 ft. of drilling and the sinking of a shaft should drilling results prove satisfactory. Samuel J. Blaugrund, Utica, N.Y., and Joseph A. Morin, Worcester, Mass., are the sole trustees and managers of the syndicate.

* * *

McWatters Gold Mines—The mill on this property is nearing completion and should be ready to turn over by September 1, according to officials who state that ore reserves are sufficient to meet the requirements of the 75-ton mill for two years.

* * *

Murwood Gold Mines—This company reports that their trenching and diamond drilling programme has been completed and the shaft sinking will start immediately. The company reports that they are at present installing a complete mining plant on their property in Tiblemont Township, Quebec.

* * *

Vaughan Mines — Latest reports from this company, which has been inactive for some time, state that a diamond drilling programme has been laid out and will be executed some time this summer. The property which is in the Abrams Lake area, Kenora District, Ont., has already been surveyed, stripped and trenched.

* * *

Waterloo Gold Mines.—In order to permit sinking to proceed to get depth on the cross veins, additional equipment is being shipped to the company's property. It is estimated that another 70 feet in the shaft should cut the main vein.

Bob Tough Completes Diamond Drilling Work

With the diamond drilling campaign which was started last April now completed at the property of Bob Tough Gold Mines in McKinnon Township, Sudbury mining division, the company reports that it is preparing to sink a shaft and that negotiations are now under way for delivery of machinery for this project. Finances for the recently completed diamond drilling programme were supplied by Norman G. Bellinger & Co., of Buffalo, and was conducted under the supervision of Lionel Brooke.

Index to Mining Stocks

The weighted index number of twenty-three mining stocks computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base 1926-100, was 140.1 for the week ending July 19, as compared with 139.8 for the previous week.

Nineteen gold stocks rose from 135.3 to 136.0, and four base metal stocks fell from 163.3 to 161.9.

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NEW SEAL-TIGHT POUCH 15¢
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ALSO IN ½-POUND "LOK-TOP" TINS

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GROWN IN SUNNY, SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Duke's Debts Played Part In Story of N. S. Coal Mines

George IV Gave Impecunious Brother Lease on All Minerals in Province

If George IV's brother, Frederick the "Grand Old Duke of York" had not managed to get himself so deeply into debt with his jewellers the coal mining industry of Nova Scotia, reared in adversity, might have had an entirely different history.

Prior to 1825, and the financial embarrassment of Frederick, there had been no systematic attempt to mine the coal, which was plainly visible in large outcroppings along the Nova Scotian coast line. Geologists believe that these outcroppings of carboniferous deposits are an extension of the Appalachian mountain range. The general north-east-southwest lie of Maritime rock structure, as evidenced in the Bay of Fundy, supports this theory.

No historian has been able to explain satisfactorily why it was that, despite the fact the coal seams are plainly visible along the cliffs, no mention was made of coal in the Maritimes until 1672. From the time of John Cabot, in 1497, numerous voyages had been made to the area, yet for 200 years, none of the keen-eyed explorers from the old world made mention of these deposits.

Tax on 20 Sous Levied

In 1672, however, the voyageur Nicholas Denys published in Paris a treatise on his trip to the new world, in which he makes reference to the rich coal seams of Novia Scotia, exposed along the east coast by the actions of the waves on the cliffs.

That some coal must have been found on Cape Breton as early as 1677 is evidenced in the fact that in that year, M. Duchesneau, Intendant of New France, proclaimed a royalty of 20 sous per ton on all coal mined in Cape Breton.

While the French were in possession of the country, coal was undoubtedly obtained in small quantities from the exposed seams, by the colonists. The coal was picked up from the surface, and no attempt made to "mine" it, in the modern sense of the word. During the building of Louisburg in 1720, coal was dug to supply the workmen in such quantities that a goodly sized pit was formed, which can still be seen near the site of this famed old fort. But it was looked upon merely as a convenience and not as a potential source of wealth just as workmen in the north today will pick blueberries to supplement their regular diet.

In 1758 the British captured Louisburg, and one of those eras of stubborn official apathy toward mining, which, down through the ages have marked so many Governments, set in. Early British settlers in Nova Scotia were in dire need of coal, as protection against the long cold winters. Also, many pioneers saw the possibilities of the coal deposits, and the British Government was approached to grant concessions. But for no apparent reasons all such requests were refused, the Privy Council forbidding anybody to touch the coal. When appeals were pressed, the only answer was to send troops from England to enforce the regulations against making use of nature's generous gift. It must have been a bitter experience for those pioneers to have to devote so much of their time and energy to cutting fuel in the forest, when right at their doors lay vast quantities of the much more desirable coal.

Enter the Duke of York

Cape Breton, where the greatest quantities of coal were found was made a separate province in 1784. Limited concessions were granted, but so stringent were the restrictions and heavy the imposts, that coal production was a sickly and unprofitable activity.

This condition continued until 1825, and would have continued indefinitely, had not the Duke of York bought more jewels for his favorites and himself than he could pay for. As his creditors became more insistent, and more bold in demanding a settlement of their accounts, lovable old Frederick approached his brother King George IV, and laid bare his troubles. Much as a man today would pay his importunate brother's dentist's bill, George IV leased on August 26, 1826, the minerals of the new land to Frederick for sixty years in order to settle his jewellers' account. Frederick wasted no time in converting the gift into cash, and within two weeks had subleased his mining rights to a group of men, who formed the General Mining Association, which was to play such an important rôle in the history of the province.

It is possible that the original members of this company were Fredrick's jeweller friends themselves. Having complete rights to any minerals whatsoever, the association first planned to develop copper, whose presence in the district had been described as far back as Champlain's time. It did not take long, however, for the engineers of the company to become convinced that the mineral with the most immediate possibilities was coal, and by 1828, surface operations in the Sydney and Pictou fields were yielding 21,000 tons annually.

First Shaft Sunk

The first shaft to be sunk in Nova Scotia was on the Sydney main coal seam in 1830.

Report God's Lake Dickering For Power

R. J. Jowsey, president of God's Lake Gold Mine, in a wire to head office recently reported that 39.2 ft. of drifting had been completed on the first level and had revealed values of 1.01 ounces over 5.58 ft. The full width of the ore was not determined at the time.

In June of this year, the company filed application for the development on the Kanachuan Rapids on the Island River for power. This site has a potential normal capacity of 4,000 h.p. and under certain conditions may be increased to 5,000 h.p. The rapids are about 40 or 50 miles from the company's property, necessitating the building of a transmission line. Mr. Jowsey on his way back to Toronto stopped off at Winnipeg and The Financial Post understands, conducted negotiations relative to a power supply for their property. No definite announcement as to the result of these negotiations has been issued by the company.

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Duport Mining Will Start Underground Development

A programme of underground development has been commenced by Duport Mining Company on its Cameron Island, in Shoal Lake, property, west of Lake of the Woods, Kenora district. The old shaft, which is 136 ft. deep has been completely dewatered, and it is now planned to extend lateral work toward the southwest to explore the ground tested by core drilling last winter. It is understood that the company will drive two levels into the veins during the summer months.

Very good results were reported by the company from the diamond drilling programme which was carried on last winter. The drills, mounted on the ice of the lake, tested out the extension of the main vein system under the lake, southwest of the island.

The company, which has an outstanding capitalization of 1,220,068 no par value shares, is headed by J. G. Cross, Port Arthur mining engineer, N. F. Parkinson, Toronto, is vice-president and W. J. Matthews, Port Arthur, secretary-treasurer. These three men comprise the company's directorate. No public offering has been made of the company's stock.

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GOLD PRODUCTION FOR SIX MONTHS SHOWS BIG JUMP

Three New Producers in Ontario, June Figures Show

Three new gold producers in northwestern Ontario are shown in the June gold production bulletin recently issued by the Ontario Department of Mines. They are, in order of output, J. M. Consolidated, St. Anthony, and Golden Star. The St. Anthony property, while productive of about $250,000 in gold prior to 1918, had been inactive for a number of years.

While June gold production in Ontario dropped off from the high for the year set in May, the grand total from all the mining, areas, shows striking increases in both number of tons milled, and value. Mines in the various camps in order of output follow:

Porcupine camps, Hollinger, McIntyre, Dome Coniaurum, Buffalo-Ankerite, Vipond.

Kirkland Lake camps, Lake Shore, Wright-Hargreaves, Teck-Hughes, Sylvanite, Macassa, Kirkland Lake, Toburn, Ashley, Barry-Hollinger.

Northwestern Ontario camps, Howey, Parkhill, Northern Empire, Minto, Ardeen, J. M. Consolidated, St. Anthony, Golden Star.

Comparative figures for the first half of the year follow:

Source & Period:	Tons Milled	Value $
Porcupine:		
Jan.	302,580	2,513,247
Feb.	275,105	2,692,955
March	299,220	2,726,532
April	293,668	2,648,257
May	302,875	3,000,977
June	301,020	2,545,566
Total	1,774,468	16,127,534
Kirkland Lake:		
Jan.	167,953	2,781,721
Feb.	151,794	2,655,784
March	170,542	3,016,363
April	166,328	2,801,916
May	172,379	3,217,018
June	166,799	2,951,009
Total	995,795	17,423,811
N. W. Ontario:		
Jan.	47,646	233,080
Feb.	36,720	199,889
March	48,826	218,430
April	46,682	216,668
May	46,766	236,619
June	48,912	211,298
Total	275,552	1,315,984
Total—Jan.	518,179	5,528,048
Feb.	463,619	5,548,628
Mar.	518,538	5,961,325
Apr.	506,678	5,666,841
May	522,020	6,454,614
June	516,731	5,707,873
Grand total	3,045,815	34,867,329

Report Striking Values From Squaw Creek Area

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA, B.C. — Exceptionally high values are being reported from the placer operations being carried out at Squaw Creek in the northwestern corner of British Columbia, it has been announced here by officials of the Gold Run Exploration Co. According to them 45 ounces of gold have been washed from 200 yards of gravel, being at the rate of $4.50 per yard or $7.75 at the current price of gold.

Among the individual operators in the district, one Paddy Duncan, said to be the original locator on the creek, is reported to be taking out as high as $200 a day from his claim.

Canadian Enterprises Busy on Cadillac Properties

From Our Own Correspondent

AMOS, QUE.—Located on the Cadillac zone of enrichment, development is going forward on the Brown-Bousquet and Wood-Cadillac properties under the direction of Canadian Enterprises.

On the Brown-Bousquet, a crew of men are at work stripping and trenching two strong quartz veins from which high values have been obtained.

Diamond drilling is going forward on the Wood-Cadillac to intersect at depth the downward extensions of seven veins revealed on the surface in a mineralized zone some 600 feet in width.

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Canadian Coal Companies Slash Operating Deficits

While the Canadian coal mining industry is still operating at a deficit, the loss has been reduced from 21 cents per net ton of marketable coal in 1931 to 12 cents per ton in 1932, and nine cents per ton in 1934, according to a recent analysis made by the Dominion Fuel Board. The board concludes that further improvement will be shown in 1934.

This announcement is even more significant on account of the fact that the average price received for coal has steadily declined, from an average of $3.88 per ton in 1931, to $3.57 per ton in 1932, and $3.45 per ton in 1933. In the face of these declining revenues, Canadian operators have been successful in reducing the operating costs at an even greater rate. Aiding this trend toward cheaper costs, is the greater output in certain sections, to meet improved demands for Canadian coal.

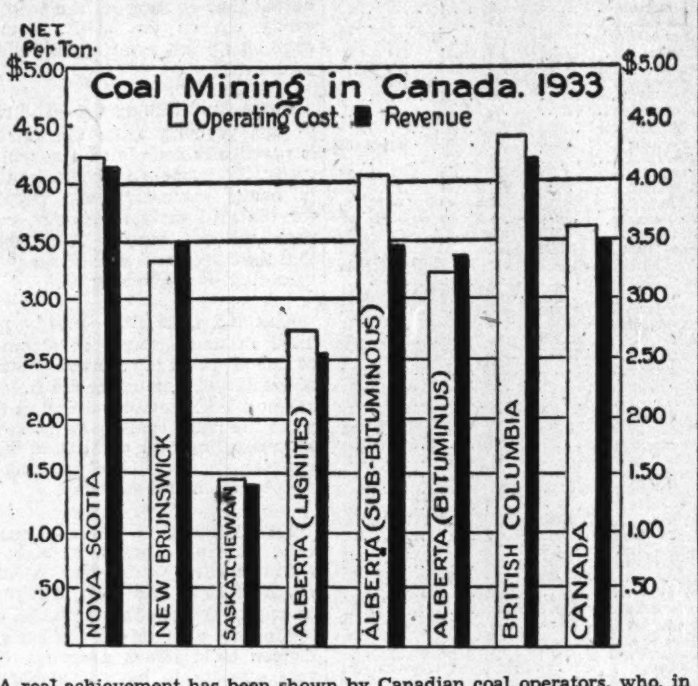
An analysis of operating costs over the past few years reveal that this cost reduction has not been achieved at the expense of labor, labor costs, as shown in the following table, having remained constant at about 51 per cent of the total operating cost.

A tabulation of the distribution of operating costs follows:

Operating Costs:	% of Total Costs 1931	1932	1933
Distribution	7.4	6.9	9.0
Maint. & develop.	3.2	2.6	*
Workmen's comp.	2.0	1.9	1.9
Rent and royalty	2.6	3.0	3.0
Insurance & taxes	1.9	2.4	2.3
Adminis. & misc.	9.6 (Adminis. & misc. and Interest)	10.2 (Adminis. & misc. and Interest)	5.9
Interest			3.1
Power	6.1	6.2	6.5
Depletion & deprec.	7.7	8.0	8.1
Stores	8.5	8.2	9.2
Labor	51.0	50.6	51.0
Total, Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0
Loss, as per cent of oper. costs	5.1	3.3	2.6

*Included in "labor" and "stores" for 1933.

Canadian Coal Companies Slash Operating Deficit



A real achievement has been shown by Canadian coal operators, who, in the past year have reduced the operating deficit per net ton of marketable coal from an average loss of 21 cents per ton in 1931, to an average loss of only nine cents per ton in 1933. The above chart, prepared by The Financial Post from data supplied by the Dominion Fuel Board, shows the comparative revenue and operating costs of the various coal producing provinces. Despite reduced operating costs, labor costs remained fairly constant, at about 51 per cent of the net operating costs.

SYLVANITE TAKES OPTION CONTROL OVER LA ROCHE

Committed to Initial Expenditure of $15,000 on Property

Announcement of an option agreement whereby Sylvanite Gold Mines will take over the property of La Roche Mines in the Porcupine area, about two miles south of Hollinger, was made last week, shareholders of the latter company having approved the deal at a special general meeting held July 17.

Under the terms of the agreement Sylvanite is committed to an initial expenditure of $15,000, and if it decides to continue with its options, a new company will be formed by October 1 with an authorized capitalization of 3,000,000 shares, $1 par. In this company La Roche Mines will receive 840,000 shares and Sylvanite will have options on 1,260,000 shares at a total price of $360,000, to be taken up at the rate of at least $15,000 every three months. During the life of the option Sylvanite is to have complete control of the new company.

Shaft Down 145 Ft.

While considerable development work was done on the La Roche property in 1932 it has been inactive since. At that time a shaft was sunk to a depth of 145 ft. and some 545 ft. of lateral work done on the 125-ft. level. Four veins were encountered with widths of from four to 12 ft. but preliminary assays showed low values except in the fourth vein which assayed at $7.15 over six feet in one sample. Sylvanite plans to commence a diamond drilling programme immediately in order to further test the property and to seek for extensions.

It is understood that arrangements have also been made by Sylvanite for the acquisition of the Rendix holdings to the north of the La Roche claims.

La Roche Mines has an authorized capitalization of 3,000,000 shares, par value $1, of which 2,000,000 shares are outstanding. 264,000 shares are held by Buffalo-Rouyn Mines and 225,000 by Federal-Kirkland Gold Mining Co.

PRODUCTION PLANNED BY PRINCESS ROYAL

B. C. Company to Produce Own Electric Power

Princess Royal Gold Mines, which took over the old Belmont Surf Inlet property on Princess Royal Island, B.C., is expected to be in operation and on a regular shipping basis by the end of the month, according to W. H. Hurd of R. O. Sweezey & Co. Ltd., who has just returned from an inspection of the mine. It is understood that the company has been offered favorable terms on the treatment of its siliceous ores, which are useful as fluxing for copper smelters.

The company plans to produce its own hydro-electric power and as result will have the benefit of low cost power in keeping production costs at a low level. Among the assets taken over by Princess Royal from the old company was a 1,200 h.p. hydro-electric unit and a solid concrete dam at the outlet of Cougar Lake, six miles from the mine. The power house and dam have been maintained in a serviceable condition, and a six-mile transmission line has now been completed from the power house to the mine property.

OPTION IS GIVEN NEWMONT GROUP BY BUNKER HILL

Deal Involves Holdings in Coeur d'Alene Mines Corp.

Shareholders of Bunker Hill Extension Mines have been informed in a letter signed by W. J. Boland, president, of a transaction involving Bunker Hill, Coeur d'Alene Mines Corp., Newmont Exploration Ltd., and Fred Searles Jr.

Bunker Hill owns 340,000 shares of the capital stock of Coeur d'Alene Mines Corp. which has an authorized capital of 3,000,000 shares of $1 par value. There remain unissued in the treasury 1,200,000 shares. Recently an agreement was arrived at between Coeur d'Alene Mines Corp. and Newmont Exploration for an option on the remaining unissued capital stock at a price of 10c. a share realizing $130,000, this money to be expended by Newmont Exploration under the direction of Fred Searles Jr. in mining development.

The optionee in addition demanded an additional option of 200,000 shares of the stock issued and outstanding. Bunker Hill as one of the largest shareholders, was requested to option 5,000 shares at 25c., the option to extend until October, 1935. This request was complied with by officials of Bunker Hill, as they felt it in the best interests of shareholders to do so.

BELL RIVER STARTS DRILLING SCHEDULE

Company Claims Present Programme Financially Provided For

Bell River Gold Mines which acquired the properties of Stonetrue Gold Mines in Cadillac, Louvicourt and Vauquelin townships in Quebec has completed surface developments on its Cadillac properties and is now drilling to prove at depth ore bodies located on the surface, according to information received from the company. Eight veins ranging in length from 1,000 to 3,800 ft. and from eight to 20 ft. in width are being drilled. The company which acquired the Stonetrue properties on a share for share basis has an authorized capitalization of 3,500,000 shs., all of which are outstanding. There is held in trust for the financing of the company 2,165,017 shares by the Capital Trust Corporation, Montreal. Company officials state that the present programme of development in diamond drilling is financially provided for.

Can. Kirkland Gold Backed by N. Y. Group

Officials of Canadian Kirkland Gold Mines announce that arrangements have been made with a New York house for further financing the company to enable the present development plans to be carried to completion. A recent progress report from the mine indicated that from the 800-ft. level flat diamond drill holes had cut a diabase dyke about 400 ft. south from the No. 1 shaft, and a further vein six feet in width. Officials believe that this is the same vein on which the No. 2 shaft has been sunk and which has a line of strike on the surface of approximately 4,500 ft. across the property and at which $20 values were encountered on the surface. Crosscutting following the diamond drill holes is now over 150 ft. in.

NOVA SCOTIA GOLD STARTING TO SINK ITS MAIN SHAFT

Expect Diamond Drilling Will Begin in Course of Few Days

Two auxiliary shafts have been opened up and established and work has commenced on sinking the main shaft on the property of Nova Scotia Gold Mines, at Caribou, N.S., according to official information obtained by The Financial Post this week. To date about 200 ft. of drifting has been completed and diamond drilling in the rocks is expected to commence within the next few days.

Development work, it is said, has been very satisfactory. Over 20 gold-bearing veins have been defined on the property, and assay values run from .013 ozs. per ton to 54.45 ozs. per ton, with an average of about one ounce to a ton. Test mill runs have given recovery of approximately three-quarters of an ounce to the ton.

The necessary equipment for main shaft and auxiliary shaft operations has been installed at the Caribou property and a 20 stamp mill is on the property. Power for the plant is supplied from steam and auxiliary oil engines.

Had Working Deficit

The company has issued a balance sheet as at June 1. Current assets of $11,002 are shown, consisting of $6,287 cash, $4,257 accounts receivable and $458 in supplies. Current liabilities on the other hand totalled $75,309, leaving a deficiency in working capital account of $64,307. Current liabilities consist of a balance of $73,600 owing on properties under agreements of purchase and accounts payable of $1,709.

Nova Scotia Gold Mines was incorporated in the Province of Nova Scotia in May of this year to acquire the properties of the Nova Scotia Gold Mining Syndicate. Properties acquired include 77 mining areas at Caribou, N.S., and 303 areas at Tangier, N.S.; also hydro-electric power rights at Tangier. The company has an authorized capitalization of 5,000,000 shares, no par value, of which 1,600,000 are outstanding. Of the outstanding capitalization 1,560,000 shares are pooled until February 1, 1935.

The company is headed by Henry Moore of Toronto, W. A. Wilson, Stratford, is vice-president, and the other directors are J. C. German, E. W. Sanderson and M. Soltz, all of Toronto. E. S. Romilly Smith, M.E., is consulting engineer and James F. Hilchey, mine manager.

LAMAQUE CONQUERS MENACE OF FLOODS

Pump 700 Bags of Cement to Stop Surge of Water

From Our Own Correspondent

AMOS, QUE.—Flooding conditions in Lamaque's No. 5 shaft have caused plenty of consternation to the management, but the obstacle has now been successfully surmounted with the cementing of the offending drill hole causing the trouble.

It is not known from what source the water came, but when the drill hole encountered the fracture, water came up with such force that a piece of steel, ten feet long, was blown up to the roof of the drift with at least 30 pounds pressure behind it.

It was only when 700 bags of cement were pumped down the hole that the flooding subsided. The situation is now under control.

While officials of Teck-Hughes have not as yet announced the initial rating of the new mill, it is expected that a start will be made on a basis of 500 tons daily capacity. Lamaque has contracted with Northern Quebec Power Co. to supply 2,000 horsepower. Power will be available within a few weeks.

Report Mosher Long Lac Responds to Early Work

Latest reports from Mosher Long Lac Gold Mine, incorporated with an Ontario charter in May of this year to take over the properties of the Canadian and Empire Prospecting Syndicate, indicate that surface exploration and diamond drilling are being carried on with satisfactory results. A 700-ft. shear zone has been explored by tests, all of which showed free gold and from which gold was panned, according to the company's statements. It is understood that Connell Mining and Exploration Co. have an option on the property.

The company owns 22 claims joining Little Long Lac Gold Mines and MacLeod Cockshutt Gold Mines, Thunder Bay district in Ontario. It has an authorized capitalization of $3,000,000 in $1 par value shares of which 1,400,000 are outstanding. It is reported that an initial offering recently made was oversubscribed among friends and company officials. The late C. H. Moore was president of the company. W. H. Connell is vice-president, Alan Cockeram is secretary-treasurer, and directors are A. B. Mosher and A. G. Mortimer. The company reports approximately $40,000 on hand to continue preliminary development work.

Mallard Lake Gold to Cut Outstanding Stock in Half

Negotiations for further financing of Mallard Lake Gold Mines Ltd., incorporated with an Ontario charter in March, 1929, are at present under way through a Toronto brokerage house, The Financial Post is reliably informed.

This company, whose property consists of 800 acres in Morrissette Twp., Kirkland Lake mining division, is currently conducting diamond drilling on veins No. 3 and 4, with a view to deepening the shaft which has already been sunk under previous development work to a depth of 61 ft. with 150 ft. of drifting on the 50 ft. level. With an authorized capitalization of $3,000,000, the company has issued 1,805,032 shares. The company now reports that it is its intention to reduce the outstanding stock to one half in a refinancing scheme whereby two shares of old stock will receive one share of new.

The company's directorate includes T. H. Tromanhauser, president and treasurer; H. Reinecke, vice-president and secretary; and E. Farthing, W. C. Huff, James Franceschini, and H. Hellmuth, Toronto, as directors.

Kirkland Cons. Granted Listing On Mining Mart

Stock of Kirkland Consolidated Mines was called for trading on the mining section of the Toronto Stock Exchange on Monday July 23. This company was formed to acquire the assets and properties of Kirkland Consolidated Gold Mines in order to meet listing requirements.

In the reorganization, the old company receives 4,565,706 shares of an authorized capitalization of $7,000,000 in $1 par shares. Of the stock given the vendor company, shareholders of Kirkland Consolidated Gold Mines received for preferred stock 1,299,164 shares distributed on a share for share basis; 16,535 shares were allotted to subscribers for preferred shares of the old company; 3,250,007 shares will be allotted after July 1, 1935, to the common shareholders on a share for share basis. Thus, the company has actually issued 1,315,699 shares leaving in the treasury 2,434,294 shares.

The company's balance sheet shows current assets totalling $43,856 including $38,873 in cash; $1,178 accounts receivable; and $3,805 in materials and supplies. Current liabilities total $3,686 which includes accounts payable of $2,294, and mine payroll accrued $1,392. The equipment at the property consists of complete steam plants and equipment and buildings for 40 men with a complete power plant and a shaft to a depth of 265 ft.

Incorporated with an Ontario charter in June of this year, Kirkland Consolidated's directorate comprises president, Jas. Rudhard, Buffalo; vice-president, Ferdinand A. Frohe, Snyder, N.Y.; secretary-treasurer, C. C. Tyx, Tonawanda, N.Y.; A. Killeen, Geo. Pfeiffer, Buffalo; Richard Langford, Camilla, Ont.; and Norman Ross Davis, Toronto, directors.

Raising and Stoping Starts At Bidgood-Kirkland Mine

A total of 124 ft. of underground work was completed during the past week on the various levels at Bidgood Kirkland Gold Mine, operating in the Kirkland Lake district of Ontario, according to a progress report sent to head office over the signature of Oscar L. Knutson, mine manager. Mr. Knutson reports that the crosscut made on the 500-ft. level to intersect the Moffat Hall vein has now reached the length of 104½ ft. Two machines are working daily in this vein. Raising and stoping will commence immediately. Mr. Knutson reports that operation of the mill is most satisfactory, with a low grade of feed pending the filling up of the circuit. About 40 to 50 tons daily are being treated for the filling up process.

Shining Tree Consolidated To Begin Work in August

Latest news from the property of Ontario Gold Mines, which is a reorganization of Shining Tree Consolidated Mines indicates that the company is preparing to begin active operations in August of this year on the Gosselin claims which the company secured under option terms. The shaft is down 50 ft. Many pits have been blasted out and much other surface work done. Six buildings have been erected. In addition to the Gosselin properties, the company owns outright six claims formerly owned by Algonquin Mines. The company is capitalized at $5,000,000 in $1 par shares of which 2,290,000 have been issued to date.

SUPERIOR GOLD TO START MILL AT GREENWOOD

Plan to Install 50-ton Mill as Result of Engineer's Report

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA, B.C.—Superior Gold Mines will commence milling operations on their Greenwood properties within six weeks, it is expected. Authoritative reports here are to the effect that the management decided to install a 50 ton plant immediately following the examination and recommendations of Matt M. Reese, M.E., of the Providence Mine, and a contract for the construction of the mill was let in Vancouver yesterday. According to the terms of the contract the mill is to be delivered to the property in four weeks time.

Superior Gold Mines is understood to have taken a five year lease on the Providence mine which is equipped already with compressor electric hoist, pumps, mine cars, trackage and skips.

Ore For Two Years

The engineer's sampling is reported to have shown 25,518 tons of broken ore on the dump and in the stopes averaging $3.82 per ton and 5,730 tons of blocked out ore averaging $20.50. It is the intention of the company to sort the broken ore to $5 grade and mill the total tonnage which has a combined value of approximately $224,970.

Milling and treatment of this ore is expected to take two years during which time development work will continue to open up further tonnage.

Superior Gold Mines also owns the North Star group six miles distant and adjoining Dentonia. Regular shipments of ore have been made from this property to the Trail smelter for some little time past and it is the intention of the company to ship this ore to their concentrator at the Providence mine thus utilizing the one plant for the two operations. So far tests of this ore have shown average values of $14.68 per ton with 8,000 tons of this grade indicated and depth development continuing.

Sanderson Kirkland Gold Mines.—Intense shearing and good mineralization have been discovered on the most southerly claims of this company's property in the Kirkland Lake camp, according to a report made by E. H. Orser, consulting geologist for the company.

9,237 TONS TREATED AT TRAIL SMELTER

Cons. Mining & Smelting Handles 8,426 Tons of Its Own in Week

Following is a statement of ore and concentrates received at the Trail Smelter of Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. for period July 8 to 14, inclusive:

Mine:	Tons
Ore	
Bell	46
First Thought	194
Glacier Gulch	42
Goodenough	121
Knob Hill	55
Yankee Girl	245
Total	702
Concentrates	
Dentonia	50
Nicola	33
Perrier	3
De Mers	13
Total	108
Total company	8,426
Grand total	9,237

Pittsburgh Group to Drill Destor Claims of Del Rio

From Our Own Correspondent

AMOS, QUE.—Encouraging assays have been secured on the Destor property of Del Rio Mining Co., a private company financed by Pittsburgh interests. Values from $1 to $17 have been had in a wide, heavily mineralized zone.

The Pittsburgh people were at the property last week examining the latest developments and were stated to be impressed with the prospects. They plan a diamond drilling programme for the immediate future.

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Now — Twenty Years After — a soldier speaks:
Forces for war are accumulating on all sides . . .
The promises made at Versailles have been shamefully forgotten . . .
On all sides armament goes on apace; no really effective effort is being made to stop it . . .
Science and industry have made it possible for war to destroy our very civilization . . .
It only needs another spark like that at Sarajevo to start the conflagration . . .
But it is not yet too late to keep faith with ten million dead . . . not too late to demand that our leaders prepare for peace instead of war. READ —
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